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ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

AN

EXACT HISTORY

OF ALL

THE WRITERS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE HAD THEIR EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE FASTI,

OR

ANNALS OF THE SAID UNIVERSITY.

BY

ANTHONY A WOOD, M. A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE.

45984

A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS,

AND A CONTINUATION

BY PHILIP BLISS,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

VOL. I.

. . . . . *Antiquam exquirite matrem.* VIRGIL.

LONDON:

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1813.

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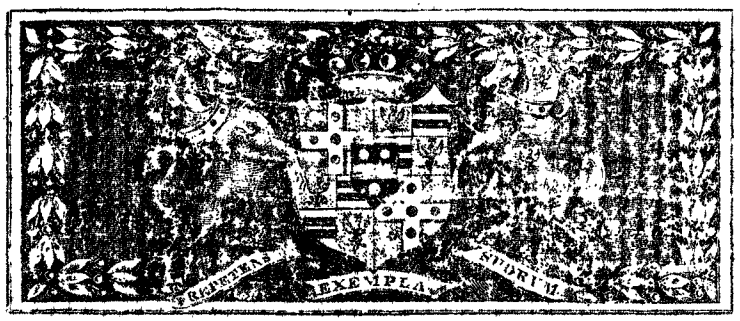

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM WYNDHAM,

BARON GRENVILLE,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

THIS EDITION OF THE

ATHENÆ OXONIENSES,

CONTAINING THE LIVES OF WRITERS EDUCATED IN THAT UNIVERSITY,

IS INSCRIBED,

AS A TESTIMONY OF RESPECT FOR HIS LORDSHIP'S

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER AS A STATESMAN AND A SCHOLAR,

BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED AND VERY FAITHFUL SERVANT,

PHILIP BLISS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
JUNE 14, 1813.

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PREFACE

TO

THE PRESENT EDITION.

THE merit and value of Anthony à Wood's biographical labours are so well known, and so justly appreciated, that no introduction to these volumes would appear necessary, were it not right to declare the authorities on which the additional information rests, and to point out those peculiarities which distinguish the present from the two preceding editions.

The first edition, which appeared in the years 1691 and 1692, although not printed under the immediate superintendance of the author, may be considered as entirely proceeding from him. It is true that some few passages were rejected by the licenser, and a few others, as he himself somewhat pettishly informs us, were altered by his own friends; but, as there can be no doubt that this was the genuine work of the author, so must he be regarded as answerable for every statement and character it contains.

It has been thought the more necessary to insist on this point, since Wood has incurred great reproach, because, at the time the proceedings against him by lord Clarendon were pending, he denied himself to be the author of the *Second Volume* of ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, altogether. This charge has been frequently repeated, and, in some instances, has been made to throw a doubt on the veracity of all his statements as an author. But Wood's answer to the accusation against him, in the vice-chancellor's court, should be considered rather as the answer of his proctor, than of himself; and the exceptions, and the denial should be regarded as those framed for him by his legal advisers. These persons, well aware of the strong party spirit at that time raging in the university, conceived that the only means of defeating the prosecution, would be to compel their opponents to prove Wood the author of the obnoxious passages, which could only be accomplished by entirely disowning the publication. If this be the case, all accusations against Wood's veracity, or against his courage and consistency are refuted; for the denial in the defence will then be attributed to the right person, namely, the defendant's proctor, who, in the discharge of his duty, took every *legal* means of repelling the accusations against his client, although without success.

To the two volumes already mentioned, it was Wood's intention to have added a third, containing the Lives of writers before accidentally omitted, and of such others as had died after the appearance of his work. This volume, had he not been prevented by death, it was his intention to have printed in Holland, in order to escape the jurisdiction of the licenser, or the interference of his acquaintance.[1]

In his last hours, Wood was advised by Dr. Charlet, to entrust the care of his papers relative to the ATHENÆ, to Mr. Thomas Tanner of All Soul's college, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. To this he consented, and his numerous MS. collections were, immediately after his death, delivered to Mr. Tanner for the purpose of publication.

There can be little doubt but that Wood intended all his papers should see the light without any reserve, and, indeed, he appears to have been particularly solicitous on this point, in his last interview with Dr. Charlet. Hearne informs us,[2] that when Tanner was recommended to him, he cried out with much vehemence, *Hath he courage? Will he be honest?* And he repeated these words several times with great energy, nor, until he was thoroughly satisfied on this head, would he commit his collections to the guardianship of Mr. Tanner.

For what reason Tanner neglected to execute his trust, and publish the contents of Wood's papers, it would now be useless to inquire; but it may safely be conjectured that he found too many unfavourable characters of persons then living, or but recently dead, to render such a measure either gratifying or prudent: add to which, he soon after meditated a literary undertaking in the execution of which Wood's labours proved of essential service: this was his *Bibliotheca Britannico Hibernica*, a volume of which every page owes infinite obligations to the ATHENÆ, and in which several lives are acknowledged to be derived from *The third volume*, then in MS.

As things were thus situated, it is probable that Wood's additional papers would never have appeared before the public, had not Tonson the bookseller meditated a new edition of the whole work. For this purpose, he purchased the copy-right of Mr. Wood's executrix, and then applied, through Laurence Echard, to Dr. Tanner for

[1] Ant. a Wood, as Mr. Hudson told me, consulted with him, (knowing that he had great correspondence with the chief men in Holland,) how to get his third vol. of ATHENÆ OXON. printed there. When he was asked the reason why he would not have it printed in England, he answered, that his other books had suffered so much by the liberty that some men took of expunging what they pleased, that he would never suffer any book of his to be committed to an English press again. He moreover added, (to use his own words,) "when this volume comes out, I'le make you laugh again." HEARNE, MS. *Collections*, vol. v. 140.

[2] MS. *Collections*, vol. xciii. 192.

the materials comprising the third volume. After some debate relative to the price, Tanner consented to give up the papers, and the new lives were either incorporated with, or appended to, the original work, and the whole appeared in the year 1721. As a proof of the genuineness of these additional lives, it is much to be wished, that Dr. Tanner had deposited the originals in the Bodleian library, but, as this was never done, it is now impossible to judge with what fidelity he executed his trust. It is certain however, that several passages were omitted, and others softened, and Hearne, whose veracity, notwithstanding his prejudices, may always be relied upon, speaks with great asperity of the partiality shewn by Dr. Tanner, or his advisers, throughout the publication. "He hath," says he,[1] "altered things so, and made him talk in such a manner, as if Mr. Wood had been a downright villain, and had not known what even the most ignorant scholar knows. How comes it otherwise to pass, that more than once, gentlemen, when they are matriculated, are represented to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy? Mr. Wood could not write so, since nobody knew better that the oath of supremacy only, and not the oath of allegiance is then taken. Nor does the statute require an oath of allegiance at that time. But this was added to bring a slur upon the university, and out of a trimming design, as it was also out of design to please the trimmers, that the Dr. hath left out the just characters of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Bathurst, which he ought to have kept in certainly, as well as that of Dr. South. But there is a vast multitude of other objections. I do not doubt but Tanner was guided by his crony Dr. Arthur Charlet——a great admirer of Wallis and Bathurst, and a hater of South." Again,[2] "Mr. Collins of Magdalen coll. told me, that Anth à Wood, if living, would be glad if the university would burn the new edition of ATHENÆ OXON. though he was much displeased that they burnt the first. Indeed this new edition is so very paltry and silly a book that nothing can be worse. Things are ascribed to Anthony that he neither would nor could write. I remember one thing particularly; viz. that it is said in this new edition that Mr. Richard Lloyd left several children, one of which was Will Lloyd, first bishop of St. Asaph, then of Litchfield and Coventry, and at length of Worcester. Now Anthony died A° 1695, and Lloyd was not made bishop of Worcester till 1699, four years after Anthony's death."

Many other passages might be brought forward in which the second edition is spoken of in terms equally harsh and contemptuous, but we have already sufficiently seen the estimation in which it was held by one, at least, of those persons most com-

[1] MS. *Collections*, vol. xii, 192. [2] Ibid. page 86.

petent to judge of its merits or defects. How far Dr. Tanner deserved the accusations of partiality to his party, and infidelity to his friend, we have not now the means of ascertaining, but it seems pretty evident that more alterations and omissions were allowed than can be well justified, and although Tanner disclaimed any part of the management of the second edition, yet it is clear from his own testimony, that he corrected the papers previous to their being deposited in Tonson's hands. In a letter to Mr. Baker of St. John's college, Cambridge, he says, "There were, I must own to you, several hard words and passages more in the original, which I thought good manners and christian Charity, and a regard to the old gentleman's memory obliged me to strike out."

I have deemed it right to say thus much of the former editions of the ATHENÆ, and of the peculiar circumstances attending the second, in order that I might shew the necessity of a careful collation of the two, and prove that had either been followed exclusively, the present would have been incomplete. It now therefore remains to point out the plan that has been pursued in this publication.

The text is printed from the edition of 1721, but such omissions or alterations as were made from the first edition are inserted in the margin, so that both readings may be referred to at the same time. The *additions* to the second edition, are distinguished by *inverted commas*, and those passages which are entirely new, both in the text and notes, as well as some few additional lives, *are enclosed between brackets*.

The folios as numbered in the edition of 1721, are given on the margin, to render the present copy applicable for reference in the perusal of former writers, whose works have been published subsequent to that, and previous to this edition.

Evident errors have been frequently corrected without the parade of a note, since that minuteness must be considered as useless, which retains the mistakes of an author, merely for the sake of bibliographical accuracy.

In most instances where a poet's life has been recorded, a specimen from some one of his productions is added; an insertion, which, whilst it occupies but a small space in the work, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the admirers of our early literature.

The same remark applies to the list of engraved portraits, at the end of each article. In this it has been my intention to notice a few of the best specimens of the art, rather than to select the scarcest or most expensive.

The insertion of the reference in the Bodleian catalogues by which most of the works noticed may be discovered, whilst it will be peculiarly useful to readers resident in Oxford, will also inform literary men in general, whether any book of particular interest or rarity is to be found among the treasures in our university library.

It will be remarked that at the end of every addition, for which I am indebted to MS. notes or friendly communications, I have inserted the name of the writer on whose authority it is offered: and it may not be impertinent to state the different sources from which so large a portion of the new ATHENÆ has been derived.

The notes by WHITE KENNET, bishop of Peterborough, are contained in the margins of an interleaved copy of the first edition. This copy was purchased for the sum of five guineas and a half, by the late Mr. Gough, from the library of James West, esq. president of the Royal Society. Mr. Gough presented this valuable book to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Churton for his life, directing that, at Mr. Churton's decease, it might be placed with the rest of his noble benefaction to the Bodleian library. But Mr. Churton, with an eagerness to promote every literary undertaking that always distinguishes him, no sooner understood that a new edition of the ATHENÆ was in preparation, than he most liberally transmitted the volumes to the Bodleian, in order that I might have access to the information they contained. This consists chiefly of extracts from parish registers and from other ecclesiastical documents, collected with extraordinary diligence, during a series of many years. I have endeavoured, in most instances, to give these notes in Dr. Kennet's own words and orthography, but it will be observed, in some few instances, that I have been tempted to translate the names of the preferments, in order to render the narrative more connected and the language uniform.'

Those by the rev. THOMAS BAKER, of St. John's college, Cambridge, were transcribed by the late rev. William Cole, of King's college, for his own use, and inserted in a large paper copy of the ATHENÆ, which was purchased by Craven Ord, esq. The active friendship of my worthy kinsman, John Nichols, esq. the historian of Leicestershire, induced the fortunate possessor of this book to dispose of it to the proprietors of the new edition, and the value and importance of the notes will be discovered in every page.

Bishop Tanner's additions are taken from his own copy of the ATHENÆ now in the Bodleian.

Dr. RAWLINSON's notes on the printed volumes of the work are preserved, with his collections towards a continuation, in the Bodleian. They are neither numerous nor interesting.

' *Why Tanner should have rejected Kennet's notes I cannot discover. Mr. D'Israeli has obligingly transmitted the following extract from an unpublished letter in the British museum, written by Anthony Collins to Mr. Des Maiseaux, on this subject.* "Jan. 5, 1721. If that you have been informed of Wood's new edition be true, it will render it of little credit. I am told by a good hand that Dr. Tanner, the editor, refused to accept of the additions made by Dr. Kennet to Wood; which were very large, and which the Dr. offered to have published in the way of notes."

The corrections and additions by HUMFREY WANLEY are contained in a copy now preserved in the library of the Royal Institution. The same copy also has some notes by MORANT, the historian of Essex.

PECK's notes were transmitted to Dr. Rawlinson, and are among his MSS. in the Bodleian.

The same may be stated of two small volumes of notes written by the rev. ROBERT WATTS, fellow of St. John's college, and afterwards rector of Great Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, which were transcribed for Dr. Rawlinson's use by the rev. John Jones, of St. John's college, from the original MS. in the possession of the rev. Thomas Ferrar.

Sir PHILIP SYDENHAM's notes were transcribed by Dr. Rawlinson from the originals, and are now in the Bodleian.

Bishop HUMPHREYS's additions were first printed by Hearne, from a copy given him by Mr. Baker, in Tho. Caii *Vindiciæ*. Oxon. 1730. They are now faithfully reprinted and arranged in their respective places.

COLE's notes are contained in the same volumes with those of Baker before mentioned.

CONINGSBY's in a copy in the library of Baliol college.

BOWLES's in a copy in the library of Sion college; for which I am obliged to the rev. Robert Watts, the present librarian.

WHALLEY's in a copy now in the possession of Mr. Francis Godolphin Waldron, for whose prompt and friendly communication I beg to return my sincere acknowledgments.

The notes by JOHN LOVEDAY, esq. of Caversham, near Reading, are on the margins of a copy in the library of that family, and for these I am again obliged to the kind interference of Mr. Churton.

To Dr. Routh, the president of Magdalen, and Dr. Hodson the principal of Brasen-nose college, I am indebted for the greatest kindness, whenever I have had occasion to trouble them for information relative to the members of their respective societies.

To Henry Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, I owe the most friendly attentions throughout the whole of this work. He has spared no trouble to assist me in transcribing from the literary stores now under his immediate care, and has devoted much time to my assistance, which his own laborious avocations might have well excused. The ready kindness with which this aid was promised, and the continued exercise of it, demand my warmest thanks.

Mr. Gilchrist, of Stamford, has favoured me with several very important com-

munications and suggestions; these are rendered the more valuable from the liberal manner in which they were proffered, and the friendly expressions which accompanied them.

To Thomas Park, esq. and his son Mr. John James Park, I am obliged for several notes, that will be found of equal interest and curiosity.

I have to thank Mr. Kerrich, the intelligent keeper of the publick library at Cambridge, for his kind attention to my letters, and particularly for the trouble he imposed upon himself in transcribing for me a long and tedious article.

To my friend Mr. Conybeare, of Christ Church, I am indebted for several corrections and hints, by which these volumes are rendered far more valuable and complete than they could have been without such assistance.

For the kind and judicious advice of my old friend and schoolfellow Edward Hawkins, esq. now of St. John's college, but recently elected a fellow of Oriel, I feel highly grateful, and at the same time that, in common with the rest of my college, I shall lament his loss, I cannot but congratulate the fellows of Oriel on the acquisition of so great an ornament to their society.

Mr. Browne Mostyn, of Kiddington, has my best thanks for his very polite attentions to me when I was in search of an original portrait of the celebrated Cardinal Allan; and I cannot, in justice, refrain from noticing the liberality with which he allowed me every access to his house and his curious collection of original paintings.

I am obliged to Mr. Lawrence, of George Street, Portman Square, for a curious article relative to his own family, which I could not have obtained from any other quarter. And to Walter M. Moseley, esq. of Wynterdere House, Worcestershire, for information of the same description.

To the rev. John Walker, fellow of New college, I am much indebted for his very acceptable aid in several parts of the work.

The kind yet laborious office of correcting the errors of the press was undertaken, in conjunction with myself, by my friend Charles Mayo, esq. fellow of St. John's, whose accuracy, judgment, and zeal, have been actively and most beneficially exerted.

I know not in what terms to express my sense of the conduct of my excellent friend the rev. Bulkeley Bandinel throughout the whole progress of this work. It is to his friendship that I have been indebted for access to most of the rarest sources whence I have drawn my information: to his judgment, I owe several important amendments, and to his active and steady friendship I am obliged for favours which I cannot express in words of adequate acknowledgment, and shall never be able to

repay. His research and assiduity and attention are now engaged on a work of national importance, and the world will soon be able to judge the excellence of his communications, though it can never appreciate the value and sincerity of his friendship.

I believe I have now performed the grateful task of acknowledging my obligations, yet, although my friends have been so numerous, and the assistance I have received so great, it will be discovered that I have much new text, and a great number of notes, to answer for myself. I cannot but be anxious about the reception that these will meet with from the literary world, yet I hope that those who discover my errors or omissions, will reflect that it is no easy task to steer clear from mistakes among so many hundreds of names, and dates, and titles: that they will remember we are not at all seasons equally disposed for the drudgery of research; and that they will give me credit for a desire to be accurate, however I may have failed in the execution of my task. If those who discover my faults will assist me in amending them, I shall be grateful for their reproofs, and will take especial care that every omission or mis-statement that may be pointed out to me, shall be acknowledged and corrected in the course of the work.

I shall conclude with the words of my author, in his preface to the *Antiquities of Oxford*, the truth of which will be readily allowed by those who have engaged in a similar undertaking, and which may somewhat soften the asperity of those who may be inclined to condemn my portion of the volumes before them. "A painfull "work it is I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been "taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall."

PHILIP BLISS.

THE

LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It was judged to be more appropriate to the design of this edition to insert the Life of Anthony à Wood as written by his own pen, and in his own manner, than to offer any new account of his life and labours, the materials for which could have been derived from no other source.

The Life of Wood, so far as the year 1672, was first published by Thomas Hearne, who transcribed it from the original in the hands of Dr. Tanner, and printed it in the second volume of *Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis*, printed at Oxford in 1730, 8vo.

The additional minutes or memoirs, which commence with the beginning of the year 1673, were taken from a manuscript now in the Bodleian library, written by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, of St. John's college, and intitled *Historical passages* from *Ant. Wood's Papers*. These, it is very evident, were taken from Wood's pocket Almanacks, and are, in fact, the very materials from which the author himself would have drawn up the continuation of his life, had he lived to carry that design into effect. These were first published under the care of Mr. Thomas Warton and Mr. William Huddesford, fellows of Trinity college, and printed, with the *Lives of Leland and Hearne*, Oxford, 1772.

In the present edition such notes as were mere extracts from the ATHENÆ are omitted, those by the former editors pointed out by their names or initials, and such as now appear for the first time, by the usual enclosure between brackets.

THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

An. { *Dom.* 1632.
{ *Reg.* 8 *Car.* I.

ANTHONY WOOD or à Wood, son of Tho. Wood or à Wood, bachelaur of arts and of the civil law, was borne in an antient stone-house, opposite to the forefront of Merton coll. in the collegiate parish of S. John Bapt. de Merton, situat and being within the universitie of Oxford, on munday the seventeenth day of December (S. Lazarus day) at about 4 of the cloek in the morning: which stone-house, with a backside and garden adjoyning, was bought by his father of John Lant, master of arts of the univ. of Oxford, 8. December, 6. Jac. I. Dom. 1608, and is held by his family of Merton coll. before mention'd. Dec. 17.

He was christned or taken into the bosome of the church. At which time he had to his godfathers, Anthony Clopton, bachelaur of Divinity and fellow of Corp. Christi college, and Edward Dawson, Dr. of physick of Lincolne college: and to his godmother, Mrs Catherine Dec. 23.

[1] There is no title in the original MS. but in the first part of Mr. Wood's Diary (written with his own hand) now in the hands of the earl of Oxford (who lent it me) from which (in good measure) he extracted this imperfect life, there is the following title:

THE DIARIE OF THE LIFE
of Anthony à Wood,
Historiographer and Antiquarie
of the most famous Universitie of
OXFORD.

In which are intermix'd
severall Memorialls relating to his neare Allies,
Kindred, and others;
as also
certaine publick Actions of his time;
which may be useful hereafter
to Historians:

Cuncta aperit secreta dies, ex tempore verum
Nascitur, et veniens ætas abscondita pandit.
Mantuan.

Lord make me to know mine end, and
The measure of my dayes, what it is; that
I * might know how frail I am. Psal. 39. 4.
So teach me to number my daies,
That I may apply my heart unto wisdome. Psal. 90. 12.

As for the Diary itself, as it is nothing near so full, even in what relates to affairs before the restauration, so neither is it so exact as the life, and yet in some things the life may be corrected from it, as may appear partly from what I have printed at the bottom of the pages, and partly from these notes at the end. When I first saw the Diary, I presently concluded (and so I told some particular friends) that I thought it ought not to be printed, for some reasons that I then gave, and I find, that I have no reason to alter that opinion since I have had the use of the life, which is (for the main) both more exact, and of greater value and satisfaction. I shall say nothing more, unless it be to acquaint the reader, that the earl of Oxford (when he was only lord Harley) had † the Diary from Mr. Anstis (now Garter principal king of arms) who gave it him in the year 1712, and that Mr. Anstis receiv'd it from Mr. Dale the herald many years since, in exchange for several original letters of Mr. Wood's to sir Peter Pett, the king's advocate general for the kingdome of Ireland, which he bought at the sale of his books. The letters were mostly about his method of defending himself against the prosecution in the vice-chancellour's court, and desiring his advice, and he is very sorry, that he did not take copies of them. HEARNE.

* L. may.

† Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 125. p. 137.

Fisher, the wife of Will. Seymoure of Oxon. an attorney; and afterwards the first wife of Tho. Rowney, an attorney also of the same place, father, by his second wife, to Thom. Rowney, esq.[1] high-sheriff of Oxfordshire an. 169.

An. { *Dom.* 1633.
9 *Car.* I.

He was altogether nursed by his mother (of whome shal be mention made under the yeare 1666) and by none else. For as she nursed his 3 elder brothers, so she nursed him (whom she found very quiet) and the two next that followed.

An. { *Dom.* 1634.
10 *Car.* I.

At the Summer assize, held in the Guild hall of the citie of Oxon. appeared with a commission from the king, Georg Owen and Will. Ryley, officers of armes, to visit and take an account of all the armes and pedegrees of the gentry of Oxfordshire. And to add authority to their commission, twas read in the open court before the judg, justices and country gentrie. This memoire I here set downe, because Mr. Wood's father (of whom I shall make mention under the yeare 1642) was warn'd among the gentrie to appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegre, and to have them entred into their books; but he, forsooth, pleading the privilege of the university, or that he was a privileged person, and so consequently exempted, as he pretended (but false) *è curia Marischalli*, he did not appeare in his owne behalf, tho' he did in the behalf of the Petties of Tetsworth, and entred, what he knew of that family, the armes, matches, and issue of three or more descents, being desired so to do by Maximilian Pettie, who gave him the fees, and he [2] the heralds. It was afterwards to Mr. A. Wood, when he came to understand those things, a great trouble to him, that his father did not enter three or more descents of his owne familie, which he had then [been] better able to doe, than those of the familie of his wife (Pettie.) And the reason is, because that his father dying when he was yong, those things, which he knew of his family, dyed with him, and his son could never obtaine them from any other person of his kindred, nor can he yet from any place of record, unless he take a journey into Lancashire, from whence his grandfather [came] about the beginning of the raigne of qu. Elizabeth.

An. { *Dom.* 1635.
11 *Car.* I.

Aug. 1 This yeare he had the small pox so much, that he was for a time blinded with them.

A fine of 30*li.* was set by the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. when his father renewed his lease of the old stone-house, wherein his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists or Postmasters hall) for 40 yeares, and for a common inn called the Flowr de Luce, situat and being in the parish of St. Martin *ad Quadrivium* in Oxoñ. (which inn his father had bought of Rich. Theed, gent. on the eleventh of Sept. 14. Jac. I. Dom. 1616.) and at the same time a lease of the garden, opposite to S. Alban's hall, was let to his father for 27 yeares.

An. { *Dom.* 1636.
12 *Car.* I.

Aug. 3 The king, queen, prince Rupert, many of the nobility and others came from Woodstock into Oxon. a little before which time he was conveyed in a servant's armes, with his father and mother, [3] going to the lodgings of Dr. Tho. Iles, canon of Christ Church, whence being conveyed to the mount in his garden looking into Fish street, he saw the K. qu. and the rest riding downe the said street into Ch. Ch. great quadrangle. This was the first time he ever saw the said K. and queen, and the first time that he ever saw such a glorious traine as that was, which he would often talk of when he was a man.

[1] . . . Rowney, jun. esq; occurs sheriff of Oxon. Ann. 1691. See *Gazette* from Dec. 10. to Dec. 14. of that year. W. & H.

[2] *The said heralds* in Diario Antonii à Wood, cujus αὐτόγραφον mihi perquam benevole mutuo dedit nobilissimus comes Oxoniensis, Edvardus Harleius. HEARNE.

[3] Deest in Diario Ant. à Wood. HEARNE.

They were entertained by the universitie, and by Dr. Laud archb. of Canterbury, at S. John's coll. Aug. 30.

They departed. See the whole story of this entertainment in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib.* 1. *sub. an.* 1636. which Hist. was written by Mr. A. Wood. 31.

An. { *Dom.* 1637. / 13 *Car.* I.

He was put to school to learne the Psalter. And about that time playing before the dore of his father's house, neare Merton coll. one of the horses, called Mutton, belonging to Tho. Edgerley, the university carrier, rode over him (as he was going to be watered) and bruis'd his head very much. This caused a great heaviness for some time after in his head, and perhaps a slowness in apprehending with quickness things that he read or heard; of which he was very sensible, when he came to reason.

An. { *Dom.* 1638. / 14 *Car.* I.

In the beginning of this yeare his eldest brother Thomas Wood (who was borne at Tetsworth in Oxfordshire) became one of the students of Christ Church, by the favour of Dr. Tho. Iles, he being then 14 yeares of age. See more of him under the yeares 1642 and 1651.

An. { *Dom.* 1639. / 15 *Car.* I.

He was in his Bible, and ready to go into his Accedence.

His [1]younger brother John Wood died, and was buried the day following in Merton coll. church. Mar. 8.

An. { *Dom.* 1640. / 16 *Car.* I.

He was put to a Latine school in a little house, neare to the church of S. Peter in the Bayne, and opposite to the street, called the North Baylie, which leads from New Inn to the [2]Bocherew. The name of his master he hath forgot, but remembers, that he was master of arts and a preacher, by a good token, that one of the beadles of the universitie did come with his silver staff to conduct him from the said little house (a poore thing God wot) to the church of S. Marie, there to preach a Latin sermon he thinks (for it was on a working or school day) before the universitie.

An. { *Dom.* 1641. / 17 *Car.* I.

He was translated to New coll. schoole, situated between the West part of the chappell and E. part of the cloyster, by the advice, as he usually conceived, of some of the fellowes of the said coll. who usually frequented his father's house. One John Maylard, fellow of the said coll. was then, or at least lately, the master (afterwards rector of Stanton S. John neare Oxon.) and after him succeeded Joh. Davys, one of the chaplaynes of the said house, whome he well remembers to be [3]a quiet man.

His grandmother Penelopie, the widdow of capt. Rob. Pettie or Le Petite gent. (his mother's father) died with grief at or neare Charlemount in Ireland, the seat of her nephew William viscount Caulfield, occasion'd by the barbarous usuage of her intimate acquaintance (but a bigotted Papist) S^r. Philim O Neale, who acted the part of an arch-traytor and rebell, when the grand rebellion broke out in that kingdome 23. October 1641. This Penelopie was daughter of Richard Taverner, lord of Wood-Eaton in Oxfordshire, by his second wife, Mary, dau. of S^r. John Harcourt, K^t, of the antient and noble family of the Harcourts of Stanton Harcourt in the said countie. She was borne at Wood-Eaton in the beginning of Sept. 1566, and Nov.

[1] *yongest.* Diary. HEARNE.
[2] *Bocherew. What the master's name was unless Wirley, in truth I cannot tell; sure I am, that he was master of arts* In Diario. HEARNE.
[3] In the diary &c. is added after "a quiet man." HEARNE.

when shee was about 21 yeares of age (being then a most comlie and proper person, as most of the Taverners were then, and in after times, some of whome he does remember) shee was married to his grand-father Robert Pettie before mention'd, then lord of Wyfald or Wiveold, and of other lands, neare to Henlie in Oxfordshire, and a tenant to Eaton coll. of a very good farme at Costford neare to Bister in the said countie.

In the beginning of March his brother Robert, who had lately been taken from the free-school at Thame, left Oxon. in order to goe to France with Charles Dufore of Montillet, a kind of a merchant at Bloys. After he was setled there, the said Charles was to send his son Dennis to Oxon. to live with Robert's father by way of exchange for Robert, but the troubles in England soon after following, Charles Dufore refused to send his son. Wherefore Rob. Wood continuing at Bloys, and in other places in the kingdome of France, till the beginning of 1647 (at which time he was neare 17 yeares of age) he return'd to his native place of Oxon. but had utterlie forgotten his mother tongue, which was a great trouble to his brethren to make him understand what they spoke to him.

An. { *Dom.* 1642. 18 *Car.* I.

In the beginning of this yeare the second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton college, under the tuition of Mr. Ralph Button.

Upon the publication of his majestie's proclamation, for the suppressing of the rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert earl of Essex, the members of the universitie of Oxon. began to put themselves in a posture of defence, and especially for another reason, which was, that there was a strong report, that divers companies of soldiers [were] passing thro' the country, as sent from London by the parliament for the securing of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. Pink of New coll. the deputy-vice-chancellour, called before him to the public schooles all the privileged men's armes, to have a view of them: where not onlie privileged men of the universitie and their servants, but also many scholars appeared, bringing with them the furniture of armes of every col. that then [2] any any. Mr. Wood's father had then armour or furniture for one man, viz. a helmet, a back and breast-piece, a pyke and a musquet, and other appurtenances: And the eldest of his men-servants (for he had then three at least) named Thomas Burnham, did appeare in those armes, when the scholars and privileged men trained; and when he could not train, as being taken up with business, the next servant did traine: and much adoe there was to keep Thomas, the eldest son, then a student of Chr. Ch. and a youth of about 18 yeares of age, from putting on the said armour and to traine among the scholars. The said scholars and privileged men did somtimes traine in New coll. quadrangle, in the eye of Dr. Rob. Pink, the dep. vicechancellour, then warden of the said coll. And it being a novel matter, there was no holding of the school-boyes in their school in the cloyster from seeing and following them. And Mr. Wood remembred well, that some of them were so besotted with the training and activitie and gaytie therein of some yong scholars, as being in a longing condition to be of the traine, that they could never be brought to their books againe. It was a great disturbance to the youth of the citie, and Mr. Wood's father foresaw, that if his sons were not removed from Oxon. they would be spoyl'd.

The great fight at Edghill in Warwickshire, called Keynton-battle, between the armies of K. Ch. I. and his parliament was [3]began".

Upon the first newes at Oxon. that the armies were going to fight, Mr. Wood's eldest brother Thomas, before mention'd, left his gowne at the Town's end, ran to Edghill, did his Majestie good service, return'd on horse-back well [4] accountred, and afterwards was made an officer in the king's army. See more in FASTI OXON. written by A. Wood under the year 1642.

The king with his army of foot, prince Rupert and pr. Maurice (his two nephews) prince Charles and James duke of York (his two sons) entred into Oxoñ.

[1] *Montillok*, Diar. HEARNE. [2] L. *had any* è Diario. HEARNE. [3] Deest in Diario. HEARNE. [4] Sic. HEARNE.

His father's house, opposite to Merton coll. was taken up for the quarters of John lord Colepeper, Mr. of the Rolls, and of the privie councill to his majestie. Whereupon Mr. Wood's father with his familie removed to a little house in his backside, which he about 2 or 3 yeares before had new built. Nov.

About the same time his maj. caused his magazine to be put into New college cloister and tower &c. Whereupon the master of the school there, with his scholars (among whome A. Wood was one) were removed to the choristers chamber at the East-end of the common hall of the said coll. It was then a dark nasty room, and very unfit for such a purpose, which made the scholars often complaine, but in vaine.

His father Thom. Wood or à Wood, before mention'd, died, being Thursday, about 4 of the clock in the morning, to the very great grief and reluctancy of his wife and children. He died in his house in the backside before meution'd, in the room over the kitchin: and being a fat and corpulent man, and therefore his body could not keep, he was buried between 8 and 9 of the clock at night, on the same day, in the North part of Merton coll. outer-chappell or church, neare to the graves of Jam. Wood, his yonger brother, who died in Sept. 1629. and Jo. Wood, his son, whome I have mention'd under the yeare 1639. This Tho. Wood (father to A. W.) was borne at Islingdon neare London in January 1580, was bred in grammar learning in those parts, became a student in Broadgate's hall (now Pemb. coll.) in the yeare 1600, afterwards one of the clerks, I think, of Corpus Christi coll. and, as a member of that house, he was admitted bach. of arts on the 15 of Mar. 1603. Before which time he had taken to wife an antient and rich maid, called Margaret, dau. of Hugh Wood of Kent (of the family of the Woods of Waterbury in that county) and sister of Rob. Wood, a haberdasher of Hats, living at the Plow and Harrow on Ludgate hill in London, and to Henry Wood, living in Kent. They were married at Wood-Eaton in Oxfordshire, where shee lived in the house of Rich. Taverner, esq; (uncle to Tho. Wood his second wife.) About which time the said second wife, named Mary (who was borne in the said house) being then a child of about two yeares old, Tho. Wood would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes, and would several times say, that he hoped shee would live to be his second wife, which accordingly came to pass, and was mother to A. Wood. By and with the money, which Tho. Wood had with the said Margaret, and the 500*li.* which his parents bequeathed to him, he grew rich, purchased the house wherein A. Wood was borne, with its appurtenances, also the great inne called the Flour de Luce, which I have before mention'd, land in Tetsworth, now valued at 45*li.* per ann. and lands and tenements in other places. In the yeare 1618 the said Tho. Wood was actually created bach. of the civil law, had some employment in that facultie, and after the death of his said first wife, which hapned at Tetsworth 14 July 1621, he took to wife Mary Pettie, alias La Petite, mother to A. Wood (the same who had been the child in the cradle before mention'd) by whome having a good portion, and growing richer thereupon, he was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought [up] to obtaine money for his majestie's use. This money, which was paid by all persons of 40*li.* per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called knighthood-money. This Thom. Wood was son of Richard Wood, who, when a youth, was brought to Islingdon by Rob. Wood his uncle and godfather, as the tradition goeth in the family: who giving him good breeding, he ever after lived in good fashion. The posterity of the said Robert, who have lands and tenements to this day in Islingdon, live at Kingston upon Thames in Surry; where, and elsewhere, they have an estate, that amounts to 2000*li.* per an. and have been several times offer'd the degree of baronet. Jan. 19.

An. { *Dom.* 1643. / 19 *Car.* I.

It was much lamented by the relations of the father and mother of A. W. that he and his brother Christopher were left yong, when their father dyed, and that no body was left (because of the raging of the civil warr) to take care of them, only a woman. His eldest brother Thomas,

whome I shall mention under the yeare 1651, was then a rude and boisterous soldier. His second brother Edward, was now a yong scholar of Trinity coll. (lately of Merton) and did in this, or in the next yeare beare armes for his maj. within the garrison of Oxon. and was so farr from being a governour or tutor to others, that he could scarcely govern himself; and his 3d. brother Robert was in France in the thirteenth yeare of his age. In this condition he continued, and yet went to schoole at New coll. but by the great hurry and noise, that was this yeare in Oxon. and by the absence of his master, he and his brother lost much time.

This yeare the [1] plate, which had been given to A. Wood by his godfathers and godmother, which was considerable, was (with all other plate in Oxon.) carried by his majestie's command to the mint at New Inne, and there turned into money to pay his majestie's armies.

An. { *Dom.* 1644. / 20 *Car.* I.

May 28. On Wednesday, being the eve of the Ascension, Robert earl of Essex, generalissimo of the parliament forces, and Sr. Will. Waller, going with their forces from Abendon over Sanford Ferry, amd so thro Cowley, and over Bullington Green (to the end they might go towards Islip,) faced the city of Oxon. for several houres, whilst their carriages slipt away behind them. This gave some terror to the garrison of Oxon. his Maj. being then therein, and great talke there was, that a siege would suddenly follow. Mr. A. Wood's mother therefore resolving, that he and his brother Christopher should be removed out of harme's way, she sent them with an horse and man into the country; And because the infection was then in Oxon. she order'd, that they should be conveyed to Tetsworth, ten miles distant from Oxford; where they continued for a fortnight or more in the house of [2] Rich. Sciense, then called the Catherine Wheel, now a great new built inn of brick (1683) at the lower end of the towne. There, I say, they continued till it was thought, that they had no infection about them, and then they were conveyed two miles on one side of Tetsworth, to a merkate towne called Thame, and there they were set downe, and conveyed into the vicaridge house, neare to, and on the North side of, the church, where they were very lovingly received by the vicar Mr. Thom. Henant, and his wife Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of Leonard Pettie, gent. kinsman to the mother of A. and Ch. Wood; in which house their three elder brothers had before sojourned, while they went to the free-school [3] in Thame. Afterwards they were entred into the said school, there to be educated till they were fit to be academians or apprentices. The master of that school was [4] William Burt, Mr. of A. sometimes fellow of New coll. who before had married Elizabeth, one of the

[1] It is much to be lamented that the necessities of the royal party required a supply of this nature. Had these valuable services of plate been pledged only for a time, and afterwards redeemed by their original possessors, (which most probably would have been the case) they would now have remained as so many curious and instructive specimens of the state and progress of various arts in the kingdom, at that period. In colleges and public bodies this would have happened more particularly, who, from a laudable gratitude towards their benefactors, are always averse to adapt their furniture to the changeable fashions of the times. W. & H.

[2] *Rat.* in Diario. HEARNE.

[3] In Thame, founded by John Lord Williams of Thame. Afterwards *Diar.* HEARNE.

[4] He married Elizabeth daughter of Maximilian Pettie of Thame by Eliz. his wife daughter of Robert Waller of Beaconsfeild, Bucks. She died at the lodgings of her son in law, in New college Oxford, on the 25th of Sept. 1683. or thereabouts, and was buried on the 28th, at the upper end of the chancel of Thame, near the grave of her father.

The aforesaid William Burt, D. D. and Eliz. his wife left behind them the following issue.

1. Maximilian Pettie, who married - - - -
2. Elizabeth the wife of Henry Beeston, L L. D. rector of Wallop, schoolmaster of Winchester college, and afterwards warden of New college.
3. Ann the wife of Robert Hawking, D. D. a Wiltshire man.
4. Judith the wife of Henry Bardshaw, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, who died about 1690.
5. Mary the wife of —— Brooks, a minister.

Arms. On a Chevron Gules, 3 Crosslets Or, between 3 Bugle Horns Sable, impaling quarterly Or & Azure, on a Bend Vert, 3 Martletts Or: *Pettie.*

See FASTI OXON. under the year 1658.

Wood MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8466. F. 4.

Gale's *Hist. of the Cath. of Winton.*

Near the hospital, on the south side of the church at Thame is the free school founded by sir John Williams viscount Thame; at the East end of which are the names of the masters, with the times when they began; *viz.*

1. Edwardus Harris — — Anno 1575.
2. Richard Bouchier — — —— 1597.
3. Hugo Evans — — — —— 1627.
4. gVLIeLMVs BVrte peDagogVs qVartVs) MDLLXXXI.)
5. Guliel. Ailiff — — — —— 1647.
6. Hugo Willis — — — —— 1655.

MSS. Wood. Mus. Ashm: 8586. W. & H.

daughters of Maximilian Pettie of Thame and Tersworth, kinsman to their mother. Which Will. Burt was afterwards schoolmaster of Wykeham's school neare Winchester, warden of the coll. there, and Dr. of divinity. The usher of the said school was one David Thomas, bach. of arts of Jesus coll. who before had married a maid of ordinary note, but handsome. She had several yeares lived in the parish where A. and Ch. Wood were borne, and her sirname, I think, was Price, having been brought up under [her] kinswoman or aunt called Joane Evans, who kept a publick house, now knowne by the name of the Magpie, in the same parish. Anne Price.

The said D. Thomas was afterwards the second master of the free-school of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, founded by Joh. Feteplace, Esq.; and at length master of a well endow'd school at Leycester, the chief towne in Leycestershire, where he continued till the time of his death, in Aug. 1667, having before obtained a comfortable estate by the great paines he took in pedagogie, and by the many [sojournours] that he alwaies kept in his house.

It was observ'd by the vicar Mr. Henant, while A. Wood sojourned in his house, that the said A. Wood was very sedulous, was alwaies up and readie the first in the house, and alwaies ambitious of being first in the school in the morning; and if any way hindred, he would be apt to cry and make a noise, to the disturbance of the family, as Mr. Henant hath several times told him, when he was Mr. of arts.

A. Wood did partly remember, that he was much retired, walked mostly alone, was given much to thinking and melancholy; which sometimes made his night's rest so much disturb'd, that he would walk in his sleep (only with his shirt on) and disturb and fright people of the house, when they were going to their respective beds, two or 3 houres after he had taken up his rest. This also, besides his owne memorie, he hath been often told by his cozen Henant the wife, who lived at great Milton neare Oxon. in the House of his cozen Joh. Cave, after her husband's death.

On Sunday the '8 of Octob. hapned a dreadfull fire in Oxon. such a one (for the shortness of the time, wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly paralel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon in a little poore house, on the South side of Thames street (leading from the North gate to high bridg) occasion'd by a foot-soldier's roasting a pigg, which he had stolen. The wind being verie high, and in the North, blew the flames Southward very quick and [2] strangly, and burnt all houses and stables (except S. Marie's coll.) standing between the back-part of those houses, that extend from the North gate to S. Martin's church on the East, and those houses in the North Baylie, called New inn lane, on the West: then all the old houses in the Bocherew (with the Bocherew it self) which stood between S. Martin's church and the church of S. Peter in the Baylie; among which were two which belong'd to A. Wood's mother, besides the stables and back-houses belonging to the Flowr de Luce, which were totally consumed, to her great loss, and so consequently to the loss of her sons, as they afterwards evidently found it. Oct. 8.

An. { *Dom.* 1645. / 21 *Car.* I.

While A. Wood and his brother Christopher continued at Thame, you cannot imagine, [3]was great disturbances they suffer'd by the soldiers of both parties, somtimes by the parliament soldiers of Aylesbury, somtimes by the king's from Borstall house, and somtimes from the king's at Oxon. and at Wallingford. The chiefest disturbances and affrightments, that they and the family, wherein they lived, endured, where these.

On the 27 of January, being Munday, an. 1644. colonel Tho. Blagge, governour of Wallingford castle, roving about the country very early with a troop of stout horsmen, consisting of 70 or 80 at most, met with a partie of parliamenteirs or rebells, of at least 200, at Long-Crendon, about a mile Northward from Thame: which 200 belong'd to the garrison of Aylesburie, and

[1] Sic MS. Neque aliter in ipso etiam Diario. Sed 6 reponend. Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* sub hoc annc. HEARNE.

[2] Sic. Neque aliter in Diario. HEARNE.

[3] L. *what* é Diario. HEARNE.

being headed by a Scot, called colonel Crafford, who, as I think, was governour of the garrison there, they pretended, that they were looking out quarters for them. I say, that col. Blagge and his partie, meeting with these rebells at Long Crendon, fought with, and made them run, till his men following them too eagerly were overpower'd with multitudes, that afterwards came in to their assistance, (almost treble his number) at which time he himself with his stout captaine ------Walter (they two only) fought against a great many of the rebells for a long while together: in which encounter the brave colonel behaved himself as manfully with his sword, as ever man did, slashing and beating so many fresh rebells with such courage and dexterity, that he would not stirr, till he had brought off all his owne men, whereof the rebells kild but two (not a man more) tho they took sixteen, who stayed too long behind. Captain Walter had six rebells upon him, and, according to his custome, fought it out so gallantly, that he brought himself off with his colonel, and came home safe to Wallingford with all their men, except 18. Col. Blagge was cut over the face, and had some other hurts, but not dangerous.

After the action was concluded at Crendon, and Blagge and his men forced to fly homeward, they took part of Thame in their way. And A. W. and his fellow-sojourners being all then at dinner in the parlour with some strangers there, of whome their master Burt and his wife were of the number, they were all alarum'd with their approach: and by that time they could run out of the house into the backside, to look over the pale that parts it from the common road, they saw a great number of horsmen posting towards Thame over Crendon bridge, about a furlong's east from their house (being the out and only house on that road, before you come into Thame) and in the head of them was Blagge with a bloody face, and his party with capt. Walter following him. The number, as was then guessed by A. W. and those of the family, was 80 or more, & they all rode under the said pale and close by the house. They did not ride in order, but each made shift to be foremost; and one of them riding upon a shelving ground, opposite to the dore, his horse slip'd, fell upon one side, and threw the rider (a lusty man) in A. Wood's sight. Colonel Crafford, who was well [1] hors'd at a pretty distance before his men in pursuite, held a pistol to him; but the trooper crying quarter, the rebells came up, rifled him, and took him and his horse away with them. Crafford rode on without touching him, and ever or anon he would be discharging his pistol at some of the fag-end of Blagg's horse, who rode thro the West end of Thame, called Priest-end, leading towards Ricot.

Whether Crafford and his men followed them beyond [2] Thame, I think not, but went into the towne, and refreshed themselves, and so went to Aylesbury. I find one Laurence Crafford, the sixth son of Hugh Crafford (of the same family, which is noble, of Kilbourne) to have been borne in his father's castle at Jordan hill neare [3] Gloscow in Scotland, on the cal. of Nov. 1611, and to have received some education in Gloscow. Afterwards it appeares, that he went beyond the seas, and served in the warrs for eleven yeares under Gustavus and Christianus, kings of Sweedland, in Germany, and afterwards for the space of three yeares he was a protobune of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland by the parliament of England to fight against the rebells, where he served in the quality of a tribune for two yeares, and in 1643 he was sent for from thence by the parl. of England, and made *Legatus secundus* under Edw. earl of Manchester, and afterwards in the Scotch expedition. At length when the Scots besieged Hereford, he was kil'd with a bullet, shot from the works, on the 17 of Aug. 1645, aged 34 yeares: whereupon his body being carried off to the city of Glocester, it was buried there in the larg chappel at the East end of the choire, called our ladie's chappel, within the cathedral there, and soon after had a very fair monument set or fastned on the North wall neare to his grave, containing the proportion of a man to the middle (or the bust of a man) in white marble, with a short staff in his right hand, which monument continuing in it's luster till after the restoration of K. Ch. 2. it was then ordered to be

[1] *Hors'd and at* in Diario. HEARNE.
[2] Sic MS. At in Diario; *in truth I cannot now tell: But I think they did not, but went.* HEARNE.
[3] Sic. HEARNE.
[4] Sic. HEARNE.

plucked downe by the bishop, deane and prebends. This Laurence Crafford seems to be the same person with colonel Crafford before mention'd, who, I think, was governour of Aylesbury in Bucks for a time. As for colonel Blagge, who was borne of an antient and gentile familie in Suffolke, he suffered much between the declension of the king's cause and the restoration of K. Ch. 2. by exile and several imprisonments; but after the [King was] restored, he was rewarded with the governourship of Yarmouth and other things in Norfolk; yet being just setled, and in capacity of spending the remainder of his dayes in ease and quietness, he died, to the great grief of his family and relations, within the city of Westminster, on the 14 of Nov. 1660, aged 47 yeares: whereupon his body was buried in the great North isle, joyning to the church of S. Peter (commonly called the abbey church) within the said citie.

The next great disturbance, whereby A. W. and his fellow sojournours were alarum'd at Thame, was this. In the latter end of Apr. 1645, a famous Buckinghamshire commander, called capt. ---- Phips the ragman, was in Thame with 20 horse and dragoons, to guard their committee for the excise (the chief of which committee were Goodman Heywood and Goodman [Hen] the butcher his servant) and tarrying there two dayes or more, Sr. Will. Campion, governour of Borstall house, having received notice of them, sent out his captaine lievetenant, called capt. ---- Bunce, with a partie of 20 horse, who instantly marching thither over Crendon bridg, as it seems, and so by the vicaridge house, drove them thro the towne of Thame. Whereupon Phips and his committee flying pretty fast, till they came to the bridg below Thame mill (which is Eastward and a little by North about a stone's-cast from the vicar's house) the[y] faced about, hoping to make good the bridge with their dragoons. But this valiant captaine Bunce, after he had receiv'd a volley from Phips and his partie (which touched only one common soldier slightlie) charged over the bridg, and with his pistols shot one of them dead, and beat them off the bridge, so as they all ran away, but lost just half their number: for besides him that was killed, there were nine taken, whereof two were cap. Phips himself & his lievtenant, ten only escaping, most of which had marks bestowed on them.

Capt. Bunce returned safe to Borstall with 9 prisoners, 10 horses, six fire-lock musquets, and 4 case of pistels. This is that Bunce, who shot the pillaging Scot, called major Jecamiah Abercromy (belonging, I think, to Aylesbury garrison) neare Stretton-Audley in Oxfordshire; which entring deep into his side, fell from his horse on the 7 of March 1644: so that being carried off prisoner, with others, to Borstall house, died there soon after, full of sorrow for his activity in the rebellion against K. Ch. I.

Another great alarme to the juvenile muses in the vicaridge house, particularly to A.W. was this. Colonel Rich. Greaves, a most confiding presbyterian, laying couchant for a considerable time in Thame with a great partie of horse (upon what account I can not tell) in the beginning of Sep. 1645, it was knowne among the chief officers in Oxon. Whereupon col. Will. Legge the governour thereof, resolving to beat up him and his partie, he sent 400 horse from Oxon. commanded by col. [a] David Walter (high-sheriff of the countie) and col. Rob. Legge the governour's brother. These, with 60 musquetiers of the governour's regiment (commanded by captaine ---- Burgh) marched forth from Oxon. in the afternoon of Saturday Sept. 6, and

[a] E Diario, e quo & alia itidem, uncis inclusa, restituimus. HEARNE.

[b] In a recess on the North side of Wolvercote church com. Oxon. is an elegant monument of Sr. John Walter. His effigy is as big as the life dressed in his robes, laying between his two wives, with his and their arms depicted on the top of the tomb, his three sons kneeling at his feet and his three daughters at his head. For the inscription see Le Neve's *Monum. Angl.*

In the same recess on the North wall is a bust, under which is this inscription:

Here lieth the Bodie of David Walter of Godstow Esq. the second Son of Sr. John Walter Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the second and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, which Office his Majesty gave him as a Reward of the great Valour and Loyalty he had shewed in the Service of his Father of Glorious Memory, during the Civil Wars. He was born at Sarsden in this county, married Elizabeth the Widdow of Francis Lord Dacre, of Herstmonceaux in Sussex, by whom he had no issue: Died at London the 22d of April 1670, and in the 68th Year of his Age.

The above monument of sir John Walter is a curious piece of workmanship, and was highly painted and adorned, but through length of time and want of repair is greatly decayed. W. & H.

before they[1] came to Thame, they divided into two bodies, the van headed by col. Walter and the reer by col. R. Legge. They found the towne very strongly barricaded at every avenue: notwithstanding which, major — — — Medcalf (maj. to coll. Rob. Legge) charged the rebells guards, so as maj. Medcalfe with 7 troopers leapt from their horses, and removing the carts opened the avenue. This done, the two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution all the way to the marketplace, where col. Greaves himself stood with about 200 horse drawn up; but col. Walter being ready with the other troops (viz. his owne, that of col. Foulks and that of major Trist) gave the rebels such a charg, as made them fly out of the towne; and after pursuing the fugitive rebels, drove them above half a mile from Thame. In the meane while col. Legge, who with the reere guarded the towne and avenews, least either of the rebells (being in all 800) should break in and desert the whole, now drew into the towne, that others might have secure time to search houses and stables. Orders were given, and 'twas done accordingly. After which they all drew out of the towne, and marched away with their horses and prisoners.

Before they had gone two miles, at least 200 rebels were got in their reere, but then col. Legge charged them so gallantly, that the rebels ran back, much faster than they came on. Yet farr had they not gone, before these vexed rebels came on againe, and then also col. Legge beat them so farr back, that they never attempted to come on againe. In this last charge that most hopeful yong gentleman[2] capt. Hen. Gardiner (son of S^r. Tho. Gardiner, his majestie's solliciror gen.) was unfortunately shot dead; a youth of such high incomparable courage, mix'd with such abundance of modesty and sweetness, that wee cannot easily match him unless with his brave brother, yong S^r. Thomas Gardiner, which two are now buried both in one grave in the cathedral of Christ Church in Oxon. whether they were brought with much universal sorrow and affection.

Besides this gallant gentleman, no officer was killed, only 3 common soldiers, nor scarce any hurt, only Maj. Medcalfe shot in the arme. The rebels dropt plentifully in the street and in the fields, and col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body, and at first thought to have been slaine.[3] The rebells being thus beaten, his majestie's forces brought

[1] Came neare to Thame, Diar. By Col. R. Legge. ——— ——— opened the avenue.] By Col. Rob. Legge. They found the towne very strongly barricadoed at every avenue: notwithstanding which, major — — — Medcalfe (maj. to col. Rob. Legg) gallantly led up the forlorne hope, charged the rebells guard, & maintained his ground to handsomly, that major Aglionby coming up to his assistance, the rebels were beat off the guards, so as maj. Medcalf with 7 troopers leapt from their horses, and removing the carts opened the avenue. Diar. HEARNE.

[2] S^r. Thomas Gardiner of Cuddesden in Oxfordshire, Kt. son of the recorder of London, and a captain of horse unto the king, was buried in the cathedral of Chr. Church, 25 July 1645. under Alexander Gerard's monument. He was kted by his majesty, whilst he sate at dinner, upon delivery of the news of prince Rup's success against the rebells that had besieged Newark —— March 1643.

Henry Gardiner a captain of horse 2d son of Sir Thomas Gardiner killed at Thame when the cavaliers beat up the qrs. of the parliamentarians there: 7 Sept. 1645, and was buried by his father. Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8466. f. 76. W. & H.

[3] Captain Scrope Medcalf a Yorkshire man died in the house of John Egerly against University college in the parish of St Peters in the East, 13 Sept. 1645. He commanded the troop belonging to the governour of OXON (. . . . Legg) when the cavaliers beat up the parliament quarters at Thame, and receiving wounds there, died of them.

He was buried in St. Peter's church in the East.

Wood's MSS. in museo Ashmol. 8466. fol. 77. W. & H.

[4] And that 'twas currently reported in Oxford, that he was slain, may appear from the following passage I have entered in vol. 88. p. 71. of my MSS. collections from a letter, in the Ashmolean museum, written by Mr. W. B. [W. Browne] *to his pupil the famous John Aubrey, esq; on Tuesd. Sept. 9. 1645. from Oxford, which Mr. B. stiles himself G. Fuscus in some letters in Latin (to the said Mr. Aubrey) which I have seen in the same museum. "Sunday morning last our horse from Oxon. fell on the enemies "quarters at Thame, where were some 300 horse reformadoes. "All the quarters thereabout made some 6 or 700 horse and dra- "goons. Wee fell on them unexpectedly, kill'd and tooke 100 "of them (amongst the taken was a Dutch man their agitant ge- "nerall, amongst the slaine col. Greaves, hee that kept Lichfield "against prince Rupert) and 200 horse. They gathered up their

* William Browne, B. D. was born at Churchill in Dorsetshire, of which place his father was rector, and educated at Blandford under Mr. Gardiner. He was elected scholar of Trinity college in Oxford in 1635, and became actual fellow thereof in 1643. He had the character of an ingenious man, a good scholar, and as admirable a disputant as any of his time in the university. Mr. Aubrey says that he had the happiness to be his pupil. He was presented by Dr. Morley Bp. of Winchester to the vicarage of Farnham in Surrey, at which place he died Oct. 21. 1669, about the 51 or 52 year of his age of the small pox, caught by burying a corps which died of that disease, and was buried in the chancell there without any memorial.

See Aubrey's *History of Surrey*. Vol. 3. page 335. —— Trin. coll. Register. W. & H.

away those prisoners they had taken, which, besides common troopers, were 27 officers: among whome were their adjutant-general -- -- -- -- [1]Puide, their provost-general marshall (or prov. marshal general) and their chief engineer, four captaines, as capt. Hanson, Joh. Thornhill, James the elder &c. seven lievtenants, viz. Wilmot, Hughes, Bagnall, Lampert, Canne, Wilson, Crompton, and three Cornets, Bradshaw, Brooks and Symons. There were also taken 13 sergeants, quartermasters and corporalls, and a great deal of money was found in the rebels pockets, (having lately received advance-money.) Many armes also were taken, and between two and three hundred good horse, besides three colours, two whereof had mottos. The one was, *Non Reos Res*, and the other was, *Patria poscente paratus*.

This alarm and onset was made by the cavaliers from Oxon. about break of day on Sunday morning Sept. 7. before any of the rebels were stirring. But by the alarm taken from the sentinel, that stood at that end of the towne leading to Oxon. many of them came out of their beds into the market place without their doublets; whereof adj. gen. Puide was one, who fought in his shirt. Some that were quarter'd near the church as in Vincent Barry's house between it and the school, [2]and in the vicar's house (where A. W. then sojourn'd) fled into the church (some with their horses also) and going to the top of the tower, would be peeping thence to see the cavaliers run into the house[3] where they quarter'd, to fetch away their goods.

There were about 6 of the parliament soldiers (troopers) that quarter'd in the vicar's house, and one being slow and careless, was airing and warming his boots, while they were fighting in the towne: and no sooner he was withdrawne, into the garden I think, but some of the cavaliers, who were retiring with their spoyle towards Borstall (for they had separated themselves from those that went to Oxon.) ran into the vicar's house, and seized on cloaks and goods of the rebels, while some of the said rebels (who had lock'd themselves up in the church) were beholding out of the ch. windows what they were doing.

On the day before (Saturday) some of the said rebels, that lodg'd in the said house, had been progging for venison, in Thame park I think, and one or two pasties of it were made, and newly put into the oven before the cavaliers entred into the house. But so it was, that none of the said rebels were left at eleven of the clock to eat the said pasties, so their share fell among the school-boyes, that were sojournours in the said house.

As for the beforemention'd adj. gen. Puid, he had leave within 3 days after he was brought to Oxon. to depart upon his parol; yet wanted the civility, either to returne himself, or to release the gentleman, (or any other) that he had promised in exchange for him. Such, and no better, is the faith and humanity of the rebels.

Besides these, were other alarms and skirmishes, which being frequent and of little concern, yet much to the school-boyes, who were interrupted thereby, I shall forbeare the recital of them. They had also several times troopers from Borstal, who would watch and be upon the guard in the vicaridge house (the out-house Northward from Thame, as I have before told you) and continue there a whole night together, while some of their partie were upon London road neare Thame, to lay in wait for provision or wine that came from London towards Aylesbury, or to any persons thereabouts that took part with the rebells. Some of these troopers would discourse with the school-boyes, that lived in the house (being of the number of six, or somtimes more) while they were making their exercise in the hall against the next day. Some of them A. W. found to have grammar learning in them, 'as' by the ques-

" scattered companies and pursued us in the reare, havinge alsoe
" some helpe from Alisburie &c. but were repulsed with losse;
" onely in the last charge wee lost captain Henrie Gardiner, son to
" Sr. Thomas Gardiner the kings sollicitour, whose losse is gene-
" rally lamented, not onely in regarde of his valour, sweet dispo-
" sition and hopefull carriage, but 'cause too his brother, younge
" Sr. Thomas, was slaine in the same manner not past a month
" since. HEARNE.

[1] Over against this word, in the margin of the Diary is written *Puid. See Micro-chron. at the end of Quer. Cant. an.* 1645. *in Sept.* HEARNE.

[2] *And those in* Diarium. HEARNE.

[3] Deest in Diario. HEARNE.

tions they proposed to the boys; and others having been, or lived, in Oxon. knew the relations of A. W. which would make them shew kindness to him and his brother. But that which A. W. observ'd, was, that the vicar and his wife were alwaies more kind to the parl. soldiers or rebells, than to the cavaliers, as his master W. Burt and his wife were, having been alwaies acquainted with and obliged to the families of the Ingoldesbies and Hamdens in Buckinghamshire, and other puritanical and factious families in the said countie; who, while yong, had been mostly bred in the said school of Thame, and had sojourned either with the vicar or master: But as for the usher Dav. Thomas, a proper stout Welshman, A. W. alwaies took [him] to be a good loyallist, as indeed he was.

An. { *Dom.* 1646.
{ 22 *Car.* I.

Wednesday Jun. 10, the garrison of Borstall was surrendred for the use of the parliament. The school-boys were allowed by their master a free libertie that day, and many of them went thither (4 miles distant) about 8 or 9 of the clock in the morning, to see the forme of surrender, the strength of the garrison, and the soldiers of each partie. They, and particularly A. W. had instructions given to them before they went, that not one of them should either tast any liquor, or eat any provision in the garrison; and the reason was, for feare the royal partie, who were to march out thence, should mix poyson among the liquor or provision that they should leave there. But as A. W. remembred, he could not get into the garrison, but stood, as hundreds did, without the works, where he saw the governour Sr. Will. Campion, a little man, who upon some occasion laid flat on the ground on his belly, to write a letter, or bill, or the form of a pass, or some such thing.[1]

Wednesday and Midsomer day, the garrison of Oxon. which was the chiefest hold the king had, and wherein he had mostly resided while the civil warr continued, was surrendred for the use of the parliament, as most of his garrisons were this yeare, occasion'd by the fatal battle of Naseby, which hapned in the last yeare, wherein the king and his partie were in a woful manner worsted. In the evening of the said day, many of the king's foot partie, that belonged to the said garrison, came into Thame, and layd downe their armes there, being then a wet season. Some of whome continuing there the next day, A. W. went into the towne to see them. He knew some of their faces and they his, but he being a boy, and having no money, he could not then relieve them, or make them drink: yet he talked with them about Oxford and his relations and acquaintance there; for the doing of which he was check'd when he came home.

In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. following his brother Edw. Wood bach. of arts and scholar of Trinity coll. came on foot from Oxon. with Leonard Pettie (the brother of the wife of his cozen Honant the vicar) and another scholar to see him and his brother, the vicar and the master and their wives. They continued at least two nights in the vicar's house, and great kindness was expressed by them towards A. W. and his brother Christop. whom, the next day, the said Edward told, that they were soon after to return to Oxon. that their mother had much suffer'd in her estate by the late dreadful fire in Oxon. and therefore was not able to maintaine them any longer at school in Thame, &c. A. W. seemed very sorry at this news, because he was well and warme where he was, had good companie, and seem'd to have a fix'd love for the place, even so much, that he did never afterwards care to hear of New coll. school to have given him scholastical education; but applied all he had to that of Thame &c. But there was no remedy, for go he must, and go he did with his brother after Michaelmas following.

After his returne to the house of his nativity, he found Oxford empty, as to scholars, but pretty well replenished with parliamentarian soldiers. Many of the inhabitants had gained great store of wealth from the court and royallists, that had for several yeares continued among them;

[1] *Some occasion or other layd flat* Diar. HEARNE.

but as for the yong men of the city and university, he found many of them to have been debauch'd by bearing armes, and doing the duties belonging to soldiers, as watching, warding, and sitting in tipling-houses for whole nights together. His mother put his brother Christopher to school in Oxon. and himself to the tuition of his brother Edward of Trinity college, to whom he went once or twice in a day to receive instruction, and alwaies spent every afternoon in his chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college.

While he continued in this condition, his mother would alwaies be soliciting him to be an apprentice, which he could never endure to heare of: And somtimes she would tell him, that she would set him out to an attorney or sollicitor, and he remembred well, that she often mention'd M^r. Joh. Theyer, a sollicitor (of whom shall be mention made under the yeare '166. .) as a fit master for him, but still he drew back and turn'd his care. [2] Nay she was so silly, that she would several times propose to him some inferior mechanical trade, because she found him to have a mechanical head, and alwaies at leisure times very active in framing little trivial things or baubles.

An. { *Dom.* 1647.
{ 23 *Car.* I.

A. Wood was matriculated as a member of the university and a gentleman's son. This was done by his brother Edward, who obtained a certificate, that he was matriculated, from Matth. Cross the superior beadle of law, which he kept by him to the time of his death. But afterwards when he was master of arts, and had a full sight of the matriculation books, he could not find his name regestred in any of them. May. 26.

St. Luke's day and Munday he was entred into the buttery-book of Merton college, being about that time made by M^r. Edw. Copley, fellow of that house, his post-master, and put into the chamber under him in the great quadrangle. He had not then any tutor in that coll. but continued still under the instruction of his brother Edw. in Trin. coll. Oct. 18.

At that time Christmas appearing, there were fires of charcole made in the common hall on Allsaints eve, Allsaints day and night, on the holydayes,[3] their nights and eves between that time and Christmas day. Then on Christmas eve, Christm. day and holy dayes and their nights, and on Candlemas eve, Candlemas day and night.

At all these fires every night, which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the senior under-graduats would bring into the hall the Juniors or Freshmen between that time and six of the clock, and there make them sit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming desk: which done, every one in order was to speake some pretty apothegme, or make a jest or bull, or speake some eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh: But if any of the freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly, some of the forward or pragmatical seniors would Tuck them, that is, set the nail of their thumb to their chin, just under [4] the lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which somtimes would produce blood. On Candlemas day, or before (according as Shrove-Tuesday fell out) every freshman had warning given him to provide his speech, to be spoken in the publick hall before the under-graduats and servants on Shrove-Tuesday night that followed, being alwaies the time for the observation of that ceremony. According to the said summons A. Wood provided a speech as the other freshmen did.

Shrove-Tuesday Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before 5 of the clock at night, the Fellowes would go to supper before six, and making an end sooner than at other times, they left the hall to the libertie of the under-graduats, but with an admonition from one Feb. 15.

[1] See under the year 1668. HEARNE.

[2] *Nay shee was so silly, that shee would several times forsooth propose to me the trade of a tinner or tin-man, or a man that makes kitchin-ware, lanthorns, & such like trivial things, because she found me to have a mechanical head, and alwaies at leisure times active in framing little baubles.* Diar. HEARNE.

[3] *And their* Diar.

[4] *The Lower Lip,* in Diario. HEARNE.

of the fellowes (who was the principal of the under-gratuats and postmasters) that all things should be carried in good order. While they were at supper in the hall, the cook (Will. Noble) was making the lesser of the brass pots ful of cawdel at the [1] freshman's charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellows, was brought up and set before the fire in the said hall. Afterwards every freshman, according to seniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and if possibly to make himself look like a scoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to stand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to speak their speech with an audible voice to the company: which if well done, the person that spoke it was to have a cup of cawdle and no salted drinke: if indifferently, some cawdle and some salted drink; but if dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in colledge beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the senior cook was to administer to them an oath over an old shoe, part of which runneth thus: Item tu jurabis, quod penniless bench non[2] visitabis, &c. the rest is forgotten, and none there are that now [3] remembers it. After which spoken with gravity, the freshman kist the shoe, put on his gowne and band, and took his place among the seniors.

Now for a diversion, and to make you laugh at the folly and simplicity of those times, I shall entertaine you with part of a speech, which A. Wood spoke, while he stood on the forme, placed on the table, with his gowne and band off and uncovered.

'Most revgrend seniors,

May it please your gravities, to admit into your presence a kitten of the muses, and a meer frog of Helicon, to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosity before your sagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expect, that I should thunder out demicannon words, and level my sulphurious throat against my fellowes of the Tyrocinian crew; but this being the universal judgment of wee fresh water academians, behold, as so many stygian furies, or ghosts risen out of their winding sheets, wee present our selves before your tribunal, and therefore I will not sublimate nor contituate words, nor swell into gigantick streins: such towring ebullitinos do not exuberate in my aganippe, being at the lowest ebb. I have been no chairman in the committee of Apollo's creatures, neither was I ever admitted into the cabinet councils of the Pyerian dames, that my braines should evaporate into high hyperboles, or that I should bastinado the times with a tart satyr of a magic pen. Indeed I am but a fresh water soldier under the banners of Phœbus, and therefore cannot as yet set quart-pots or double juggs in battalia, or make a good shot in sack and claret, or give fire to the pistoletto tobacco [4] pipes, charg'd with it's Indian powder; and therefore having but poor skill in such service, I were about to turne Helicon[a]n dragooner, but as I were mounting of my dapper nagg Pegasus, behold Shrove-Tuesday night arrested me, greeting me in the name of this honorable convocation, to appeare before their tribunal, and make answer for my self, which, most wise seniors, shall be in this wise.

I am none of those May-pole-freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in [the] academian garden, who [5] fed with the papp of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the university, tho they be high Colossu[s]'s and youths rampant.

These are they, who come newly from a [7] bagg-pudding and a good brown loaf to deal with a penny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and tosses it, and at last gives him a [8] chop that tugg as hard for a postmaster's place, as a dog at mutton.

[1] Sic etiam in Diario. F. *Freshmen's*. HEARNE.
[2] Penius, *possible*. HEARNE.
[3] Recquentabis, &c. HEARNE.
[4] I. *remember*. HEARNE.
[5] *Pipe*, in Diario. HEARNE.
[6] Sic etiam in Diario. F. *feed*. HEARNE.
[7] *A country bagg-pudding*. Diar. HEARNE.
[8] *Chop. These are the Mertonian counterscufflers, that tug as hard for a postmaster's place as commons* in Diario. HEARNE.

I am none of the university blood-hounds, that seek for preferment, and whose noses are [as] acute as their eares, that lye perdue for places, and who good saints do groan till the visitation comes. These are they that esteem a tavern as bad as purgatory, and wine more superstitious than holy water: and therefore I hope this honorable convocation will not suffer one of that tribe to tast of the sack, [least they] should be troubled with a vertigo and their heads turne round.

I never came out of the country of Lapland. I am not of the number of beasts, I meane those greedie dogs and kitchin-haunters, who noint their chops every night with greese, and rob the cook of his fees &c.

Thus he went forward with smart reflections on the rest of the freshmen and some of the servants, which might have been here set downe, had not the speech been borrowed of him by several of the seniors, who imbezel'd it. After he had concluded his speech, he was taken downe by Edm. Dickenson, one of the bachelaur-commoners of the house, who with other bachelaurs and the senior under-graduats made him drink a good dish of cawdle, put on his gowne and band, placed him among the seniors, and gave him sack.

This was the way and custome that had been used in the college, time out of mind, to initiate the freshmen; but between that time and the restoration of K. Ch. 2. it was disused, and now such a thing is absolutely [forgotten.

An. { *Dom.* 1648.
{ 24 *Car.* I.

The visitors, appointed by parliament, having sate several times in the lodgings of S^r. Nath. Brent, warden of Merton coll. in the last yeare, but to little purpose, they proceeded this yeare with very great rigour, to the ruin of the universitie. The members of every coll. were all summoned to appeare on a certaine day, and somtimes two or 3 colleges or more appeared in one day, and if they did not give a positive answer, whether they would submit to them and their visitation, as appointed by parliament, they were forthwith ejected.

Friday (May 12) the members of Merton college appear'd, and when A. W. was call'd in (for May 12.
the members were called in one by one) he was ask'd this question by one of the visitors: 'Will you submit to the authority of parliament in this visitation?' To which he gave this answer, and wrot [it] downe on a paper, lying on the table, as he was directed: 'I do not understand the business, and therefore I am not able to give a direct answer.'

Afterwards his mother and brother Edward, who advised him to submit in plaine termes, were exceeding angry with him, and told him, that he had ruined himself, and must therefore go a begging. At length, by the intercession of his mother made to S^r. Nathan. Brent (who usually cal'd her his little daughter, for he knew her, and us'd to set her on his knee, when shee was a girle and a sojournour in her husband's house, during the time of his first wife) he was conniv'd at and kept in his place, otherwise he had infallibly gon to the pot.

His eldest brother Tho. Wood, who had served in the quality of a lievtenant of horse for his Aug.
majestie during the warr, did, after the warr was terminated, returne to his coll. of Ch. Ch. and there receiv'd the profits of his place; but about the beginning of Aug. this yeare, he very abruptly left the universitie, went into Ireland, and finding out his school-fellow colonel Hen. Ingoldesby, became an officer in his regiment, to fight against the rebells there. The reason of his sudden departure was this: viz. that he being one of the prime plotters of the remaining cavaliers in Oxon. to seize on the garrison, visitors, and all the armes they could find, to the end that they might joyne themselves to others, that had plotted in the same manner in other parliament garrisons, to relieve the distressed cavaliers that were besieg'd in Colchester, the

[The custom described above was not, it is probable, peculiar to Merton college. Perhaps it was once general, as striking traces of it may be found in many societies in this place, and in some a very near resemblance of it has been kept up till within these few years. W. & H.

* *In* Diarium. HEARNE.

plot was discovered by one or more of them when they were in their cups; which made every one shift for themselves as well as they could. But some being taken, one of them, named Edward Adams, a barber, was upon the point of being hanged, having mounted the ladder in order thereunto on the signe post of the Catherine Wheel in Magdalen parish (in which inn they had layd the foundation of their plot) Mr. Francis Croft, whome A. W. found to be one of the chaplaynes of Merton coll. at his first coming thereunto, was deeply engaged in the said plot. He was a high-flone cavalier and a boon companion, and was the man that gave to every person, that was concern'd in the plot, the oath of secrecy: which being done, they were to write their names in his little paper-book, which he usually carried in his pocket; but if they could not write, they were to set their mark, and he to add their names to it. At the first discovery of the plot Mr. Croft fled, and some of the parliament soldiers of the garrison supposing that he might be in his chamber, which joyned to that chamber, which was afterwards the common room belonging to Merton coll. they broke open his dore, searched, but found the bird flown. This being done early in the morning, his dore stood open most of the day following, and A. W. with some of the juniors going into it, saw it all adorn'd with escocheons, which he (Mr. Croft) had got by burying several persons of quality in Merton coll. church and elsewhere, during the abode of the king's and queen's courts in Oxon. but these, his books and bedding were not then touched.

Edward Wood before mention'd, bach. of arts and scholar of Trin. coll. (who before had submitted to the visitors) was with others admitted probationer-fellow of Merton coll. They were severely examin'd, and in due course elected and admitted: which was done by the favour of the warden S^r. N. Brent ' the arch-visitor. Some admissions that followed were done by the sole authority of the committee and visitors. Soon after E. Wood being setled in the bay-tree-chamber, in the first quadrangle next to the gate of Merton coll. A. Wood was put into the cockloft over him. So then, and after, his trudging to Trin. coll. to receive his instruction was sav'd.

An. { *Dom.* 1649.
{ 1 *Car.* II.

A. Wood's mother (Mary Wood) being much out of purse in reedyfying the stables and outhouses of the Flowr de Luce, and in repairing the inn it self, she gave off house-keeping, and taking her son Christopher and a maid with her, went to Cassington neare Woodstok, and sojourn'd in [a] fair stone house, then inhabited by one ——Tipping, lately sequestred from the vicaridg of Shabbington in Bucks, neare to Thame, who had married an Oxford gentlewoman, the dau. of one Will. Dewey, who had been acquainted with M^rs. Wood from her childhood. In the same house did then sojourn Mr. Joh. Lucas, lately senior fellow of New college, and Mr. Rich. Sherlock, lately chaplain of the said college, but now (1649) curat of Cassington. A. Wood did often retire thither to see his mother, and somtimes lodge there for a night or two. Mr. Sherlock was civil to him, and would give him good instruction, and talk fatherly to him. Mr. Joh. Goad was then vicar of Yarnton, a mile distant from Cassington; (to whom Christop. Wood went dayly to school) and being a suffering cavalier, did go often to the said Mr. Tipping's house, to visit his brother-sufferers.

This person A. W. did often see there, and received instruction from him in many particulars, and found him an exceeding loving and tender man. A. W. did not then in the least think to write the lives of the said Rich. Sherlock and the said J. Goad, as afterwards he did, or to live to see them well promoted, and become eminent authors. But so it was, that length of time and sufferings made them forget such a little thing as A. W. was, and much adoe he had to make D^r. Sherlock know and understand him, when, 20 yeares after this time, he sent to him letters to Winwick in Lancashire (one of the fattest parsonages in England) to let him have an

' *Yet all that were then admitted, submitted to the visitors.* *Some admissions of fellows that followed* Diar. HEARNE.

account of himself, to be put in *Hist. & Antiq. Universit. Oxon.*[a] At which time finding him shie in answering his letters, he was forced at length, when he saw where the fault lay, to tell him, that he was the son of that little woman (M^rs. Wood) that somtimes sojourn'd with him in the same house at Cassington, wherin he also had sojourn'd; and then he was free with A. W. and answer'd his letters.

(a) Lib. 2. p. 150. b. see also in Ath Oxon. under the year 1689.

In like manner also when A. W. was consulting, 30 yeares after this time, the ATHENÆ ET FASTI OXON. he sent to Mr. Goad at Merchant Taylors school in London for some account of himself and writings, and found him very shie; but giving him the like answer that he gave to D^r. Sherlock, he was very free afterwards in his communications, and received from him ful satisfaction, expressing himself, as Sherlock before did, verie joyfull, and congratulated themselves, that they should live to see such a little junior, that they had knowne him to be, to become an author and a publisher of several folios, for the good and benefit of the commonwealth of learning.

(b) See in the second vol. of Ath. Oxon. under the year 1699.

Mr. Anthony Hodges, rector of Wytham in Berks (a mile distant from Cassington) would often come among these royallists at Mr. Tipping's house, and there make them merry. He was a very good scholar, and fit, in many respects, to oblige posterity by his pen; but delighting himself in mirth, and in that which was afterwards called buffooning and bantering, could never be brought to set pen to paper for that purpose. He was the mirth of the company, and they esteem'd him their *Terræ filius*.

See in the Fasti Oxon. under the year 1648.

John Blanks, a hansome yong man, and contemporarie with A. W. in Mert. coll. being sent for home to keep his Christmas, A. W. went with him to the house of his father James Blanks, gent. impropriator of Bledlow in Bucks, neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where he continued more than a weeke. The church there stands upon a rising ground, and at the end of the chancel is a larg deep place, having on it's sides bushes and brambles growing. At the bottome of this deep place issues out one or more springs, and gives the original to a little river. Between the end of the chancel and the brink or edg of this deep place, is contain'd [b] as much ground as the space of six paces of a man. A. W. then heard several of the inhabitants repeat two old verses, that had gon from man to man these many yeares, which run thus:

Dec.

> He that lives & stil abide,
> Will see the chancel fal in the Lyde.

This deep place is with them cal'd the Lyde, and the ground between the brink of it and the end of the chancel doth sensibly weare away, [c] so that if some care in time be not taken, the proverbial verses may prove true.

In the church here were some armes in the windowes, and an inscription or two on grave stones, of which A. W. toke notice according to his then capacity, but afterwards obtained a better method of taking them. These things are here set downe, because they were the first matters of that nature that A. W. took notice of.

In the latter end of January he sent a generous requital to Mr. Ja. Blanks, for the great civilities he shew'd unto him, during his being in his house last Christmas.

Jan.

His brother Edward, who was his tutor, thinking it fit, that he should chaug him for another, he was put under the tuition of Clinton Maund, an Irish man, borne of English parents, as being descended from the Maunds of Chesterton, near Bister in Oxfordshire. He was a bach. fellow, well growne in yeares, but a grand Presbyterian, alwaies praying in his chamber, and when master of arts preaching abroad. A. Wood's brother was pevish, and would be ever and anon angry, if he could not take or understand Logical notions as well as he. He would be somtimes

Feb. 16.

[b] *As much ground that I can go over with about six of my paces. I then heard.* Diar. HEARNE.

[c] *Weare away and fall into the Lyde, so that if care.* Diar. HEARNE.

so angry, that he would beat him and turne him out of his chamber; of which complaining to his mother, she was therefore willing, that Anthony should take another tutor.

An. { *Dom.* 1650. / 2 *Car.* I.

In the beginning of this yeare A. W. was made one of [the] Bible clerks, by the favour of S^r. Nath. Brent, the warden, for these reasons (1) Because the visitors cal'd in question the right of his fellows of the said coll. their bestowing of the postmasters places. (2) Because a clerk's place was better than that of a postmaster, tho since not, because that benefactions have been since this time bestowed to make the postmasters places better. There was then no duty in the chappel for the clerks, because the Common Prayer and Sacraments in the chap. were put downe, and but very little attendance there was for them in the hall.

He answer'd Cyprians in the public schools, and James Bricknell, his chamberfellow and clerk of Merton coll. opposed him.

He left the cockleloft over his brother's chamber in the first quadrangle, and removed to the chamber in the little or old quadrangle, opposite to the exchequer chamber, which was appointed for the clerks.

In the latter end of Aug. several juniors of Mert. coll. as Jo. Blanks, Brian Ambler, A. Wood, &c. got horses and rode to Wallingford in Berks, purposely to see the castle there, being then about to be demolished. They were in number about eight, and when they came to desire the guards to let them come into the castle, they refused to doe it, for no other reason, as the soldiers supposed, but that their number was too great,' may have some designe upon them. Col. Arth. Evelin was then, as it seems, governour, but was not at home, otherwise, as 'tis believed, they might have had entrance. So going back to the towne of 'Wallingford, they dined there, and return'd to Oxon.[a]

One Anne Green, a servant maid, was hang'd in the castle of Oxon. for murdering her bastard-child, begotten by Jeffry Reade, grand-son to sir Tho. Read of Duns-Tew in Oxfordshire. After she had suffer'd the law, she was cut downe, and carried away in order to be anatomiz'd by some yong physitians; but they finding life in her, would not venter upon her, only so farr, as to recover her to life. Which being look'd upon as a great wonder, there was a relation of her recovery printed, and at the end several copies of verses, made by the yong poëts of the university, were added. See more in the next yeare.

Twelve postmasters of Merton coll. were expel'd by the visitors, viz. Joh. Blanks, John Wright, Br. an Ambler, Rich. Philipps, &c. some of which, who were *godly* youths, as Georg Pricket, Steph. Richmond, Will. Stanie, &c. they afterwards restored to, and confirmed them in, their places. So that had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had, without doubt, received the *Queen's*. As for Joh. Blanks, he afterwards retired to his father's house, and became an Attorney; Joh. Wright, after [the] king's restoration, became master of the king's school at Worcester, Brian Ambler a minister in Shropshire; and Rich. Philips, upon a second answer given in to the visitors, was kept in, and after he had taken a degree in arts, he became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire, &c.

Edward Wood, fellow of Merton coll. was, for divers pretended miscarriages and misdemeanors, suspended by the visitors from his commons and all profits from his place, as also from being tutor in that coll. untill farther order. The miscarriages were, first, for entertaining strangers at his chamber with more wine, than 'twas thought convenient. (2) for drinking the king's health at Medley neare Oxon. two yeares before, with some of his contemporaries of Trinity coll. &c. Which suspension was occasion'd by the uncharitable information made to the visitors by Tho. Franke, a junior fellow of Mert. coll. who now did lay in wait as 'twere to bring the said coll. into distraction and trouble.

[a] 'Wallingford, wee dined there and returned to Oxon. I had *then by all accounterments* [sic] *for a journey, which I kept till I grew too bigg for them. One Ann Green.* In Diario. HEARNE.

This Thom. Franke, after all his obsequious flatteries, fals tales, cringing to the presbyterians and independent[s], and his being actually in armes [1] in the troop, raised by the university of Oxon. against K. Ch. 2. at Worcester, an. 1651, had the impudence, after the restoration of the said king, to turn about, and for his money to get the rectory of Cranfield in Derbyshire, whilst others, that had been great sufferers for his majestie's cause, and had no money, were forced to shark and live as opportunity served. He was a most vile person, and not fit to live in a society: yet, if I am not mistaken, he did, when he used to retire to the college, after he had been setled at Cranfield, express some repentance of what he had done to the injury of several of the society before Mr. Pet. Nicolls and Joh. Powell senior, fellowes of the said coll.

This yeare Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the East, Oxon. and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank. When he left Oxon. he sold it in Old Southampton buildings in Holborne neare London, and was living there 1671. See in 1654.

An. { *Dom.* 1651. / *3 Car.* II.

A fine of thirtie pound was set by the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. for M^rs. Wood (mother to A. W.) to pay, by way of renewing, for the housing and gardens against Merton coll. and for the Flour de Luce and it's appurtenances in S. Martin's parish. Apr. 7. See in an. 1635.

About the same time the second impression of the pamphlet, concerning Ann Green, with the verses at the end, was published with it's old title viz. *Newes from the Dead: or a true and exact Narration of the Miraculous Deliverance of Ann Green*, &c. At the end of this impression are several copies of verses added, which were not in the first impression, among which is one printed under the name of [2] A. Wood, beginning thus:

> 'I'le stretch my Muse, but that a verse
> I'le hang upon thy living hearse.
> Chime in yee wits, and rhyme a knell;
> For Death her self is lately fell &c.'

Thom. Wood, eldest brother to A. W. died of the flux at Drogheda, commonly calle Tredagh, in the month of Decemb. He was borne at Tetsworth neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where his father then had a farme, educated mostly in the free school at Thame under his kinsman Mr. W. Burt, was made student of Ch. Church in 1638, as I have before told you, and afterwards was the first, or one of the first yong scholars in Oxon. that threw off his gowne, and ran to Edghill battle. See more under the yeare 1642. At his returne thence he was actually created bach. of arts among soldiers that had done service at the said battle: and then his father seeing, that he could not persuade him from being a [4] scholar, he bought a horse, armes, cloaths, &c. set him up for a troper, and got him a place to ride in the troop of captaine Tho. Gardiner of Cudesdon neare Oxon. Afterwards he became a stout and desperat soldier, was in several battles, and besieged in divers garrisons, particularly, if I am not mistaken, at Basing in Hampshire, and was made a lievtenant of horse. When the warr was terminated, and the king's cause utterlie vanquished, he return'd to his college, was actually created Mr. of arts, an. 1647, but in the next yeare being deeply engaged in the cavaliering plot, as I have told you See in the East Oxon. under the yeare 1642. See more there under the yeare 1647.

[1] *In the University Troop against K. Ch. 2. at Worcester* Diarium. HEARNE.

[2] Memorandum, that whereas one copy of English verses, in the verses made and printed upon Anne Green, is ascribed to Ant. Wood, a bit of paper is pasted over the name in the copy I have seen in the Ashmolean museum, and E. W. is written upon it, as if Anthony's elder brother Mr. Edw. Wood were the true author, which I believe to be right, it being certain, that Anthony was no poet. *Coll. noste. MSS. Vol. 68. p. 88.* Wood's study in mus. Ashm. N°. 515. HEARNE.

[3] *A farme, on the 24 May 162-, educated.* Diar. HEARNE.

[4] See MS. *A Soldier* in Diario; ita tamen ut lineam (in Diario) per *aliter* duxerit ipse auctor, *& scholar* superinscripserit qui proinde fortasse legi maluit, *persuade him to be a Scholar.* HEARNE.

under that yeare, (1648.) he, to avoid being taken and hanged for it, fled into Ireland, where finding out his quondam school-fellow at Thame, called col. Hen. Ingoldesbie, he became a lieytenant in his regiment, afterwards a captaine, and, as I have heard, had a commission a little before his death, to be a major. About a yeare before that time, viz. in 1650, he returned for a time to Oxon. to take up his arrears at Ch. Church, and to settle his other affaires; at which time being often with his mother and brethren, he would tell them of the most terrible assaulting and storming of Tredagh, wherein he himself had been engaged. He told them, that 3000 at least, besides some women and children, were, after the assaliants had taken part, and afterwards all the towne, put to the sword on the 11 and 12 of Sept. 1649; at which time S^r. Arth. Aston the governour had his braines beat out, and his body [1] hack'd to pieces. He told them, that when they were to make [2] the way up to the lofts and galleries in the church, and up to the [3] tower where the enemy had fled, each of the assaliants would take up a child and use as a buckler of defence, when they ascended the steps, to keep themselves from being shot or brain'd.

After they had kil'd all in the [4] church, they went into the vaults underneath, where all the flower and choicest of the women and ladies had hid themselves. One of these, a most hansome virgin, arrai'd in costly and gorgeous apparel, kneel'd downe to Tho. Wood with teares and prayers to save her life: And being strucken with [5] a profound pitie, took her under his arme, went with her out of the church, with intentions to put her over the works to shift for her self; but a soldier perceiving his intentions, he ran his sword up her belly or fundament. Whereupon Mr. Wood seeing her gasping, took away her money, jewells, &c. and flung her downe over the works, &c.

In the latter end of 1680, when the Parliament sate at Oxon. A. Wood was walking with S^r. Hen. S^t. Georg, Clarentius king of armes, in the school-quadrangle. S^r. Hen. then meeting with col. Hen. Ingoldesbie before mention'd, and telling him who A. W. was, A. W. thereupon did discourse with him concerning his brother Thomas: and, among several [6] things that the colonel told him, was, that Thomas was a good soldier, stout and ventrous, and having an art of merriment, called buffooning, his company was desired and loved by the officers of his regiment. He told him then, he buried [him] in a church at Tredagh answerable to his quality, but could not tell him when he died. This Tho. Wood was a tall, proper and robust man, like his father, but black and swarthy, unlike in that to any of his brethren, or father.

This yeare A. W. began to exercise his natural and insatiable genie he had to musick. He exercised his hand on the violin, and having a good eare to take any tune at first hearing, he could quickly draw it out from the violin, but not with the same tuning of strings that others used. He wanted understanding, friends and money, to pick him out a good master, otherwise he might have equal'd in that instrument, and in singing, any person then in the universitie. He had some companions that were musical, but they wanted instruction as well as he.

An. { *Dom.* 1652.
4 *Car.* II.

Jul 2. Friday Jul. 2. A. Wood was examin'd for the degree of bac. of arts in the natural philosophy school, by Will. Browne, M. A. of Magd. coll. a native of Oxon. He had before answer'd twice under a bachelaur among the crowd in the divinity school, and once, if not both the times, under Matth. Bee, a determining bachelaur of universitie coll. in the Lent-time 165$\frac{0}{1}$: which M. Bee was afterwards minister of Windlebury neare Bister in Oxfordshire: And on the 6 of the same month he was adm. bach. of arts.

Munday, and Shabington Wake as it seems, he rode in the company of a mimick and buffoon, called Tho. Williams; and the horse of A. W. being bad, or else that he was no good rider, he

[1] *Hack'd and chop'd to pieces.* Diar. HEARNE.
[2] *Their way.* Diar. HEARNE.
[3] *In churches, and up to the towers.* In Diario. HEARNE.
[4] *Churches.* In Diario. HEARNE.
[5] *A deep remorse.* Diar. HEARNE.
[6] *Things, he told me, that he was a good.* Diar. HEARNE.

had a fall, and put out his ---- arme. When he came to Shabbington, he put off his doublet, and found his arme swel'd and exceeding tender. Th. Williams, who had been bred an apothecary, would needs perswade him, that his arme was not out of joynt, only bruised, and so applyed a cloath and oyle to it; yet, notwithstanding this, he could not use it, which caus'd all his mirth to be turn'd into melancholy. In this condition he continued about a week there, rode to Thame, eat and drank, but with little comfort or rest, and at length came home in a most afflicted condition.

After he had been at home some dayes, he was advised to go to ----- Adams a lock-smith, living in Catstreet, who was an expert bone-setter, to the end that he might look upon it, and see what was to be done. He spoke mildly to A. W. when he look'd on his arme, gave him sweet words, and told him all was well. At length casting his head aside, Adams fastned one of his hands above and another below the elbow, pluck'd the arme straight and set it. But the paine being great and unexpected (because that the arteries had been shrunk) he fell into a great sown, and could see nothing but green before his eyes. Adams then laid him upon the bed, gave him cordials, and put him to sleep. Afterwards he found himself at ease, and better every day, but never before that time or since, knew what sowning [1] was or is.

Thomas Williams before mention'd had an estate in land, houses and money left to him by his father, but never would follow his trade, onlie live a loos live, and took all advantages to do it gratis. Afterwards when A. W. came to understand the world better, he found him a debaucher of youth, [2] and not fit to live in an universitie among gentlemen. His usual way was, that after he had let out money to any man, he would hang upon him, eat and drink in his house: and if he could meet with any of his acquaintance, whose nature was easie, he would take him with him to eat, drink and lodg on the debter. And to this farmer [3] of Shabington did he go to hang upon him, and [4] take A. W. with him, as he afterwards understood.

In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Septemb. A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Mert. coll. to Wheately bridge, and nutted in Shotover by the way. The day was hot, and A. W. sitting and standing some houres in fishing, he got an ague, came home faint and dry, with the loss of an appetite of eating. It prov'd a quartan ague, and an houre or two before it came on him, he would be exceeding prone to vomit, and what in the well-days his stomach had contracted he would on the sick-day vomit it out with great wretching and payne. This brought his body low, but made him grow much taller: and much physick and slops being taken in the winter following, yet he could find no remedy. At length he was advised to retire into the country to take better ayre than in Oxon. follow the plow, and use what exercise he could there to shake the ague off. Aug. Sept.

Tuesday (Feb. 15.) A. W. went to Cassington before mention'd, and because Mr. Tipping and his wife had quitted their quarters in that towne, he took up his quarters at the next dore, in the house of an honest and sufficient farmer, called Francis Bolter; whose house tho thatched, yet he had a very fair chamber therein with a chimney, and a place to lay his books in. Feb. 15.

A. W. had a very sad dreame in his sleep. He was in a melancholy place, had no companion, &c. Feb. 21.

His body was much out of order, and on those nights, wherein he had his hot fit (for his cold fit would come with extreame vomiting about 5 or 6 at night) he would have disconsolate dreames, which would make him melancholy on the dayes following.

While he continued in the country, he followed the plow on his well-dayes, and sometimes plowed. He learnt there to ring on the six bells, then newly put up: and having had from his most tender yeares an extraordinary ravishing delight in musick, he practiced privately there, without the help of an instructer, to play on the violin. It was then that he set and tuned in

[1] After *was or is* is added in the Diary, *which without doubt is as bad as death.* HEARNE.

[2] *And scarse fit.* Diar. HEARNE.

[3] *At Shabington, to whome he had lent Money, did he go.* Diar. HEARNE.

[4] *Toke.* Diar. HEARNE.

strings in fourths, and not in fifths according to the manner: And having a good eare,[1] and ready to sing any tune upon hearing it once or twice, he would play them all in short time with the said way of tuning, which was never knowne before.

Mar. 4. His landlord did once perswade him to drink his ague away: and thereupon going to the ale-house an houre or two before it was come, they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperatly. But then vomiting all up before it made any continuance in his stomach, or before it got up in his head, he was forced, after he had spent three shillings, to lead his landlord home, notwithstanding he had put in Mr. Wood's cup tobacco. This country man (a merry fellow, and one that pretended to wit) thought, that the ague was a little spirit or devil, that had got within him; and therefore when hot weather came, he would have him go into the water and drowne it, or go to Oxon. in a boat, and so shift it from him into the water, and row hastily from it, and leave it to shark for it self. A. W. told him this was a Pythagoræan opinion of his: at which hard word being startled, he thought it was none of his, but the little devil within him that sent it out of his mouth, &c. In this condition he continued till the weather was alter'd and grew hotter, and then his ague and fits grew less, yet when cold weather came againe it would be apt to return, and would have fastned on him againe, had he not prevented it by physick.

Mar. 12. Saturday (Mar. 12) his brother Edw. and Robert Wood, with Mr. Tho. Cole steward of Merton coll. were with him to comfort him in his disconsolate condition. They dined with him, and then departed.

An. { *Dom.* 1653. / 5 *Car.* II. / ♈ { *Oliv. Protect.*

After he had spent the Summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon. and being advised by some persons, he entertain'd a master of musick to teach him the usual way of playing on the violin, that is, by having every string tuned 5 notes lower than the other going before. The master was Charles Griffith, one of the musitians belonging to the city of Oxon. whom he thought then to be a most excellent artist, but when A. W. improv'd himself
Sept. 8. in that instrument, he found him not so. He gave him 2s. 6d. entrance, and 10s. quarterly. This person after he had extreamly wondred how he could play so many tunes as he did by fourths, without a director or guide, he then tuned his violin by fifths, and gave him instructions how to proceed, leaving then a lesson with him to practice against his next coming.

The last yeare, after he was entred into the publick library, (which he took to be the happiness of his life, and into which he never entred without great veneration) he could do but little in it, because he was entred but a little while before his ague took him. But this yeare being a constant student therein, he became acquainted with the places in the arts library, (for no farther could bachelaurs of arts then goe) where the books of English historie and antiquities stand. He lighted upon *The Description of Leycestershire*, written by Will. Burton: and being exceedingly delighted with the performance, he did this or in the yeare following, take notes thence, and make collections from it, which he had lying by him in his last dayes. He took great delight in reading *The Display of Heraldry*, written by John Guillim, and in other books of that faculty, written by Joh. Bossewell, John Ferne, &c. and endeavour'd to draw out and trick armes with his pen. And afterwards when he came to full yeares, he perceived it was his natural genie, and could not avoid them. Heraldry, musick and painting did so much crowd upon him, that he could not avoid them; and could never give a reason why he should delight in those studies, more than in others, so prevalent was nature, mix'd with a generosity of mind, and a hatred to all that was servile, sneaking or advantagious for lucre sake. His brother Edw. Wood was much against these studies, and advised him to enter on those that were beneficial, as his mother did. He had then a gentile companion of the same coll. (J. W.) who delighted in vertuous

[1] *And being ready.* Diar. Hearne.

[2] *It.* Diar. Hearne.

studies as he did, and would walk several times with him in shady recesses and retired walkes, to each others content; but the same J. W. being a gent. of a good descent, and an heir to an estate of 700l. per an. at least, he went afterwards to London, mixed himself with idle company that flatter'd and admired him, and at length debach'd him; which did not a little trouble A. W.

His kinsman Charnel Pettie esq; an old puritan, and an honest and quiet man, became high-sherriff of Oxfordshire. His estate was at Tetsworth and elsewhere, but lived now at Stoke-Lyne neare to Bister, the inheritance of his daughter's son, named Ralph Holt, who being a minor, the said Charnel Pettie was his guardian. Nov.

An. { *Dom.* 1654. / 6 *Car.* II. / ½ { *Oliv. Prot.*

- - - - Hussey & - - - - - Peck, two gentlemen that were lately officers in the king's army, were hang'd in the castle-yard in Oxon. to the great reluctancy of the generous royallists then living in Oxon. They were out of commission and employ, had no money to maintain them, which made them rob on the high-way. After a tedious imprisonment in the jayle at Oxon. they were condemn'd to dye by that inveterate enemy to the royal partie *John Glynn, serjeant at law, who this yeare went Oxford circuit. July 25.

Hussey was the eldest, had received some marks of honour in his face, and no doubt in his body also, and died penitent. Peck, who was yonger, was proper, robust, and seemed a stout man. He died resolute, and not so penitent as Hussey. As soon as they were cut downe, they were carried away by some royallists, and Hussey was on the same day at night buried by them in the church of S. Peter in the Baylie. This was the first or 2d execution that A. W. ever saw, and therefore it struck a great terror into him, to the disturbance of his studies and thoughts. They were exceedingly pittied by all men.

A. W. was examined for the degree of [2] master of arts by [3] W. Bull of Trinity, afterwards fellow of Allsouls, coll. The other examiners were Georg Weldon of Magd. coll. and Joh. Whitehead of Exeter coll. who examin'd the rest of the class. He had certificats by him for the performance of other [4] lectures, but they are imbezeld and lost. Aug. 10.

[5] Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, borne neare Mount-Libanus, sold coffey in Oxon. in an house between Edmund hall and Queen coll. corner. See in the yeare 1650 and 1655.

By his sedulous and close studying in the publick library, and by conversing with books not used by the vulgar students, especially MSS. he was taken notice of by Mr. Tho. Barlow, the head-keeper of the said library, who began thereupon to express some kindness towards him, with the offering his assisting hand.

A. W. having by this time obtain'd proficiency in musick, he and his companions † were not without [6] silly frolicks, not now to be [7] maintained. † W. Bull. E. G. J. T. G. M.

* Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard
To make good subjects traytors strain hard?
Hudibras. W. & H.

[1] Over this word in the Diary is written *valour*, by Mr. Wood's own hand, but in a paler ink. HEARNE.

[2] *Master in the Natural Philosophy School by Will. Bull.* HEARNE.

[3] Will. Bull, master of arts and bach. of physick, was also fellow of Allsouls, died 15 July 1661, and was buried in the outward chapel of that college. He was of Peglinch, near Wells in com. Somers. and bore to his arms, as I remember, Or: 3 Bulls heads Cabosed Or: obiit anno ætatis 28. Wood's MSS. in Mus. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

[4] *Exercise*, in Diario. HEARNE.

[5] This §. is thus read in the Diary, viz. *Coffey, which had been drank by some persons in Oxon.* 1650, *was this yeare publickly sold at or neare the Angel within the East Gate of Oxon. as also Chocolate by an outlander or a Jew.* HEARNE.

[6] What those silly frolicks were, the reader will easily understand from what occurs in the Diary, where instead of this paragraph we have what follows:

Having by this time got some musical acquaintance, a frolick by all meanes must be taken by us; and what should it be, but to disguise our selves in poore habits, & like contry fidlers scrape for our livings? Farringdon fair this yeare was the place designed to go to: And all of us (five in number) lodging in a house in the Middle rew in Magd. parish, belonging to one Gregory a chandler, wee sate out very early the next morning, & calling first on Mr. Th. Latton's house at Kingston Bakepuze, wee bid him good morrow by 2. or 3. tunes—He came in the hall among us, listned to our

[7] *F.* mention'd. HEARNE.

Dom. 1655.
An. { *7 Car.* II.
Ol. Prot.

Apr. 6. Edw. Wood, eldest brother to A. W. and fellow of Merton coll. was installed junior proctor for the Univ. of Oxon. Whereupon he soon after appointed A. W. his collector in Austins; which office he kept till he was admitted Mr. of arts.

May 3. A. W. made his first declamation in the Natural Philosophy school for the degree of Mr. of Arts. The subject was, *Bonum quoddam quilibet efficiat, Optimi autem solum perseverant.*

16. A. W. made his 2d declamation in the said schoole. And his subject was, *Utrum præstantius esset Ciceroni*[s] *libros comburere, quam mortem*[1] *subiri?*

22. Edw. Wood died, to the great reluctancy of his friends and relations, in his mother's house against Merton coll. being the fourth week of his proctorship. He was administred to in his last days by Ralp[h] Button, his quondam tutor, now canon of Ch. church. He died of vomiting blood and consumption with it, and made a most religious end.

24. His body was carried into the common hall of Merton coll. where the society, and such masters of arts that were pleased to come to pay their last respects to him, had gloves, wine and bisket in abundance, as also had the doctors, heades of Houses, and his brother proctor Samuel Bruen, to which last E. Wood had bequeathed money to byy him a mourning gowne. Afterwards his body being carried to Merton coll. church, there was a sermon preached for that occasion by his aforesaid quondam tutor; which, being not extant, I cannot refer you to it. His hearse was adorn'd with escocheons and verses; among which last was a copie made by his acquaintance D^r. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxford, an antient poet, running thus:

Upon the death of his vertuous and prudent friend Mr. Edw. Wood, in the beginning of his proctorship of the universitie of Oxon.

Chosen he was a censor of the times:
He chose to dye, rather than view the crimes.
The Cynique's lanterne he far wiser thought,
That for an honest man at high-noon sought,
Then bring a midnight sinner to the light,
Whose darker actions do outshade the night.
Friend, [2] thou was wise, with honour thus to dye,
Fame is thy epitaph, thy tombe the skye.

Oct. 12. A handsome maid living in Catstreet, being deeply in love with Joseph Godwin, a junior fellow of New coll. poison'd herself with rats-bane. This is mention'd, because it made a great wonder, that a maid should be in love with such a person as he, who had a curl'd shag-pate, was squint-ey'd and purblind, and much deform'd with the smal pox. He was the son of a father of both his names, who was a bookseller at the upper end of Catstreet, and before he had been translated to Winchester school, had been in the same forme with A. W. at New coll. school.

Music, gave us money, & ordered drink to be carried to us. After wee had done with him, wee retired to the in standing on the road going to Farringdon, dined there, & after dinner wee were entertain'd by some of the neighbours, who danced (as I remember) in the green, gave us some money & victualls. & I think wee returned very late that evening to Oxon. The names of those in this exploit were, myself & Will. Bull before mentiond, who played on the violins, Edm. Gregorie B. A. & gent. com. of Mert. coll. who playd on the bass viol, Joh. Nap of Trinity on the citerne, and George Mason of the said coll. on another wyer instrument, but could do nothing.—Soon after wee took another voyage Northward, called at Hampton Poyle, played at Mr. West's house, had some money, but more drink.—- Afterwards wee went (I think) to Kidlington, got something there, returnd in the evening, & certain Soldiers overtaking us, they by force made us play in the open field & then left us without giving a penny.

Most of my companions would afterwards glory in this, but I was ashamd, & could never endure to hear of it. HEARNE.

[1] *P. subire.* HEARNE.

[2] *thou wast wise.* HEARNE.

On the vigil of S. Luke, part or half of the roof of the South part of Merton coll. outer-chappel, joyning to the tower, fell within the church about 9 of the clock at night, and broke all the stones laying on the floor, of which some were monumental stones. Afterwards when the ruins were taken away, A. W. retrieved the brass plates that were fixed on them, and transcrib'd and sav'd the inscriptions on them, which he afterwards printed in his *Histor. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. (pag. 91.)

He was admitted master of arts, being then his birth-day, and at the same time he was admitted *ad Regendum*. It was his intention to be admitted 2 or 3 dayes after he had last declaim'd; but being troubled with the aking of a tooth, he drew it, which caused a swelling in his cheek, and that a tumour, and that a lancing, which made him unfit to appeare in public. Dec. 17.

In the beginning of March he published five sermons of his brother Edw. Wood lately deceased, which he had preached before the universitie. He dedicated them to D^r. Jonathan Goddard, warden of Merton coll. and sent to him a very fair copie of them bound in blew Turkey-leather, with their leaves gilt. [1]I sent the book by the carrier to London, and Jam. Bricknell, M. A. his quondam chamberfellow, presented it in his (A. Wood's) name to the said warden living in Gresham coll. Mar. See Ath. et Fasti Oxon.

In this yeare Arth. Tillyard, [2]apothecary and great royallist, sold coffey publickly at his house against All-soules coll. He was encouraged so to do by som royallists, now living in Oxon. and by others, who esteem'd themselves either virtuosi or wits; of which the chiefest number were of Alls. coll. as Peter Pett, Thom. Millington, Tim. Baldwin, [4]Christop. Wren, Georg Castle, Will. Bull, &c. There were others also, as Joh. Lamphire a physician, lately ejected from New coll. who was somtimes the natural droll of the company, the two Wrens, sojournours in Oxon. Mathew and Thomas, sons of D^r. Wren bishop of Ely, &c. This coffey house continued till his majestie's returne and after, and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey.

An. { *Dom.* 1636. / 8 *Car.* II. / 12 { *Oliv. Prot.*

By this time A. W. had genuine [5]skill in musick, and frequented the [6]weekly meetings of musitians in the house of Will. Ellis, late organist of S. John's coll. situat and being in a house, opposite to that place whereon the theater was built. The usual company that met and performed their parts were (1) Joh. Cock, M. A. fellow of New coll. by the authority of the visitors. He afterwards became rector of Heyford-Wareyne neare Bister, and marrying with one of the Woodwards of Woodstock, lived an uncomfortable life with her. (2) Joh. Jones, M. A. fellow of the said coll. by the same authority. (3) Georg Croke, M. A. of the said coll. also by the same authority. He was afterwards drown'd, with Brome, son of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon. in their passage from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight, 5 Sept. 1657. (4) Joh. Friend, M. A. fellow also of the said house and by the same authority. He died in the country an. 1658. (5) Georg Stradling, M. A. fellow of Alls. coll. an admirable lutinist, and much respected by Wilson the professor. (6) Ralph Sheldon, gent. a Rom. Catholick of Steple-Barton in Oxfordshire, at this time living in Halywell neare Oxon. admired for his smooth and admirable way in playing on the viol. He died in the city of Westminster - - - - - - - 165, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Martin in the fields. (7) Thom. Wren, a younger son of Matthew Wren bishop of Ely, a sojournour now in the house of Franc. Bowman, bookseller,

[1] See Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, p. 270. W. & H.
[2] Sic.
[3] *An Apothecary and Royallist*, Diar. HEARNE.
[4] Christopher Wren, afterwards S^r. Christopher. W. & H.
[5] *Had some genuine*. Diar. HEARNE.
[6] *Fellow* adjiciend. ut videtur. HEARNE.

living in S. Marie's parish in Oxon. (8) Tho. [1]James, M. A. of Magd. coll. would be among them, but seldome play'd. He had a weekly meeting in his chamber at the coll. practiced much on the Theorbo lute, and Gervace Westcote being often with him as an instructor, A. W. would somtimes go to their meeting and play with them.

The musick masters, who were now in Oxon. and frequented the said meeting, were (1) [2]Will Ellis, bach. of musick, owner of the house wherein the meeting was. He alwaies play'd his part, either on the organ or virginal. (2) Dr. Joh. Wilson, the public professor, the best at the lute in all England. He somtimes play'd on the lute, but mostly presided the consort. (3) - - - Curteys, a lutinist, lately ejected from some choire or cath. church. After his majestie's restoration he became gent. or singing-man of Ch. Church in Oxon. (4) Tho. Jackson, a bass-violist; afterwards one of the choire of S. John's coll. in Oxon. (5) [3]Edw. Low, organist lately of Ch. Church. He play'd only on the organ; so when he performed his part, Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol, and play, if any person were wanting to performe that part. (6) Gervace Littleton alias Westcot, or Westcot alias Littleton, a violist. He was afterwards a singing man of S. John's coll. (7) Will[4] Glexney, who had belonged to a choire before the warr. He was afterwards a gent. or singing-man of Ch. Ch. He playd well upon the bass-viol, and somtimes sung his part. He died 6 Nov. 1692, aged 79 or thereabouts. (8) - - - - Proctor, a yong man and a new commer. He died soon after, as I shall tell you anon. John Parker, one of the universitie musitians, would be somtimes among them; but M[r]. Low, a proud man, could not endure any common musitian to come to the meeting, much less to play among them. Among these I must put Joh. Haselwood an apothecary, a starch'd formal clisterpipe, who usually play'd on the bass-viol, and somtimes on the counter tenor. He was very conceited of his skil (tho he had but little of it) and therefore would be ever and anon ready to take up a viol before his betters: which being observed by all, they usually call'd him, *Haullewood*. As for other musitians, who were about this time beginners, you shall have the names of them under the yeare 1658.

July 22. - - - Proctor died in Halywell, and was buried in the middle of the church there. He had been bred up by [5]Mr. Joh. Jenkyns, the mirrour and wonder of his age for music, was excellent for the lyra-viol and division-viol, good at the treble-viol and treble-violin, and all comprehended in a man of three or 4 and twentie yeares of age. He was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pitied by all the faculty for his loss.

This summer came to Oxon. *The Antiquities of Warwickshire* &c. written by Will. Dugdale, and adorn'd with many cuts. This being accounted the best book of it's kind that hitherto was made extant, my pen cannot enough describe, how A. Wood's tender affections, and insatiable desire of knowledg, were ravished and melted downe by the reading of that book. What by

[1] Reponendum vel *James* (quo modo legitur infra, sub An. 1663.) vel *Jeames*. Hearne.

[2] After cathedrals and organs were put down in the grand rebellion, he kept up a weekly meeting in his house opposite to that place where the theatre was afterwards built, which kept him and his wife in a comfortable condition. The meeting was much frequented, and many masters of musick were there, and such that had belonged to choirs, being out of all employ, and therefore the meeting, as all other musick meetings, did flourish: and musick, especially vocal, being discountenanced by the presbyterians and independents, because it favoured much the cathedrals and episcopacy, it was the more used. But when king Charles was restored and episcopacy and cathedrals with it, then did the meetings decay, especially for this reason, because the masters of musick were called away to cathedrals and collegiate choirs.

Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8568, 106. W. & H.

[3] Edward Lowe of Salisbury, master of the choristers, and organist of Ch. Ch. died xi July 1682. buried by Alice his wife in the upper end of the Divinity chapel, on the north side of the choire of Ch. Church cathedral.

Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

[4] Quære if not *Flexney*. W. & H.

[5] John Jenkyns was born at Maidstone in Kent, and being naturally inclined to musick took it in his childhood, and in his manly years patronized by —— Deerham of Norf. esquire, and though a little man yet he had a great soul.

He was also much patronized by Edward Benlowes, esq; who having written a most divine poem entit. *Theophila* or *Love's Sacrifice* printed at London 1651, several parts thereof had airs set to them by this incomparable Jenkyns, who lived ten yeares or more after the restoration of K. C. 2.

He was esteemed the prime composer living in the latter end of the reign of K. C. 1. in the reign of Oliver C. and K. C. 2. Dr. John Wilson, above mentioned, used to say that, for the honour of his country, Alphonso Farabosco born of Italian parents at Greenwich, and John Jenkyns at Maidstone, were admired not only in England but beyond the seas for their excellent compositions.

Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8568, 106. W. & H.

musick and rare books that he found in the public library, his life at this time and after was a perfect *Elysium*.

In the latter end of Octob. he began to survey and transcribe the monumental inscriptions and armes in the several parochial churches and college chappels, within the city and universitie of Oxon: Oct. 29.

A. W. his mother, and his two brothers, Rob. and Christopher Wood, gave 5li to Merton coll. towards the casting of their five bells into eight. These five were antient bells, and had been put up into the tower at the first building thereof, in the time of Dr. Hen. Abendon, warden of Merton coll. who began to be warden in 1421. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon was put) was supposed to be the best bell in England, being, as 'twas said, of fine mettal silver found.[1] The generality of people were much against the altering of that bell, and were for a treble to be put to the five, and so make them six: and old sarjeant Charles Holloway, who was a very covetous man, would have given money to save it, and to make the five, six, bells, that is to put a treble to them. But by the knavery of Thom. Jones, the sub-warden (the warden being then absent) and - - - - Derby, the bell-founder, they were made eight. Dr. Joh. Wilson, Dr. of musick, had a fee from the college to take order about their tuning. Jan. 10.

Whereas A. W. had before learned to play on the violin by the instruction of Charles Griffith, and afterwards of Jo. Parker, one of the universitie musitians, he was now advis'd to entertaine one Will. James, a dancing master, by some accounted excellent for that instrument, and the rather, because it was said, that he had obtained his knowledg in dancing and musick in France. He spent in all half a yeare with him, and gained some improvement from him; yet at length he found him not a compleat master of his facultie, as Griffin and Parker were not: and to say the truth, there was yet no compleat master in Oxon. for that instrument, because it had not been hitherto used in consort among gentlemen, only by common musitians, who played but two parts. The gentlemen in privat meetings, which A. W. frequented, play'd three, four and five parts with viols, as treble-viol, tenor, counter-tenor and bass, with an organ, virginal or harpsicon joyn'd with them: and they esteemed a violin to be an instrument only belonging to a common fidler, and could not indure that it should come among them, for feare of making their meetings to be vaine and fidling. But before the restoration of K. Ch. 2. and especially after, viols began to be out of fashion, and only violins used, as treble-violin, tenor and bass-violin; and the king, according to the French mode, would have 24 violins playing before him, while he was at meales, as being more airie and brisk than viols. Jan.

An. { *Dom.* 1657. / 9 *Car.* II. / *Oliv. Prot.* }

At the funeral of[3] Jane Wickham, the widdow and somtimes the second wife of Will. Wickham of Garsingdon, neare Oxon. gent. Shee was buried in the chancel of the church there by the remaines of the said W. Wickham. This woman was sister to Hen. Brome, of Clifton neare Banbury in Oxfordshire (of the same familie with the Bromes of Halton) and died in Oxon. 25 March. A. W. did not then survey the monuments in Garsingdon church, because of the company there, but rode immediatly home to Oxon. Mar. 27.

[1] *In the Tower.* Diar. HEARNE.

[2] Sic MSS. Neque aliter in Diario. Et tamen *sound* edidi in Neubrigensi, p. 797. HEARNE.

[3] Jane Wickham widow, sometimes the 2d. wife of William Wickham of Garsington in comitatu Oxon. died in the house of William Webb a bookseller, living in the parish of St. peter's in the East, 25 Mar. An. 1657. and was buried in the chancell of Garsington by her husband.

She was the daughter of - - - - Brome, of Clifton near Banbury, and sister to Henry Brome who died 1667.

The said William Wickham was the Son of John Wickham of Rotherfeild in Sussex, but descended from the Wickhams of Swaclyve. Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. No. 8505, 8580. W. & H.

Apr. 30. He began his perambulation of Oxfordshire: and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd.[1]

May 14. All the eight bells of Merton coll. did begin to ring: and he heard them ring very well at his approach to Oxon. in the evening, after he had taken his rambles all that day about the country to collect monuments. The bells did not at all please the curious and critical hearer. However he plucked at them often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. They were all afterwards re-cast, and the belfry, wherein the ringers stood (which was a little below the arches of the tower, for while the five hanged the ringers stood on the ground) being built of bad timber, was plucked downe also, and after the bells were put up againe, this belfry, that now is, above the arches, was new made, and a window broke thro the tower next to Corp. Ch. coll. was made to give light.

Aug. 4. He began to peruse and run over all the manuscript collections of the great antiquary John Leland, that are reposed in the archives of Bodlie's library. He was exceedingly delighted in them, was never weary of them, but collected much from them.

Aug. 14 In his rambles about the country, he went to Dorchester, seven miles distant from Oxon. to see his old master David Thomas, who, from being usher of Thame school, was now the head-master of the free-school at Dorchester, founded by Joh. Feteplace, esq. an old bachelaur. He had succeeded in that office Joh. Drope, lately fellow of Magd. coll. who was the first master appointed by the founder. A. W. could not but here acknowledge his owne weakness, you may call it folly if you please, as being startled at his first sight of this most antient city, famous for it's being a station of the Romanes, for it's entertaining S. Birinus, and afterwards for giving him burial, &c. The church is larg and antique, and hath contained many monuments of antiquity, which are since spoyled and defaced. Those that *remaine he took an account of, as also of the armes in the windowes, and tricked out with his pen the ichnography of the church, cloyster and buildings adjoyning.[2] And at his departure Mr. Dav. Thomas gave him some Roman coynes, found within the libertie of Dorchester.

Sept. 5. Brome Whorwood, lately gent. com. of S. Marie's hall, only son and heir of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon. was drown'd in his passage from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight. He had been at the election of scholars at Winchester, and being minded to see the Isle of Wight, did with George Croke[4] of New coll. hire a vessel that was leaky, which sunk by that time they were half way in their journey. I set this memoire downe, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them. The mother of the said Brome Whorwood, who was drown'd, was Jane, daughter and one of the two coheires of -- -- -- -- Ryther of Kingston upon Thames in Surrey, somtimes surveyor of the stables of K. Jam. I. and dau. in law to James Maxwell, esq; one of the gromes of the bed-chamber to K. Ch. I. as having married her mother after Ryther's death. A. W. remembred her well, as having often seen her in Oxon. She was red-hair'd, as her son Brome was, and was the most loyal person to K. Ch. I. in his miseries, 'as any woman in England, as it appeares by several exploits, that she performed in order to his preservation; among which I shall set downe these two.

After his majestie had been taken away from Holdenby, he was conveyed by easie removals to Hampton court August 1647, at which time the citizens of London were very unruly, had alienated their affections from the parliament, were very averse to the army, and wholly enclin'd to his majestie, as having a designe to get him among them, settle him in the parliam. house, and so conclude a peace. His maj. knew all this, and knew the insolencies and threatning of the par-

[1] Vide catalogue of Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. No. 8565, 8586. W. & H.

[2] *Remaind.* Diar. HEARNE

[3] See Catalogue of Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. Oct°. 1702. No. 8564. W. & H.

[4] So it should be read, tho' it be *Crake* in the MS. Neither is it otherwise than *Crake* in the Diary. HEARNE

[5] F. of. HEARNE.

liam. soldiers which they gave out to destroy him, being animated so to do by the cabal of parliam. officers sitting at Putney, which therefore made him think of an escape from Hampton court, if he could well know to what place he could goe. Jane Whorwood knowing this, shee went to Will. Lillie the astronomer, living in the Strand within the libertie of Westminster, to receive his judgment about it, that is to say, in what quarter of the nation he might be most safe, and not be discovered till himself pleased. When shee came to his dore, Lilly told her, he would not let her come in, for he had buried a maid-servant of the plague very lately. *I feare not the Plague but the Pox*, saith shee. So he let her in, and went up staires. After Lillie had erected his figure, he told her, that about 20 miles from London and in Essex, he was certaine the king might continue undiscovered. Shee liked his judgment very well, and being herself of a sharp judgment, remembred a place in Essex about that distance, where was an excellent house, and all conveniencies for his reception, &c. Away shee went early next morning to Hampton court, to acquaint his majestie; but see the misfortune, he either guided by his owne approaching hard fate, or misguided by — — — — — Ashburnham, went to Tichfield in Hampshire, and surrendred himself to col. Rob. Hammond, governour of the Isle of Wight. A. W. has heard from W. Lilly, that alderm. — — — — — — — Adams of London, sent to his maj. at Hampton court a thousand pound in gold: five hundred pound of which was put into Jane Whorwood's hands, who gave Lilly for this and other judgments 20^{li}. of the same money, as the said Lilly usually reported.

Another loyal exploit was this. His majestie being in Caresbrok castle in the said Isle of Wight, the Kentish men were then in armes for him, and join'd with the lord — — — — Goring. A considerable number of the best ships also revolted from the parliament, and the citizens of London were forward to rise against the parliament: whereupon his majestie design'd an escape thence, if he could tell how. A smal ship was provided and anchored not far from the castle to bring him into Sussex, and horses were provided ready to carry him thro Sussex into Kent, and from thence to march immediately to London, where thousands would have armed for him &c. These things being knowne among the king's friends, and particularly to Jane Whorwood, she repaires againe to Lillie, and acquaints him with the matter: whereupon he got G. Farmer, a most ingenious locksmith dwelling in Bow lane in London, to make a saw to cut iron barrs asunder, I meane to saw them, and aquafortis besides. These things being quickly obtain'd, his maj. in a smal time did his worke. The barrs gave libertie to him to go out, and he was out with his body till he came to his breasts, but then his heart failing, he proceeded no farther; so afterwards he was kept closer. These things A. W. had from Will. Lilly: who told him, (and so he afterwards found it among some of his notes) that the said Jane Whorwood came to him againe (upon the direction, as he thought, of Will. lord Say) to know from the perusal of his figure, whether his majestie should signe the propositions sent to him by the parliament, so soon as they were read: to which Will. Lillie consenting, and that it was his only way so to doe, which by her, or her letters, were communicated to his majestie, yet the said lord Say (then one of the commissioners from the parliament for a peace) did, after his majestie had communicated his intentions to him what to doe, perswade him from signing the said propositions, telling him, they were not fit for him to signe, that he (Say) had many friends in the H. of lords, and some in the house of commons, and he would procure more, and then they would frame more easie propositions, &c. This perswasion of that unfortunate lord occasion'd his maj. to wave the advice of Lilly and others, &c. This Jane Whorwood is the same lady mention'd in the second vol. of ATH. ET FASTI OXON. p. 523. where you'l find that K. Ch. I. had put into her hands a cabinet of pretious jewells, to be by her kept till such time that he

[a] Sic cum punctis (ab ipso auctore) parenthesi inclusa, delenda esse, ni fallor, indicantibus. HEARNE.

should send for them; which he did a little before his death: and what passed thereupon, you may see there.' 'But all these things being spoken by the by, let's proceed.

Sept. 10. A. W. went to Einsham, to see an old kinsman, called Thom. Barncote. He was there wonderfully strucken with a veneration of the stately, yet much lamented, ruins of the abbey there, built before the Norman conquest. He saw then there two high towers at the west end of the church, and some of the North walls of the church standing. He spent some time with a melancholy delight in taking a prospect of the ruins of that place.[a] All which, together with the entrance or lodg, were soon after pul'd downe, and the stones sold to build houses in that towne and neare it. The place hath yet some ruins to shew, and to instruct the pensive beholder with an exemplary frailty.

Dec. 24. At about eleven or twelve at noon (Merton college bells being then ringing) Will. Bull, fellow of Allsouls coll. and Hen. Hawley, fellow of Oriel, were with A. W. at his lodging neare Merton coll. and smiling upon him and upon each other, they told him, he must walk with them to S. Barthelmew's hospital, neare Oxon. and dine there with them and others of his acquaintance, but would not tell him, who they were, or upon what account. He went forthwith with them, and comming there about one of the clock, who should he see there, newly up from his bed and ready, but Edmund Gregory, bach. of arts, lately gentleman com. of Merton coll.? who, in the evening before, had conveyed thither a yong gentlewoman of 15 yeares of age, named – – – – – Pottinger, of Choulesley neare Wallingford in Berks, whome he had stole from her parents. They were married early that morning in the chappel of S. Barthelmew's hospital, which being done, he bedded her for feare of a pursuit. The company sat downe between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, after the bridegroom had presented his bride smiling to them. They tarried till 'twas dark, and then went to Cuxham neare Watlington, where, or neare it, his father lived.

Afterwards this Edm. Gregory, who had a faire estate left him by his father, and had a good estate with his yong wife, lived very high, farr beyond his income, was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1680; at which time being deeply in debt and beyond recovery, his aforesaid wife died of grief at Cuxham in June 1683. About which time Mr. Gregorie's estate being all either sold or mortgag'd, he kept some small matter for himself, retired to or neare Bagshot neare Windsor, under a strang name, and died and was buried there.

Jan. 14. See in the ATHEN. ET FAST. OXON. He (A. W.) went with the societie of Merton coll. to Haseley, about 7 miles distant from Oxon. being all invited to the funeral of Dr. Edw. Corbet, rector of that towne, who was then and there (in the chancel) buried. He had taken a view of the monuments there before.

Mar. 12. Edm. Greg. and his new wife in Oxon. A. W. attended them, shew'd them the public libr. Anatomy school, &c.

17. Or thereabouts his cozen Joh. Taverner, son and heir of Joh. Tav. of Soundess neare Nettlebed in Oxfordsh. esq:, died at Greys-inn, and was buried in S. Andrew's-ch. in Holborne neare London. His sister Mary, the wife of Joh. Harris of Silkstede neare to Winchester, was his heire.

25. He walked to Osney, where seeing a poore man digging in the ruins, he shew'd A. W. a leaden impression or the seal of pope John 23, which he bought of him.

Will. Byrd of Hallywell in the suburbs of Oxon. stonecutter, did in the latter end of this yeare find out the paynting or stayning of marble: a specimen of which he presented to the

[a] This prospect is now in the Ashmolean museum. It was lately engraved, but without any notice of Mr. Wood. (Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8565.) W. & H.

[b] It was not to Mrs. Jane Whorwood that the jewels were intrusted, but to the lady of Sr. W. Wheeler, the King's laundress. See ATHEN. OXON. under the year 1681.
Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoirs, p. 122. 150. W. & H.

king after his restoration, as also the queen, and in 1669 to Cosmo prince of Tuscany when in Oxon.

In the latter end of this yeare [1] Davis Mell, [2] the most eminent violinist of London, being in Oxon. Peter Pett, Will Bull, Ken. Digby, and others of Allsoules, as also A. W did give a very handsome entertainment in the taverne, cal'd The Salutation, in S. Marie's parish Oxon. own'd by Tho. Wood. son of -- -- -- Wood of Oxon. somtimes servant to the father of A. W. The company did look upon Mr. Mell to have a prodigious hand on the violin, and they thought that no person, as all in London did, could goe beyond him. But when Tho. Baltser, an outlander, came to Oxon. in the next yeare, they had other thoughts of Mr. Mell, who tho he play'd farr sweeter than Baltsar, yet Baltsar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the finger-board.

An. { *Dom.* 1658.
10 *Car.* II.
$\frac{3}{1}$ { *Oliv.* / *Rich.* } *Protect.*

Will. George, bach. of arts and student of Ch. Church, was buried in the chancel of Garsingdon church neare Oxon. This person had been tutor to the children of Joh. Wickham of that towne gent. and when resident in the universitie, was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable courser in the time of Lent in the publick schooles. He was poore, and therefore ready to make the exercise of dul or lazy scholars. He could not, for want of money, take the degree of master; yet the generality of scholars thought, that if he had money, he would not, because otherwise he should not be accounted the best scholar of a bach. of arts in Oxon. as he was. He look'd elderly, and was cynical and hersute in his behaviour. Apr. 5.

Easter Tuesday Chr. Wood (brother to A. W.) was married to Elizabeth Seymour. Apr. 13.

At Cuxham, with other of his acquaintance, in the house of Mr. Gregory; where continuing 3 dayes, he went to several townes, to collect monumental inscriptions and armes, as at Watlington, Brightwell, &c.[3] Apr. 13.

[4]Alderm. Joh. Nixon's school, in the yard belonging to the Guildhall of Oxon. being finishd, the first boyes made their entry; some of which were afterwards, by the help of another school, academians. 19.

A maid was hang'd at Greenditch neare Oxon. for murdering her infant-bastard After shee was cut downe and taken away to be anatomiz'd, - - - - Coniers, a physitian of S. John's coll. and other yong physitians, did in short time bring life into her. But the bayllives of the towne hearing of it, they went between 12 and one of the clock at night to the house where she laid, and putting her into a coffin, carried her into the Broken hayes, and by a halter about her neck drew her out of it, and hung her on a tree there. She then was so sensible of what they were about to do, that she said, Lord have mercy upon mee, &c. The women were exceedingly enraged at May 4.

[1] *David or Davys Mell, the eminent Violinist of London and clockmaker, being in Oxon.* Diar. HEARNE.

[2] Mell Davis, the best violinist of his time, and though Thomas Baltzar went beyond him in quickness of stopping, yet Mell play'd sweeter.

The chief or master of the band of K. Charles I.

He had an excellent facultie in making catches.

He hath compositions in courtly masquing ayres: containing almanes, ayres, corants published by John Playford.

Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8568. W. & H.

[3] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8586. W. & H.

[4] John Nixon, alderman of Oxon. and sometimes mayor of the same, son of John Nixon of Blechington in com. Oxon. husbandman. He granted by a deed, dated 13 Jan. 1658, 600l. to purchase 30l. per an. for the salary of a schoolmaster to teach 40 boys, the sonns of poore freemen with the said city. (Note that tho' he had got all his estate by the universitie yet no caution was taken for poore priviledged mens sons.)

Till such purchase were made, the mayor, bayliffs and cominalty of the city (in whose hand the 600l. was paid) and their successors were to pay 30l. per an.

Which time was also declared, that a convenient school-house by them erected within the court or yard belonging to the Guildhall of the city shall be for ever continued to that according to the rules left by the founder.

The 1st 40 boyes were admitted 19 Apr. 1659, Munday.

The allies of Joh. and Joan Nixon, and Matthew Martin, Tonnclerke, are to be preferred among those 40 boyes. He died the 14 Apr. 1662, and was buried in St. Marie's church near the larg south dore.

Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. W. & H.

it, cut downe the tree whereon she was hang'd, and gave very ill language to Henry Mallory, one of the ba. llives, when they saw him passing the streets, because he was the chief man that hang'd her. And because that he afterwards broke, or gave up his trade thro povertie (being a cutler) they did not stick to say, that God's judgments followed him for the crucity he shew'd to the poore maid.

See Dr. Plot *Nat. Hist. of Ox.* p. 197.

July 14. A. W. entertain'd two eminent musitians of London, nam'd Joh. Gamble and Tho. Pratt, after they had entertain'd him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of Will. Ellis. Gamble had obtain'd a great name among the musitians of Oxon. for his book before publish'd, entit. *Ayres and Dialoges to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass-Viol.* The other for several compositions, which they played in their consorts.

See Ath. & Fasti Oxon. July 24. Tho. Balsar or Baltzar, a Lubecker borne, and the most famous artist for the violin that the world had yet produced, was now in Oxon. and this day A. W. was with him and Mr. Edw. Low, lately organist of Ch. Church, at the meeting-house of Will. Ellis. A. W. did then and there, to his very great astonishment, heare him play on the violin. He then saw him run up his fingers to the end of the finger-board of the violin, and run them back insensibly, and all [1] in alacrity and very good tune, which he [2] any in England saw the like before. A. W. entertain'd him and Mr. Low with what the house could then afford, and afterwards he invited them to the tavern; but they being engag'd to goe to other company, he could no more heare him play or see him play at that time. Afterwards he came to one of the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house, and he played to the wonder of all the auditory; and exercising his fingers and instrument several wayes to the utmost of his power, Wilson thereupon the public professor (the greatest judg of musick that ever was) did, after his humoursome way, stoop downe to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man.

About that time it was, that [3] Dr. Joh. Wilkins, warden of Wadham coll. the greatest curioso of his time, invited him and some of the musitians to his lodgings in that coll. purposely to have a consort, and to see and heare him play. The instruments and books were carried thither, but none could be perswaded there to play against him in consort on the violin. At length the company perceiving A. W. standing behind in a corner neare the dore, they haled him in among them, and play, forsooth, he must against him. Whereupon he being not able to avoid it, he took up a violin, and behaved himself as poor Troylus did against Achilles. He was abash'd at it, yet honou. he got by playing with and against such a grand master as Baltzar was. Mr. Davis Mell was accounted hitherto the best for the violin in England, as I have before told you; but after Baltzar came into England, and shew'd his most wonderful parts on that instrument, Mell was not so admired, yet he playd sweeter, was a well bred gentleman, and not given to excessive drinking as Baltzar was.

Aug. 30. See Ath. & Fasti Oxon. Munday, a terrible raging wind hapned, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Olivarian and antimonarchist, died on that day, and then the Devil took Bond for Oliver's appearance.

[1] *With alacrity.* Diar. Hearne.

[2] L. *not* cum Diario. Hearne.

[3] Extract of a letter from Jo. Brooke to Dr. Martin Lister, dated Dec. 14. 1672, in the collection presented to the museum at Oxford by Dr. John Fothergill of London.

—Since my last, the death of that excellent prelate (the bishop of Chester) has been not a little lamented, whose distemper was mistaken; who died of a stoppage of urin, but not caused by the stone (as was imagined.) Mr. Wray guessed the nearest; but he forbore all diuretical things, which (as they apprehendsince) had been the most effectual (in all humane reason) for his recovery. He left 400l. to the Royal Society; 200l. to Wadham college; and, 'tis said, not above 8 or 900l. to his lady; Dr. Tillotson, his executor; he seemed not to be much surprized at the news of death, but said he was prepared for the great experiment. On Thursday last he was interred, and Dr. Lloyd preached the funeral-sermon. Tho' it proved a very wet day yet his corps were very honourably attended; I believe there were above 40 coaches, with six horses; besides a great number of others.

See also *Biographia Brit.* Article Wilkins pag. 4273. Note T. W. & H.

[4] *Dav. Mell.* Diar. Hearne.

Oliver Cromwell the protector died. This I set downe, because some writers tell us, that he was hurried away by the Devill in the [1] wind before mention'd. Sept. 3.

Richard Cromwell his son was proclaimed protector at Oxon. at the usual places where kings have been proclaimed. While he was proclaiming before S. Marie's church dore, the mayor, recorder, townclerk, &c. accompanied by col. Unton Croke[2] and his troopers, were pelted with carret and turnip-tops, by yong scholars, and others, who stood at a distance. 6.

He went to Stoke-Lyne, to give a visit to his kinsman Charnel Pettie and his wife, and other of his relations there. He continued there till the 22 of the said month: in which time he rode about the country adjoyning, and collected several monuments and armes. He was at Cotsford, in hopes to find a monument there for his grand-father by his mother's side, named Rob. Pettie, alias Le Petite, gent. but finding none, he searched in the register, and found, that he was buried on the 10 May 1612. Oct. 18.

Nath. Crew, M. A. and fellow of Linc. coll. brought to A. W. a petition, to present to the parliament against standing visitors in the university: to which, upon his desire, he set his hand, &c. The independents, who called themselves now the godly party, drew up another petition contrary to the former, and said, 'twas for the cause of Christ, &c. No person was more ready than Crew, a Presbyterian, to have the said visitors put downe, notwithstanding he had before submitted to them, and had paid to them reverence and obedience. Feb. 11.

Egg-Saturday. Edward Bagshaw, M. A. and student of Ch. Ch. presented his bachelaurs *ad determinandum*, without having on him any formalities, whereas every deane, besides had formalities on. D^r. John Conant [3] was then vicechancellour, but took no notice of Bagshaw. Feb. 12.

In this Lent, but the day when I cannot tell, A. W. went as a stranger with Thom. Smith, Mr. of arts, (ejected his clerkship of Magd. coll. by the visitors 1648) living now obscurely in Oxon. I say he went with the said Mr. Smith on a certaine morning, to a private and lone house in or neare to Bagley wood, between Oxon. and Abendon, [4]inhabited by the lord of Sunningwell called Hannibal Baskervyle, esq; [5] The house, called Bayworth, is an old house, situated in a

[1] Which they make to have happen'd upon Sept. 3. upon which day likewise the earl of Clarendon (by mistake) fixes the wind, and not on Aug. 30th. HEARNE.

[2] Unton Croke, counsellour at law, (father to Richard Croke, Kt.) made serjeant at law by Oliver Cromwell, 21 June 1654, for the good service his son major (afterwards colonel) Unton Croke did for Oliver in the West against col. Joh. Penruddock, Hugh Grove, &c. and other cavaliers when they rose at Salisbury in March 1654—died at Marston near Oxon. 28 Jan. 1670, aged 77, and was buried in the church there. He married Anne Hore dau. and heir of Rich. Hore of Merston by Mary his wife.

Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

[3] An account of Dr. Conant see in *Biogr. Brit.* Vol. III. pag. 1433. W. & H.

[4] *Inhabited by the lord of Bayworth, called Hannibal Baskervyle, esq. It is an old house, situated.* Dior. HEARNE.

[5] In the Bodleian Library, among D^r. Rawlinson's MSS. is *A Transcript of some writeings of Hanniball Baskervile esq; as they were found scattered here and there in his manuscripts and books of account, and first a remembrance of some monuments and reliques in the Church of St. Denniss and thereabouts in Ffrance by Hannibal Baskervyle who went into y^e. country wth. an English ambassador in the reigne of king James.* This MS. contains several curious particulars relating to Oxford and the persons educated there, and the following brief particulars of Mr. Baskerville himself.

'April y^e. 5, 1597. I was born at a town in Piecardy, called S^t. Vallery where was a deadly plague among y^e. ffrench, but it did not infect any of the English soldiers. I was christened by one Mr. Man y^e. preacher, and I had all the captains, about 32, to be my godfathers, it being the custome so of the wars, when the generall hath a son (they say;) but two only stood at the ffont or great bason, one was sir Arthur Savage, the other I can not remember his name. S^r. Arthur Chichester was there, and other great men that have been since my father S^r. Thomas Baskerville died of a burning feavour at a town called Picquenie. I was then 9 weeks old.' To this I may add, that he was instructed under the care of Peacham author of the *Compleat Gentleman*, &c. See his *Minerva Britanna* (Bodl. H H. 4. Th.) p. 106.

The following curious letter from sir Thomas Baskerville is printed from the original, among Mr. S^t. Amand's papers, in the Bodleian. It is the more proper for insertion in the present place, as the original is nearly worn out by damp and former neglect.

To the Honorable Sr. Jhon Norreys, Knight, generall of the army thatt goe for Portugall.

Honorable,

I humbly desire your H. to thinke that the ocasion of my stay hear is nott for any dislike of the viage or of the generall, butt that itt is rather for wantt of means, for I assure you if I had gonn. noe man would have gonn with greater discredit, for thatt for the most parte thatt I have apareled my soldiars itt hath bin vpon my credditt to the marchant for the which I have geven my perticuler bill, and nott vpon the provant masters, further my lieutenant is in prison who wer vtterly lost if I wer w^thdrawen, besides the dishonor that would light one me for leving him ther, going into a new warr, besides I assure yow all thatt I have is in pann, which would be lost if I went. These thinges hatth caused me to seke the stay of my companye of my lo. generall, and nott any perticuler dislike I have of your lo. or of the viag, the wch. I humbly entreat your ho. to beleve, for in denieng to folow yow, I should shew my self wonderfull indiscreet considering ther is so many my betters wch doe yt, beside for the most part I have folowd yow since I knew the warrs, and it I hav lern'd any thinge I acknowledg itt from yow. Thus fearing to

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romancy place, and a man that is given to devotion and learning, cannot find out a better place. In this house A. W. found a pretty oratory or chappel up one pair of staires, well furnish'd with velvet cusheons and carpets. There had been painted windowes in it, but defaced by Abendon soldiers (rebells) in the grand rebellion. He also found there an excellent organ in the said oratory: on which Mr. Smith perform'd the part of a good musitian, and sung to it. Mr. Baskervyle was well acquainted with him, and tooke delight to heare him play and sing. He was civil to them, but A. W. found him to be a melancholy and retir'd man; and, upon enquirie farther of the person, he was told, that he gave the third or fourth part of his estate to the poor. He was so great a cherisher of wandring beggars, that he built for them a larg place like a barne to receive them, and hung up a little bell at his back-dore for them to ring when they wanted any thing. He had been several times indicted at Abendon sessions for harbouring beggars. In his yonger days, while he was a student of Brasnose coll. he would frequent the house of his kinswoman the lady Scudamore, opposite to Merton coll. church: at which time the mother of A. W. being a girle, and a sojournour in his father's house neare to it, he became acquainted with her: and when he knew that A. W. was her son, he was civil to him, and afterwards [frequented the house, especially in the time of his son Tho. Baskervyle, to refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retiredness of the place, as also with the shady box-arbours in the garden.

In the latter end of this yeare (in Mar.) scurvy grass-drink began to be frequently drunk in the morunings as physick-drinke.

All the time that A. W. could spare from his beloved studies of English history, antiquities, heraldry and genealogies, he spent in the most delightful facultie of musick, either instrumental or vocal: And if he had missed the weekly meetings in the house of Will. Ellis, he could not well enjoy himself all the week after. All or most of the company, when he frequented that meeting, the names of them are set downe under the yeare 1656. As for those that came in after, and were now performers, and with whome A. W. frequently playd, were these: (1) [1] Charles Perot, M. A. fellow of Oriel coll. a well bred gent. and a person of a sweet nature.

See Ath. et Fasti Oxon.

be over tedius I humbly desire yow to rest my honorable good friend, and to excuse my cominge wch. I desire you to imputt rather to thes leds than my wantt of desire to folow yow. Hagge this 20 of January. Your honors most asurid to do yow servis.

Tho. Baskeruile]

[1] F. A. W. frequented. Hearne.

[2] Charles Perrot was the 2d son of Edward Perrot, esq; of North Leigh near Oxford, by Eliz. daughter of sir William Stonehouse of Radley, Berks, at which place he was born. Having spent some time in his travels to learn the modern languages, he returned an accomplished gentalman, and was author of two or more political pamphlets in defence of the prerogative, to which he did not set his name, and therefore would not communicate the titles of them to A. Wood. He died on the 23^d. of April 1677, aged 45 or thereabouts, and was buried neare to his grandfather Robert Perrot, gent. and his mother, in the chancell of North Leigh church.

See Fasti Oxon.

And Wood's MSS. in mus Ashm. 8460. W. & H.

In a MS. now in the possession of the reverend Mr. John Price, [B. D. formerly scholar of Jesus, now commoner of Trinity college, and] sir Thomas Bodley's librarian, which contains many particulars relative to the parish and church of North Leigh, and to the Perrot family, are the following articles.

1. *Extract of the Will of the above mentioned Charles Perrot.*

Also (I give and bequeath) to the poor of the parish of North Leigh &c. the sum of fifty pounds to be laid out in the purchase of lands or otherwise setled so it may be and remain for ever to and for the use of the said poor imploying the yearly profits thereof in binding forth apprentices into other parishes children of the poorest people of the same parish of North Leigh &c."

2. *An Oration spoken in the Hall of Oriel college Oxon. the xxvth of April. A. D. 1677. by Mr. Hazlewood then Dean of the same College at the Funeral of Mr. Charles Perrot one of the Fellows of that College before all that Society and others present, his Corps being then placed before them.*

In detached parts of which oration his character is thus drawn.

Ista generis claritas qua alios præstabat ei tantum persuasit animumque dedit ad egregia facinora suscipienda. —— Apud omnes, quibus notus erat, fidem adeo inviolatam servavit, quasi non sibi sed amicis se natum putârat. —— Gravitatem suam tam innocua festivitate temperavit, ut neminem unquam, ante mortem suam, tristem effecit: Etenim, dum in vivis ille fuit, non minus difficile erat vultum mœstitia contractum, quam jam, cum mortuus sit, hilaritate exporrectum intueri. —— Eadem pietate ille vixit qua alii sancti moriuntur, pietate adeo incredibili, sua tamen, ut illam non minus ægre credent posteri quam nos possumus imitari. Cum ei mortuo tantum similes esse possimus, minime mirandum censeo, si nos ad illius exemplar jam conformemus, si cum illum mors & dolor nos mutos reddat.

3. *Extract of the Will of* [*] *Mr. Edward Perrot a Portugal Merchant, in which he leaves the sum of Forty Pounds to the Parish of North Leigh; to which Will Mr. Robert Perrot and Mr. Charles Perrot are nominated Executors.*

4. *The Accompt of Mr. Robert Perrot of the said Legacy and increase thereof made to the Churchwardens &c.* 1678.

[*] He died at Porto the 10th. of Octob. according to our stile, a^o 1667.

(2) Christop. Harrison, M. A. fellow of Queen's coll. a maggot-headed person and humourous. He was afterwards parson of Burgh under Staynsmore in Cumberland, where he died in the winter time an. 1694. (3) Kenelm Digby, fellow of Alls. coll. He was afterwards LL. D. and dying in the said coll. on Munday night Nov. 5. an. 1688. was buried in the chappell there. He was a violinist, and the two former violists. (4.) Will. Bull, Mr. of arts, bach. of phys. and fellow of Alls. coll. for the violin and viol. He died 15 Jul. 1661. aged 28 yeares, and was buried in the chappell there. (5) Joh. Vincent, M. A. fellow of the said coll. a violist. He went afterwards to the inns of court, and was a barrester. (6) Sylvanus Taylor, somtimes com. of Wadh. coll. afterwards fellow of Allsoules, and violist and songster. He went afterwards to Ireland, and died at Dublin in the beginning of Nov. 1672. His elder brother, capt. Silas Taylor, was a composer of musick, playd and sung his parts: and when his occasions brought him to Oxon. he would be at the musical meetings, and play and sing his part there. (7) Hen. Langley, M. A. and gent. com. of Wadh. coll. a violist and songster. He was afterwards a worthy knight, lived at Abbey-Foriat neare Shrewsbury, where he died in 1680. (8) Samuel Woodford, a commoner and M. A. of the said coll. a violist. He was afterwards a celebrated poet, beneficed in Hampshire, and prebendary of Winchester. (9) Franc. Parry, M. A. fellow of Corp. Ch. coll. a violist and songster. He was afterwards a traveller, and belonged to the excise office. (10) Christop. Coward, M. A. fellow of C. C. coll. He was afterwards rector of Dicheat in his native county of Somersetshire, proceeded D. of D. at Oxon. in 1694. (11) Charles Henr. Bridgeman, M. A. of Queen's coll. and of kin to S^r. Orlando Bridgeman. He was afterwards archdeacon of Richmond. He died 26 Nov. 1678. and was buried in the chap. belonging to that coll. (12) Nathan. Crew, M. A. fellow of Linc. coll. a violinist and violist, but alwaies played out of tune, as having no good eare. He was afterwards, thro several preferments, bishop of Durham. (13) Matthew Hutton, M. A. fellow of Brasnose coll. an excellent violist. Afterwards rector of Aynoe in Northamptonshire. (14) Thom. Ken[3] of New coll. a Junior. He would be somtimes among them, and sing his part. (15) Christop. Jeffryes, a junior student of Ch. church, excellent at the organ and virginals or harpsichord, having been trained up to those instruments by his father Georg. Jeffryes, steward to the Lord Hatton of Kirbie in Northamptonshire and organist to K. Ch. I. at Oxon. (16) Rich. Rhodes, another junior student of Ch. Church, a confident Westmonasterian, a violinist to hold between his knees.

These did frequent the weekly meetings, and by the help of publick masters of musick, who were mixed with them, they were much improv'd. Narcissus Marsh, M. A. and fellow of Exeter coll. would come somtimes among them, but seldome play'd, because he had a weekly meeting in his chamber in the said coll. where masters of musick would come, and some of the company before mention'd. When he became principal of S. Alban's-hall, he translated the meeting thither, and there it continued when that meeting in Mr. Ellis's house was given over, and so it

See in the same book before quoted.

a violist and divisionviolist.

See Ath. et Fasti.

Among the articles here set downe are the following:

* He paid towards the placing Martha Jones one of the daughters of Humphry Jones clerk, deceased, late vicar of this church, apprentice to Richard Harris of Wootten 4 : 3 : 10

† Paid part of the VII l. toward the placing of Nicholas Jones son of the said Humphrey Jones apprentice to Mr. Charles Dawson, dancing master, who married the mother of the said Nicholas and for the indentre and bonds 0 : 10 : 0

In another MS. containing registers of the estates and other particulars relating to the family of Perrott, there is an entry of the birth of Charles Perrott, which seems to contradict the account given of him above: viz.

'Charles Parrott borne at Abington in the county of Berks on 'Monday the tenthe of December 1627 about seven of clocke at 'night and was christned the 19the of the same monthe beinge 'Wensday at St. Elen's churche his godfathers were Charles Wise-'man of Steventon esqr. and Cornelius Fairmedoe of London 'esqr his godmother M^rs. Elizabethe Stonhouse. 3° Caroli 'regis.'

From a marginal note also in the MS quoted above it appears that Charles Perrott died in the 50th year of his age. W. & H.

[1] Puncta ab ipso auctore. Hearne.

[2] Sic ipse auctor. Recte Charles. Hearne.

[3] Afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells. W. and H.

* 1684. May 20.

† 1685. July 28.

continued till he went into Ireland, and became Mr. of Trin. coll. at Dublin. He was afterwards archb. of Tuam in Ireland.

After his majestie's restoration, when then the masters of musick were restored to their several places that they before had lost, or else if they had lost none, they had gotten then preferment, the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house began to decay, because they were held up only by scholars, who wanted directors and instructors, &c. so that in few yeares after, the meeting in that house being totally layd aside, the chief meeting was at Mr. (then D.) Marshe's chamber, at Exeter coll. and afterwards at S. Alban's-hall, as before I have told you.

Besides the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house, which were first on Thursday, then on Tuesday, there were meetings of the scholastical musitians every Friday night, in the winter time, in some colleges; as in the chamber of Hen. Langley, or of Samuel Woodford, in Wadham coll. in the chamber of Christop. Harrison in Queen's coll. in that of Charles Perot in Oriel, in another at New coll. &c. to all which some masters of musick would commonly retire, as Will. Flexney, Tho. Jackson, Gervas Westcote, &c. but these meetings were not continued above 2 or 3 yeares, and I think they did not go beyond the yeare 1662.

An. { *Dom.* 1659. XI. *Car.* II. [1 *Rich. Protect.*]

Ap. 2. Saturday he went to Stoke-Lyne neare Bister with his mother, a servant-mayd and a man, to give a visit to his cozen Charnel Petty, esq. and other of his relations there.

Ap. 4. He went to Middleton-Cheyney in Northamptonshire with his mother and other of his relations at Stoke-Lyne, to visit his cozen Joh. Cave and those of his family. He continued there two or three nights, in which time he took his rambles to Banbury, visited the church and antiquities there much broken and defaced: and thence to the antient and noble seat of Werkworth, then lately belonging to the Chetwoods; of whom it had then, some yeares before, ben bought by Philip Holman of London scrivener, who dying in 1669, aged 76, was buried in the church there. One Joh. Lewes his kinsman conducted him thither, where wee found the eldest son and heir of the said Philip Holman named -- -- -- -- -- who was lately return'd from his travells, had changed his religion for that of Rome, and seemed then to be a melancholy and begotted convert. He was civil to us, and caused the church dore to be opened, where wee found several antient monuments; the chiefest of which are of the Chetwoods, which A. W. then transcrib'd with the armes on them. The mannour house is a stately house, the antient habitation of the Chetwoods of Chetwood in Bucks: part of which, viz. the former part, was built by the Chetwoods, the rest by Philip Holman before mention'd. In the gallery of the said house are the armes, quarterings, crests and motto's of several of the nobility in England.[1] At Banbury is a very fair church, but of 60 coates of armes that were in the windowes there before the warrs began, he could then see but 12 or 13. The monuments there were also wofully defaced in the late civil warr, yet what remained he transcrib'd, and return'd to Middleton againe.[2]

Ap. 6. He returned to Stoke-Lyne with a great deale of company (two coaches full) that went thence with him to Middleton.

7. A fire hapned in Halywell in the suburb of Oxon. in the house next on the east side to that which Mr. † Alex. Fisher had lately built. Mr. Joh. Lamphire, the then owner of it, was visiting his patients in the country, and lost his books, many of his goods, and some money.

† Mr. Ben. Cooper now lives in it.

9. A. W. returned to Oxon. and brought with him a tertian-ague, which held him ten dayes, and in that time pluck'd downe his body much.

May 20. At Dorchester, and thence to Warborow to the house of Adam Hobbes a farmer, to desire leave to see a book in his hands, containing matters relating to the church of Dorchester. He

[1] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. 2. W. & H.

[2] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8548. W. & H.

denied him the sight of it; but Hobbes being acquainted with Tho. Rowney, an attorney of Oxon, A. W. perswaded him to leave it in his hands for ' my use, which he did the next mer. cate day that he came to Oxon. 'Twas a book in 4°, written in parchment, in the raigne, I think, of q1. Elizabeth, and in it he saw the larg will of Rich. Beauforest, dat. 13. July 1554, and proved the 8. of June 1555, whereby he gives the abbey church of Dorchester, which he had bought of the king, to the towne of Dorchester.

A great meeting of the anabaptists at Abendon, in order to make a disturbance in the nation. Jun. 2.

His mother's house against Merton coll. was searched for armes by a couple of soldiers. Some other houses were searched, and the stables of colleges for horses. This was done to prevent a rising of the cavaliers here, and so the easier to suppress the rising of Sr George Booth and his partie in Cheshire, and elsewhere, on the first of August, which was the time when they were to appeare. Jul. 20.

Sunday, a terrible wind hapned in the afternoon, while all people were at divine service. Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower of S. Martin aliàs Carfax: which falling on the leads of the church, a great alarm and out-cry was among the people in the church. Some cried murder, and at that time a trumpet or trumpets sounding neare the Cross-inne dore, to call the soldiers together, because of the present plott, they in the church cried out, that the day of judgment was at hand. Some said, the anabaptists and quakers were come to cut their throats, while the preacher, Mr. Georg Philips, perceiving their errour, was ready to burst with laughter in the pulpit, to see such a mistaken confusion, and several of the people that were in the galleries hanging at the bottom of them, falling on the heads of people, crowding on the floor to get out of the dores. This was on the very day before Sr Georg Booth and his party were to appeare in Cheshire. Col. Edw. Massey at that time was to appeare in Glocestershire, but being taken, he was put behind a trooper, to carry him away to prison. And as they were going downe a hill in the evening of this stormy day, the horse fell, and gave the colonel an opportunity to shove the trooper forward, and to make an escape into an adjoyning wood. Jul. 31.

In the beginning of Sept. the library of the learned Selden was brought into that of Bodley. A. W. labour'd several weeks with Mr. Tho. Barlow and others in sorting them, carrying them up stairs and placing them. In opening some of the books they found several pair of spectacles, which Mr. Selden had put in, and forgotten to take out, and Mr. Tho. Barlow gave A. W. a pair, which he kept in memorie of Selden to his last day. Sept.

[1] Sic. HEARNE.

[2] "As for the library of Mr. Selden, it was once (as I have been informed) his intentions to bequeath it to Bodley's library, but being denied the borrowing of certain MSS. from thence, because it was downright against the statutes and will of their respective donors, did upon distaste taken thereupon (as also the sharing of the founder's gold at Magdalen college as I have been told) bequeath it, (the Oriental books excepted, which he designed for this library) to the students of the Inner Temple, conditionally, that they, with the students of the Middle would build a library to receive them: if not, then to any public place according to the discretion of his executors. But the said Templars not accepting it upon that condition, certain persons of this university, especially Mr. Thomas Barlow the head keeper, conferring with the executors about it, it was obtained of them on certain conditions. So that soon after, viz. an. 1659, the said library being sent from London by water, were set up in the remaining stowage of this new addition.* The shelves in the lower part were filled with folios and large quartos, and divided into the faculties of divinity, law, physic and arts, and the rest of smaller size were put up in upper shelves above the stairs, and all since put into the common catalogue and printed; but so it is, that by the imprudence of the then library keeper (Lockey) by disposing several of the quartos, which he (very unequally in several respects) bound together and mixed with the folios below (wheseas they should have been put above stairs) have suffered loss and great damage. But for the favour thus shewed to the university by the executors, the members thereof caused this inscription following to be written in golden letters on a table, and that table to be hung in the middle of the window of this addition looking toward the west, performed (such as 'tis) by the then library keeper:

* The western end of the Bodleian library, which was began in 1634 and finished in 1638. Mr. Selden's books remain there to this day (1813) and it is generally known by the name of the Selden End.

Sept. 16. One – – – – – Kinaston, a merchant of London, with a long beard and haire over-grown, was at the Miter-Inn, and faigning himself a Patriarch, and that he came to Oxford for a modell of the last reformation, divers royallists repaired to him, and were blest by him, viz. Joh. Ball, Gilb. Ironside and Hen. Langley of Wadham coll. Bernard Rawlins a glasier was also there, and crav'd his blessing on his knees, which he obtained. Joh. Harmar also the Greek professor of the university appeared very formally, and made a greek harangue before him. Whereupon some of the company, who knew the design to be waggish, fell a laughing, and betray'd the matter. It was a piece of waggery to impose upon the royallists, and such that had a mind to be blest by a patriarch instead of an archbishop or bishop, and it made great sport for a time, and those that were blest were asham'd of it, they being more than I have set downe. Mr. Will. LLoyd, then living in Wadham coll. in the quality of a tutor to Will. Buckhouse of Swallowfield in Berks, was the author of this piece of waggery, as he himself used to make his braggs. And because the deane of Ch. Church D' Owen, and some of the canons of

BIBLIOTHECAM JOHANNIS SELDENI
NITORE INGENII, CANDORE MORUM PRÆCELLENTIA DOCTRINÆ
IMPARILIS VIRI
HEIC REPOSITAM:
JOHANNES VAUGHAN, MATTHÆUS HALE,
ROLANDUS JOCKS ARMIGERI (QUIBUS TESTAMENTI SUI FIDEM
MANDAVIT), IN DURATURAM TANTI VIRI MEMORIAM ET REI
LITERARIÆ BONUM AMPLISSIMÆ HUIC ACADEMIÆ SACRATAM
VOLUERE.

This account is transcribed from our author's account of Bodley's library in his *Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford* by Gutch, Oxon. 1796, ii. 942.]

The following were the conditions upon which the executors complied with the request of the university; the publication of which, it is imagined, will not be unacceptable to the reader, as they evidently shew the good sense and judgment of the compilers, and may also serve for a model, in future legacies of this sort. They are printed from the original MS. now in the possession of the reverend Mr. Price, sir Thomas Bodley's librarian.

PROPOSALLS by the Executors of JOHN SELDEN Esq. touching the settling of the Bookes of the said John Selden hereafter mentioned for publique use in the University of Oxon. and the Honour and Memory of the said John Selden in answeare to a Letter formerly sent to them by the sayd University.

1. That as well the Manuscripts in Greeke and Hebrue, and other Orientall tongues, and the Talmudicall and Rabbinicall bookes, as alsoe such other bookes of the said John Selden as shall bee sent to the said University by the Executors of the said John Selden bee forever hereafter kepte togeather in one distincte pile and body under the name of Mr. Selden's library.

2. That they bee placed and forever hereafter contynued togeather in the new built west end of the publique Library, or some such convenient parte thereof and in such manner and with such distinction from the other parte of the Library and with such inscription upon the place where they shall bee soe settled as the said Executors or the Survivor of them shall directe or approve for publique use in the said University and the perpetuall Memory and honour of the said John Selden.

3. That the sayd Bookes be perpetually preserved togeather under the charge of the publique Library Keeper for the publique use in the said University without any dissipation, sale, imbezelling, or removeall of them or any of them and without any delivery or Lone of them or any of them out of the said Repository to any person or upon any pretence whatsoever.

4. That the property of the said Bookes (subject neverthelesse to the use aforesaid) bee lodged and settled in such persons and in such manner and under such conditions and provisions as in order to the perpetuateing of them to the end and uses above expressed as by the said Executors or the Survivors of them shall bee adjudged most meete safe and convenient.

5. That the said Bookes may bee within the space of Twelve moneths next ensueing placed and chayned and a just Catalogue thereof made at the publique charges of the University and one parte of the said Catalogue delivered by the publique Act of Convocation to the said Executors or the survivors of them.

6. That the said Executors or such others as they shall nominate if they shall thinke fitt to nominate any or in default of such Appoyntement the Visitors appoynted for the publique Library shall once every yeare have the search inspection and examination of the said Bookes to the end that any distraction displacing, losse or injury of the said Bookes may bee prevented discovered and reformed and that discovery bee made thereof to the said Executors or the Survivor of them or their assignes and that if any of the said bookes bee lost or made useless the same bee supplyed againe in the same place and roome at the charge of the said University, under the same use, rule and security as if they had been originally sent by the said Executors.

7. That the publique Library Keeper or some other persons of fidelity to the good likeing of the said Executors bee nominated by the said University within two Monethes to take the present care, charge, and custody of the said Bookes and of the transportation of them to the said University at the publique charge of the University and that they may bee placed in the said West end of the Library in safe custody till they shall bee digested and settled in the place soe appoynted as is above directed.

8. That if in the Pile of Bookes nowe to bee sent there shall appeare to bee Duplicats of Bookes of the same binde and edition that then one of every such duplicats be delivered backe to the said Executors for their owne use and disposall.

9. That before any delivery of any of the said Bookes the University doe by publique Acte of the Convocation and under their Comon Seale declare their Assent to the proposalls above expressed.

Matthew Hales. John Vaughan.
Row. Jewkes. W. & H.

[1] *All of.* Diar. HEARNE.

[2] His translation of some particular passages in Hudibras so correctly given in *Biograph. Brit.* Vol. 2. pag. 1081. W. & H.

that house and other Presbyterian doctors, resorted to him, or he to them, for to draw up and give him a modell, they were so much incensed, when they found the matter a cheat, that LLoyd was forced to abscond for the present, or, as he used to say, run away. This Mr. LLoyd was afterwards successively bishop of S. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry.

Georg Wharton the astronomer did take notice of this matter in his almanac an. 1661, and calls the patriarch Jeremias, but puts the memoire under the XI of Sept. which is false.'

Michaelm. day the eldest brother then living of A. W. named Robert Wood, was married to Mary Drope, dau. of [2] Tho. Drope, bach. of div. It must be now knowne, that when his father died, he did by his will leave all his estate, except that at Tetsworth, to the longest liver of his children, and therefore Rob. Wood being not in a capacity to settle a joynture on his wife, having but the third part of the said estate which laid in Oxon. (because 3 of his sons were now living) A. W. did therefore, upon Robert's request, resigne the interest he had in the said estate, as surviver or longest liver if it should so happen; and this he did without any consideration given to him, which no body else would have done. Afterwards he did the like to his brother Christopher, upon his request: which in after times did in a manner prove A. Wood's ruin; for he could hardly get his own share from the children of his brethren. Sept. 29.

A. W. began to peruse the registers or leiger books of S. Frideswide's priory, Osney and Einsham abbeys, which are kept in Ch. Church treasury. They were taken out thence by Mr. Ralph Button, canon of the said house, and reposed in his lodgings in the cloyster there. To which lodgings A. W. did recurr dayly, till he had satisfied himself with them. It was an exceeding pleasure to him, and he took very great delight to be poring on such books, and collecting matters from them.' Oct. 24.

In this month Jam. Quin, M. A. and one of the senior students of Ch. church, a Middlesex man, borne, but son of Walt. Quin of Dublin, died in a crazed condition in his bedmaker's house in Penyfarthing-street, and was buried in the cathedral of Ch. Ch. A. W. had some acquaintance with him, and hath several times heard him sing with great admiration. His voice was a bass, and he had a great command of it. Twas very strong and exceeding trouling, but he wanted skill, and could scarce sing in consort. He had been turn'd out of his student's place by the visitors; but being well acquainted with some great men of those times, that loved musick, they introduced him into the company of Oliver Cromwel the protector, who loved a good voice, and instrumentall musick well. He heard him sing with very great delight, liquor'd him with sack, and in conclusion said: 'Mr. Quin, you have done very well, what shall I doe for you?' To which Quin made answer with great complements, of which he had command with a great grace, that 'your Highness would be pleased to restore him to his student's place;' which he did accordingly, and so kept it to his dying day. Oct.

His acquaintance [3] Hen. Stubbe of Ch. church sitting in the upper chamber of his friend Will. Sprigg, (fellow of Linc. coll.) opposite the back-gate of the Miter-inn, a soldier standing there and discharging his gun, the bullet came thro' Stubbe's haire, and miss'd him narrowly. Nov. 20.

In the latter end of this month, being Christmas-time, A. W. was at Cuxham in the house of Edm. Gregory. Mr. Bull, Hawley, &c. were there also. Dec.

In the beginning of Febr. Hen. Stubbe before mention'd was publickly complayn'd of in the Parliam. house, for palliating in print the wickedness and roguery of S[r] Hen. Vane. Feb. See Ath. et Fasti Oxon.

Munday at night was great rejoycing in Oxon. for the news, that then was brought, that Feb. 13.

[1] In the margin of the Diary is added by the author's own hand, *A. W. was asked to go, but he would not.* Hearne.

[2] *Tho. Drope B. Div. lately rector of Ardley neare Bister in Oxfordsh. & vicar of Comnore neare to Abendan in Berks. It must be here noted, that.* Diar. Hearne.

[3] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. N° 8472. 8491. 8513. 8516. 8517. 8526. 8568. f. 6. f. 125. f. 135. f. 155. 8589. W. & H.

[4] For an account of the various and active life of this heteroclite genius see Athenæ Oxon. *Biograph Brit.* Vol. 7. suppl. p. 166. Note D.

He escaped the bullet, and afterwards the halter. At last — he was drowned. W. & H.

there should suddenly be a free-parliament. The bells rang, and bonfires were made, and some rumps and tayles of sheep were flung into a bonfier at Qu: coll. gate. Dr Joh. Palmer, a great rumper, warden of Allsouls coll. in the place of D^r^. Sheldon, being then very ill and weak, had a rump throwne up from the street at his windowes. He had been one of the rump parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.

At this time A. W. being resolv'd to set himself to the study of antiquities, and do somthing in them in the house where he was borne, he set up a chimney in the upper roome looking eastward; and in the next room joyning he put out a window next to the street, and made it a study, in which he composed for the most part those things, which he afterwards published.

His thoughts were strangly distracted, and his mind overwhelm'd with melancholy, by reading a book entit. *A true and faithfull Narration of what passed for many yeares between Dr. Joh. Dee and some Spirits*, &c. which was published in fol. by Dr. Meric Casaubon about the beginning of this yeare.

The pictures of prophets, apostles, saints, &c. that had been painted on the back-side of the stalls in Merton coll. choire, in various and antique shapes, about the beginning of the raigne of K. Hen. 7. were daubed over with paint, by the command of the usurpers, about 1651, to the sorrow of curious men that were admirers of antient painting. But that daubing wearing away in two or three yeares, they were all painted over in oyl-colours this yeare (1659) and the antient pictures [a] quite obliterated. While the workmen were performing this work, several of the brass-plates, with inscriptions, on grave-stones were most sacrilegiously torne up, and taken away, either by some of the paynters, or other workmen then working in the chappel. A. W. complayn'd of these things to the fellowes, and desired them to look after the offenders; but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the sacrilegists, such were their degenerated and poore spirits. However A. W. had before this time transcrib'd them, which were afterwards printed. See *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 91.

An. { *Dom.* 1660.
{ 12 *Car.* II.

Mar. 30. Fulk Grevill, being at or neare Banbury, of the antient and gentile familie of the Grevills of Warwickshire, was condemn'd at Oxford assize, for robbing on the high way, and killing, as 'twas said, a man.

Ap. 1. A. W. his two brothers and mother sealed a lease of 21 yeares to Joh. Willgoose, taylor, of a tenement in S. Martin's parish, in the Bocherew. It is an appertenent of the Flower de Luce.

Apr. 10. He was with D^r^. Conant, rector of Exeter coll. and vice-chancellour of the universitie, to obtaine his leave to see the universitie registers and writings, in order to the drawing up a discourse of the antiquitie of the universitie. He looked upon him as a yong man, and not able to doe such a matter: and A. W. took him to be a man, that did not understand the nature of such a question, being either surpriz'd with the suddainess or novelty of it, or that he did not understand that studie, as really he did not. So nothing being done, they parted.

May 10. May 10 (Thursday) gave to D^r^. Hen. Savage, the master of Balliol. coll. the collection which he made of the lives of all the worthies of that coll. from Jo. Leland, Bale and Pits. Also the opinions of several authors concerning the founder and foundation of that coll. and certaine observations of the name of Balliol, which he had collected from several histories and chronicles. These things D^r^. Hen. Savage made use of, when he was compiling his book called, *Balliofergus: or a Commentarie upon the Foundation, Founders and Affaires of Balliol Coll.* Oxon. 1668. qu.

May 14 &c. He perused the MSS. in the archives of Corp. Chr. coll. and found several matters there material for his use.

[a] *Quite lost. While.* Diar. HEARNE.

There was a most excellent musick-lecture of the practick part in the public school of that facultie, where A. W. performed a part on the violin. There were also voices, and by the direction of Edw. Low, organist of Ch. Church, who was then the deputy professor for Dr. Wilson, all things were carried very well, and gave great content to the most numerous auditory. This meeting was to congratulate his majestie's safe arrival to his kingdomes. The school was exceeding full, and the gallery at the end of the school was full of the female sex. After all was concluded, Mr. Low and some of the performers, besides others that did not performe, retired to the Crowne taverne, where they dranke a health to the king, the two dukes, Monke, &c. Of the number of performers, that were there present, were Sylv. Taylour of Alls. coll. Chr. Harrison of Queen's coll. Franc. Parry of C. C. coll. A. Wood, &c. besides some masters of musick. There were also with them Will. Levinz of S. John's coll. Thom. Gourney and Jack Glendall of Brasnose, (the last of which Mr. Low took with him to make the company sport, he being a witty and boon companion,) Joh. Hill, fellow of Alls. coll. Esay Ward of Ch. Ch. Hen. Flower of Wadham coll. &c. These were not performers, only the last. There were others, but their names I have forgot. May 21

The day of restoration of K. Ch. 2. observed in all or most places in England, particularly at Oxon. which did exceed any place of it's bigness. Many from all parts flocked to London to see his entrie, but A. W. was not there, but at Oxon. where the jollity of the day continued till next morning. The world of England was perfectly mad. They were freed from the chaines of darkness and confusion, which the presbyterians and phanatics had brought upon them; yet some of them seeing then what mischief they had done, tack'd about to participate of the universal joy, and at length clos'd with the royal partie. 29.

A. W. began to peruse the MSS. in Ball. coll. libr. and afterwards at leisure times he perused the MSS. in other college libraries.[a] Jun. 8.

The uncle by the mother's side of A. W. named Harcourt Pettie, Mr. of A. and sometimes of Gloc. hall, died at Bister in Oxfordshire, after he had spent a fair estate left to him by his father Rob. Pettie, gent. which estate was the mannour of Wiveold or Wyfald between Henley and Reading, and a larg farme at Cotsford neare Bister before mention'd. He was buried in Bister church. 18.

In the latter end of June the antique marbles, which the great Selden had left to the university, were set up in the wall, which parts the area lying before the convocation-house dore and canditch. But when the wall was pul'd downe, to make room for the theater, the marbles were laid aside for the present. Afterwards when the theater was built, they were set up on the wall that encompasses it. Each of them hath the letter S, engraven or painted, to distinguish them from Howard's, which have an H. on them. June.

Dr. Edw. Reynolds, late deane of Ch. Ch. was elected warden of Merton coll. by vertue of the king's letters sent thereunto, dat. Jul. 7. Jul. 18.

At Meysey-Hampton in Glocestershire to visit his kinsman Hen. Jackson, bach. of div. and rector of that towne. He heard from him many stories of his contemporaries in Corp. Ch. coll. 19.

At Fairford neare Meysey-Hampton, where Mr. Will. Oldsworth, the impropriator, did with great curtesie shew him the beautiful church there, and the most curious paynted windows, set up in the raigne of K. Hen. 7. The said church S^t. Edmund Thame, Kt. (who died 1534[b]) did finish, having been begun by his father Joh. Thame, esq; who died an. 1500. It may compare with any country church in England for it's admirable structure. It is built cathedral wise, and hath a stately tower standing in the midst of it, adorn'd with pinacles, and sculptures of men's faces and armes. The church is also adorn'd with pinacles, and hath a fair roof: and in it is an organ loft, where hath been a tunable set of organs. The windows consist of several scripture stories, verie well painted considering the time when done: and the excellency of them is describ'd in a copie of verses in a book, called *University Poëms*. 20.

[a] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8490. W. & H.

[b] See the IId. vol. of Leland's *Itin.* p. 18. HEARNE

30. Dr Joh. Wallis, the keeper of the universitie registers, muniments, writings,[1] of the said universitie, did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his osurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie. This was done at the request of D^r^. Ralph Bathurst, and on purpose to promote his generous designe. Here he layd the foundation of that book, which was 14 yeares after published, viz. *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* He was so exceedingly delighted with the place and the choice records therein, and did take so much paynes for carrying on the work, least the keys should be taken away from him, that a great alteration was made in him. About 2 months after his entrance into the said tower, his acquaintance took notice of the falling away of his cheeks, the chang of the redness in them to white, &c. Yet he was very cheerfull,[2] contended and healthfull, and nothing troubled him more than the intermission of his labours by eating, drinking, sleeping, and somtimes by company which he could not avoid. Afterwards Dr. Wallis seeing his diligence, he told him, that he might carry home with him such books and writings that he wanted, which he did.

Oct. 4. He was with D^r^. Savage of Balliol. coll. and he told him, that he should peruse his collection which he had made of the said coll. within a quarter of an yeare after, when then he should have finish'd[3] them.

8. Joh. Glendall, Mr. of arts and fellow of Brasn. coll. died, and was buried at the upper end of S. Marie's chancell in Oxon. He was a minister's son of Cheshire, had been the witty *Terræfilius* of the universitie in 1655, at which time the acts were kept in S. Marie's church. His company was often desired by ingenious men, and therefore thrown out at a reckoning. He was a great mimick, and acted well in several playes, which the scholars before acted by stealth, either in the stone house behind and southward from Pembroke coll. or in Kettle hall, or at Halywell mill, or in the refectory at Glocester hall. A. W. was well acquainted with him, and delighted in his company.

Fri. XI. Charnell Pettie, esq; somtimes high sheriff of Oxfordsh. and kinsman to A. W. died at Stoke-Lyne near Bister in the house of his grandson Ralph Holt, esq;. He was buried in the church there.

14. D^r^. E. Reynolds[4] resign'd his wardenship of Merton coll. having been lately promoted to the see of Norwich.

Mar. 5. The fellowes of Merton coll. proceeded to the election of a new warden, according to a citation that had before been stuck up; but they supposing, not without good ground, that D^r^. Tho. Jones, one of their society, would act foul play in the election, (having been encouraged so to doe by D^r^. Tho. Barlow, provost of Queen's coll. viz. that he should name D^r^. Thom. Clayton a stranger, and so make a devolution) the fellowes proposed to Mr. Alex. Fisher the subwarden, that they might exclude him from voting for that time, and assigne another fellow in his place, according as the statutes of the college enabled him in that point. But Mr. Fisher being of a timorous spirit, and looking upon it as an innovation, denied their request, so that D^r^. Jones remaining one of the 7 electors, Mr. Joseph Harvey and Mr. Nath. Sterry, two of the said seaven, did desert them out of discontent, and the two next fellowes were called up into their places. So that the said 7 fellowes going to election in the public hall, all the said 7 seniors, except Jones, did unanimously name three persons according to statute, viz. S^r^. Rich. Browne, somtimes fellow, now one of the clerks of the king's privie councill, Mr. A. Fisher, and D^r^. Rich. Lydall a physitian, somtimes fellow; but Jones named[5] S^r^. Rich Browne, D^r^. Tho. Clayton, the king's professor of physick in the university, somtimes fellow of Pembr. coll. and D^r^. Prialux, somtimes fellow of Merton. This being done, and the election devolved

[1] Sic. HEARNE. [2] L. contented. HEARNE. [3] Sic. HEARNE. [4] See the *Biograph. Brit.* Art. Soulh. p. 3764. D. W. & H.
[5] See Aubrey's *Antiq. of Surrey*, Vol. 4. pag. 117. 131. W. & H.

to Dr. Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, who is the visitor or patron of the coll. Clayton and Jones immediately went to London, to act in their business, and by their friends endeavours to get the said archb. to confirme Clayton. Dr. Barlow by these his underhand and false doings gained the ill will of the society of Merton coll. who stuck not [to] say, and that with concernment, that he was a most false, busie and pragmatical person.

Dr. Wallis sent for A. W. to com to him, then in the muniment-room in the school tower. Mar. 18.
He desir'd him, to give his assisting hand to the drawing up of some things that he was then about, against his going to London, to prosecute the business then in being against the citizens of Oxon. A. W. was there five dayes in assisting Dr. Wallis, and wrot about 7 or 8 sheets concerning the brewers, inholders, bakers, alehouses, taverns, maultsters, &c. viz. of the incorporating them, and of other matters concerning them. The universitie gave content to Mr. Wood for his labour.

An. { *Dom.* 1661.
{ 13 *Car.* II.

Dr. Clayton obtained his instruments in parchment from archb. Juxon, to be warden of Mer- Mar. 20.
ton coll. This was done by the perpetual solicitations of S^r. Ch. Cotterell, which was troublesome to the archbishop, even so much, that he was in a manner forc't to it for quietness' sake. The next day S^r. Charles procured his brother in law Dr. Clayton to have the honour of knighthood confer'd upon him.

S^r. Tho. Clayton coming to Oxon. in a stage-coach, some of his neighbours of S. Aldate's 30.
parish went on horsback to meet him, as ---- Kirby clerk of the parish, Tho. Haselwood his barber, ---------- his shoemaker, Turner the cook of Pembroke coll. Will. Collier the butler of the same coll. ---- Wilcocks a barber living in S. Michaël's parish, Anth. Haselwood a book-seller of S. Marie's parish, and other rahble, besides 4 or 5 scholars of his kindred. These I say meeting him about Shotover, S^r. Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason best knowne to himself, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side, which they did accordingly, and afterwards came scatteredly into Oxon. a quarter of an hour before the coach came in.

Sunday, there was a sacrament and ordination of ministers made in the Cath. ch. of Ch. Ch. 31.
by Dr. Rob. Skinner, bishop of Oxon. Savil Bradley, M. A. fellow of New coll. (and afterwards Savil Bradley.
fellow of that of Magd. coll.) was one of the persons, that was to have holy orders confer'd on him; but he having been used to eat breakfasts, and drink morning draughts, being not able to hold out with fasting, was troubled so much with wind in his stomach, that he fell in a sownc, and disturb'd for a time the ceremony. At length some cordial being procur'd, it set him up againe; yet he could hardly keep himself from a second sowning.

Further also, Dr. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxon. being there as an assistant to the bishop and to give the sacrament, it so hapned just before he was to give it, the canopy over the communion table (which had been put up there, when the choire was wainscoted about 1633) fell downe upon the vessells, and spilt the wine, and tumbled the bread about. This was a great disturbance to the ceremony, and many wondred at it. Afterwards when all things were put in order, Dr. Holyday took the bole of wine in his hand, and going downe the steps to administer, it fell downe, and hurt his face. So Dr. Thom. Lamplugh of Qu. coll. who was there, was faine to officiat in his place. All these accidents hapning together, did cause much discourse in the universitie and city; and the phanaticks being ready to catch at any thing, that seemed evill, made a foule story of it, as if it had been a judgment that had befallen the loyal clergy.

Munday in the morn. S^r. Tho. Clayton sent his man to the bible-clerks of Merton coll. to tell Apr. 1.
them, that 'their master would speak with them: whereupon the clerks immediatly went to

[1] Sic, cum punctis. HEARNE.

Mr. Fisher the sub-warden, and asked him, what they had best to doe, whether to go to him or not? He told them, he would not bid them goe or [not] goe. So they went to S^r. Thomas, who told them, that they were to returne to their coll. and warne all the fellowes thereof, to meet him in the public hall of Merton coll. between 9 and 10 of the clock that morning. Accordingly they return'd and did their errand: whereupon when it drew towards nine of the clock, the fellowes, commanded the butler, to go out of the buttery, and to deliver up the key to them. Which being done, the juniors who were at breakfast in [the] hall were put out, and the dores thereof were barred up within side. Afterwards they went into the buttery, bolted the dore thereof within, and then they conveyed themselves thro the cellar dore next to the treasury-vault, locked it, and one of them put the key into his pocket. The fellowes by this time expecting the comming of S^r. Tho. Clayton, they retired to the chamber of M^r. Rob. Cripps, which is over the common gate, to the end that they might see towards Corpus Christi coll. when S^r. Thomas came. The bachelaur fellows also retired to the chamber of Georg Roberts, one of their number, over that of Mr. Cripps, for the same purpose.

About 10 of the clock in the morning came S^r. Tho. Clayton, with the vicechancellour and his beadles, D^r. R. Skinner bishop of Oxon. D^r. Mich. Woodward warden of New college, D^r. Tho. Yates principal of Brasnose coll. D^r. Walt. Blanford warden of Wadham coll. D^r. Jo. Fell deane of Ch. Church, D^r. Rich. Allestrie and D^r. Jo. Dolben canons, M^r. Joh. Houghton sen. fellow of Brasn. coll. and many others. All which (some of whome were of the number of visitors or commissioners, appointed by the king to visit the universitie an. 1660.) met the said D^r. Clayton in the lodgings of D^r. Yate at Brasnose, and came thence by Oriel coll. to Merton.

At their appearance neare Corp. Chr. coll. gate, the fellowes and bachelaurs came downe from the aforesaid chambers, and ranked themselves in the gatehouse next to the street. The fellowes names were these, viz. Rog. Brent, Edm. Dickenson, Joseph Harvey, Pet. Nicolls, Rob. Cripps, Nath. Sterry, Hen. Hurst and Rob. Whitehall. The bachelaur fellowes were these, viz. Georg. Roberts, Edw. Jones, Rich. Franklin, Jam. Workman, Rob. Huntingdon, Edw. Turner and Joh. Powell. All these had not long stood in the gatehouse, but S^r. Tho. Clayton and his company came in at the wicket (for the common gates were not set open) and going straight forward towards the hall (he putting off his hat to the fellowes as he passed by) D^r. Edm. Dickenson, one of the fellowes, went after him, pluckt him by the sleeve, and said, 'S^r. Thomas, the gatehouse is the usual place of reception.' When he heard this, he beckned to the vicechancellour and the bishop, and told them 'they were to be received at the gate.' Upon this they returned back, and all stood in the gatehouse, and when they were all placed, S^r. Thomas asked, where Mr. Fisher the subwarden was? Mr. Brent, the senior fellow, answer'd: 'S^r. Mr. subwarden keeps * his chamber, and is in his usual course of physick, so that he hath appointed me at this time his deputy.' Then S^r. Thomas replyed, that 'he came for admission and possession of the wardenship of Merton coll.' Mr. Brent thereupon asked him, 'where was his instrument or authority for it?' Then S^r. Thomas calling his man, produced two black boxes, and in them two instruments, both with the archbishop's seale to them, and putting them into the hands of Mr. John Holloway, a covetuous civilian and public notary, (father to Rich. Holloway, a counsellour, and afterwards in the time of K. Jam. 2 a judge) he read them both uncover'd with a loud voice before the company, and many others from other colleges, that by this time were gathered together, to see the effect of the matter, being all exceeding wrath against the unreasonable proceedings against Clayton, by snatching the bread out of other folkes mouthes.

* He made choice of this time purposely to avoid this encounter, because his amorous spirit could not undergoe it.

After the instruments were read, Mr. Brent desir'd them, before they went any farther, to read a paper, which he had in his hand, containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notarie's hand, against the admission of S^r. Tho. Clayton to the wardenship of Merton coll.

After Mr. Brent had read the paper, Mr. Holloway asked him, 'where was their inhibition?' (meaning an inhibition from some court, to stop S^r. Thomas's proceedings) at which Mr. Brent made a stop, and looking wistly upon the fellowes, they all replyed, 'they need no inhibition, till they found grievance, and that the public notarie's hand was sufficient for that time.' Then replyed Holloway, 'your protestation is invalid and worth nothing, and therefore they would proceed.' Then Holloway, according to the forme, required of them admission *primo, secundo, tertio:* which the fellowes did all coragiously denie, and so immediately withdrew themselves, and went to their chambers.

After this S^r. Thomas asked, 'where the clerks were?' The clerks thereupon appeared. He bad them call D^r. Tho. Jones. D^r. Jones was thereupon called, and came forthwith to him in the gatehouse. After some whispering passed between them, they drew down to the warden's lodgings, and finding the dores fast shut, Holloway read the instruments againe bareheaded at the dore or gate leading into the said lodgings. Which being done, S^r. Thomas asked D^r. Jones, 'where the keys of the lodgings were?' he said, 'the subwarden had them.' Then S^r. Thomas desired Samuel Clerk, the superior beadle of law, to go to the subwarden, and demand of him the keys. Mr. Clerk thereupon asked him, 'whether he should goe in the vicechancellour's name, or in his name?' Sr Tho. replyed, 'in the archbishop's and king's commissioners names.' Clerk thereupon went, and soon after brought this answer, that 'there were two keyes of the warden's lodgings, one that belonged to the warden, which he (the subwarden) had, the other to the senior deane, which D^r. Jones had lately, but when he went up to London they took it from him, which is now layd up in the exchequer. As for the key which he hath, he saith, he will not deliver it up but to the warden when he is admitted.'

After S^r. Thomas had received this answer, he sent for M^r. Brent the deputy sub-warden, and then Holloway asked him againe *primo, secundo, tertio,* for possession, but Mr. Brent denied it. Then Holloway bid S^r. Thomas lay his hand upon the latch of the dore, leading into the warden's lodgings, which he did. Afterwards D^r. Jones whisper'd S^r. Thomas in the eare, and then they went to the coll. chappel. In the way D^r. Dickenson, who had more than once protested against what had been done at the warden's dore, drew up to S^r. Thomas, and told him, that 'what he and other fellowes had done at that time, was not in contempt of him or his person, but to save their oaths and not break the statutes, &c.' but his words were heard with scorne by S^r. Thomas, and so Dickenson left him.

S^r. Thomas being entred with all his company (except Fell, Dolbin and Allestrie, who ran home to prayers as soon as the instruments were read at the gate) into the chappell thro the south dore, the said instruments were read againe neare the warden's seat. Which being done, Jones took S^r. Thomas by the hand, and lifted him up into the warden's seat, and said, that he as one of the senior fellows, did install him, or give him possession as warden. Afterwards rising from his seat, Jones took him by the hand, and repeated the induction or admission, as Holloway read it *verbatim* to him. After this was done, they all went out of the chappell the same way as they came in, and so retir'd to their respective homes. or words to that effect.

The key of the chappell they got thus. Robert Hanham, under-butler & grome of Merton-coll. having been employed by the society, to carry letters to London to hinder S^r. Thomas from comming in warden of Merton college, did, that night on which S^r. Thomas came from London, go to his house in S. Aldate's parish, opposite to the Bull inn, and humbly desired of him forgiveness for what he had done: which S^r. Thomas easily granted, Hanham laid downe before him the key of the college stable: whereupon D^r. Jones, who was then there consulting with S^r. Thomas what was to be done on Munday morn. following, when he was to crave admission, took it up, and told S^r. Thomas privately, that 'that key would open the chappel dore, in case he should be denied entrance therein.' Whereupon D^r. Jones kept it, and made use of it when the warden S^r. Thomas went to take possession of his place, as before 'tis told you.

Afterwards the fellows used all the endeavours they could to hinder his admission and comming in among them, but all, it seems, was in vaine. The next Munday following, S^r. Thomas

sent word to the college, that he would come in by force. Whereupon the fellows meeting together, caused all the college gates to be shut both forward and backward, and so they kept them a fortnight or 3 weeks, and caused some of the bachelaurs to keep possession of the warden's lodgings. At len[g]th the appeale of the fellowes being stopt, and 'that no justice could be done for them, nor have right nor law for their money, they concluded, by the continual intercessions of *timorous Fisher*, to admit him.

May 3. Friday, S^t. Thomas, with the vicechancellour, some of the king's commissioners, and certaine heads of colleges, came a little before 10 of the clock in the morning, and the college gates being set wide open, and the fellowes in the gate-house, M^r. Fisher the subwarden did there formally, according to the manner and statutes, admit him: which being done they all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession: which being done also, they went up into the dining rome, and there had a short banquet at the college charg. Which being all done by 3 quarters past ten, the fellowes went to the letany.

After S^t. Thomas was admitted at the publick gate, he spake a speech according to the custome: the effect of which is registred. But whatsoever was acted in this matter, which is at larg here set downe, is not, nor would he suffer any thing of it to be, registred; which is the reason that it is here committed to memory by A. W. who was present 'throut all the transactions of the said affaire, and wrot all the particulars downe, immediatly after they were acted.

While these things were in doing, all the university and city were much concern'd at them, as several people elswhere were. All seniors, that had known what Tho. Clayton had been, did look upon him, as the most impudent fellow in nature, to adventure upon such a place, (the wardenship of Merton coll.) that had been held by eminent persons. They knew well to have been a most impudent and rude fellow. They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the university, the common subject of every lampoon that was made in the said university, and a fellow of little or no religion, only for forme-sake. They knew also, that he had been a most lascivious person, a great haunter of women's company and a common fornicator. Also, that he had sided with the times, after the grand rebellion broke out in 1642, by taking the covenant, submitting to the visitors in 1648, by taking the engagement, and afterwards the oaths to be true and faithful to prince Oliver and prince Richard, otherwise he could never have kept his professorship of physick in the universitie, as he did, from 1647 to his majestie's (K. Ch. 2.) restoration and after. In fine, all people were strangly surpris'd and amased, to behold such unworthy things done after his majestie's restoration, when then they thought that nothing but justice should have taken place, and royallists prefer'd. But as I have told you before, D^r. Juxon, arch. of Canterbury, being overpres'd by S^r. Ch. Cotterel, and weary of his solicitations in behalf of Clayton, he sealed his instruments, without any more adoe, for quietness sake, he himself being a very quiet man, tho he knew well what Clayton had been. The fellows of Merton coll. did usually say, in the hearing of A. W. that as the college was dissolv'd in the time of the grand rebellion, so it 'twas no matter to them, if it was dissolv'd againe, rather than Tom Clayton should be warden thereof.

Now let's proceed. All these things being done, I think it fit at this time, that wee should take into consideration the author of all this mischief, (Tho. Jones) and then what mischief befell the college, in having a stranger so unreasonably thrust upon them.

D^r. Tho. Jones therefore being thought the fittest instrument for Clayton to compass his designes, and especially for this reason, that he was ambitious, discontented, covetous and destitute of preferment, told him, that if he would dissent from the fellows, and name him with the rest to be warden, he would endeavour by all meanes imaginable to requite him for it, either by gratuity, preferment or other wayes. This was seconded by Th. Barlow of Queen's, who had first began to be tampering with him and draw him on in this piece of roguery. He

[1] Sic. HEARNE. [2] Sic. HEARNE.

(Clayton[a]) told Jones, that he could easily prefer him thro the endeavours of his brother in law Sr. Charles Cotterel, Mr. of the ceremonies: and if that took no effect, he would after some yeares resigne his wardenship, and by friends get him to succeed him.

With these pitiful promises, invitations to his house, dinners, treats, fair words, flatteries, and I know not what, Jones promised to be faithfull to him in his knavery, and so he was, as 'tis before told you. But when Clayton was setled in his place, and Jones fully saw, that he neglected him, and made him only a shoinghorne (for the truth is Clayton was false, mealie mouth'd and poore spirited) and that also the fellows and others of the junior party did despise him, and look'd upon him as an errant knave, he in great discontent retir'd, kept his chamber, and never came into the company of any person in the coll. or out of the coll. so that soon after being possest with a deep melancholy, which his strength and reason could not weare away, without charg to himself; he fell, as 'twere, downe right mad, not raving, but idle and frantick, as it appeares by these passages. (1) By his walking on the mount in the college garden, very betimes in a morning, at which time he fancied birds to flutter about his head, and therefore he would be waving his armes and hat to keep them off. (2) By going oftentimes very unseasonably to the warden's lodgings, and there court and embrace one M^rs. -- -- -- Wood, asking her at the same time, whether the lord chancellour (Hyde) was not then behind the hangings? (3) By going once, if not twice, betimes in the morning to the chamber of Mr. Pet. Nicolls, one of the fellows, to get him to go with him to take possession of the warden's lodgings, fan[c]ying himself to be warden. (4) By walking often in the warden's gallery, supposing himself to be warden, &c. with many other ridiculous matters not now to be named; which shew, that the man wanted sleep, and that he was blinded with ambition and covetuousness.

At length, upon some perswasion, he went to London an. 1662-3. or thereabouts, and by the favour of some people (of whom Arnold a civilian and college tenant was one) he got a chamber in Doctors Commons, endeavouring to get practice there among the civilians. But at length being found to be craz'd, had little or no employment. Afterwards taking a lodging in great Woodstreet in that city, remained there in great discontent till the great plague raged, and then by the just hand of God being overtaken by that disease, he was cut off from the living in the latter end of Sept. or beginning of Octob. an. 1665, being a just reward for a knave and a rogue.

Now for the mischief that befel Mert. coll. by having a married stranger thrust upon them, will appeare by that which followes. But before I proceed to the particulars, I must tell you, that Clayton being fully possest at his first comming in warden, that the fellows were all his enemies, and that they endeavor'd to conceale the college-treasure from him, and not let him know the worth of his place, as it was often buz'd into his head by his flatterers (among whome Dr Th. Barlow must not be [for]gotten, Dr. Jones also, and another of inferior note named John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal and sycophantizing clisterpipe, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick) he took all occasions imaginable to lay out money, spend and imbezile, and this forsooth was done upon the information of those persons, that whatsoever the warden disburses for his owne use, the college must defray.

First therefore, he and his family, most of them women-kind (which before were look'd upon, if resident in the college, a scandall and an abomination thereunto) beeing no sooner setled, but a great dislike was taken by the lady Clayton to the warden's standing goods, namely chaires, stooles, tables, chimney-furniture, the furniture belonging to the kitchin, scullery, &c. all which was well liked by Dr. Goddard, Brent, Savile, &c. These, I say, being disliked by that proud woman, because, forsooth, the said goods were out of fashion, must be all chang'd and alter'd to the great expence of the college.

[a] Sir Thomas Clayton was the son of Dr. Thomas Clayton, regius professor of physic, in which place he succeeded him. See Col. 687, and under the year 1687, as well as the FASTI under the years 1611 and 1639; and Ware's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, pag. 208. W. & H.

Rootes of flowers, which cost 6 shil. a root.

Secondly, the warden's garden must be alter'd, new trees planted, arbours made, rootes of choice flowers bought, &c. All which tho unnecessary, yet the poore coll. must pay for them, and all this to please a woman. Not content with these matters, there must be a new summer-house built at the south-end of the warden's garden, wherein her ladyship and her gossips may take their pleasure, and any eves-dropper of the family may harken what any of the fellows should accidentally talk of in the passage to their owne garden. And tho the warden (Clayton) told the society, that it would not cost the college above 20^{li}. yet when it was finish'd there was an 100^{li}. paid for it by the bursar, wanting some few shillings. This work was thought unnecessary by many persons, because it joyned almost to the long gallery, the larg bay-window whereof at it's South-end affords a better prospect, than that of the summer-house.

Thirdly, by enlarging the expences in the stable much more than any of his predecessors. For tho S^{r}. Nath. Brent did keep four coach-horses, yet he was often absent. But sir Thomas tho he be often absent, yet two of his coach-horses (besides saddle-nags) were alwaies in the stable. Farther also, whereas the former wardens would take but ten or twelve load of hay out of Halywell meads (which belong to the coll. and are in the tenure of a tenant) yet this doughty knight did take up 34 load at least. And tho he used it not half, yet at the yeare's end he did, like a curr-mudgin, sell it, and put the money in his purse.

Fourthly, by burdning his accompts with frivolous expences, to pleasure his proud lady, as (1) For a key to the lock of the ladies seat in St. Marie's church, to which she would commonly resort. (2) For shoes and other things for the foot-boy.

Fiftly, by burning in one yeare threescore pounds worth of the choicest billet that could be had, not only in all his roomes, but in the kitchin among his servants; without any regard had to cole, which usually (to save charges) is burnt in kitchins, and somtimes also in parlours.

Sixthly, by encroaching upon, and taking away the rooms belonging to the fellows. One instance take for all. Mr. Fisher quitted his lodgings (viz. an upper chamber with 3 studies, and a lower chamber with as many, in the great quadrangle) in July an. 1665, upon notice that the king and queen would shortly come to Oxon. there to take up their winter-quarters till towards the spring. When the K. and Qu. came which was about Michaëlmas following, M^{ris}. Franc. Stuart, one of the maids of honour (afterwards duchess of Richmond) took possession of those lodgings, and there continued till Febr. following; at which time the queen, who lodged in the warden's lodgings, went to Westminster, and M^{ris}. Stuart with her, and then Mr. Fisher's lodgings laid empty for some time. At length the warden finding, that the lower chambers of the said lodgings were convenient for him, because they joyned on the south side to his parlour, and therefore they would make a dainty retiring room, or at least an inner parlour, he did, by egregious flattery with some of the fellowes, particularly with Mr. Sterry, by inviting him and them often to his lodgings, get their consents so farr, as when it was proposed at a meeting of the society, to have the said rooms granted for his use, it was done conditionally, that the lower chamber, joyning to the bay-tree, in the first quadrangle, which did belong to the warden, may henceforth be allowed to that fellow, which should hereafter come into that chamber over those lower rooms that were allow'd for the warden's use. This being granted, the warden broke a dore thro the wall that parts his parlour from the said lower romes and makes them fit for use, at his owne, and not at the college, charge; and they yet remaine for the warden's use: whereby the best lodgings in the college, which usually belonged [to] the senior fellow, were severed and spoyl'd; and all this to please a proud and silly woman. But afterwards when Mr. Sterry saw, that he was made a shoing-horne to serve the warden's turne, (for afterwards he disus'd his company, and never invited him to his lodgings as formerly, only at Christmas, when the whole society used to dine there) he became his enemy, repented of what he had done before the society, and blamed his owne weakness much to be so much imposed upon, as he had been, by the most false and perfidious warden.

Sevently, by his going to law with the citie of Oxon. concerning certaine liberties in Halywell neare the said citie, (the mannour of which belongeth to Merton coll.) an. 1666. For the

doing of which tho, with much adoe, he got the consent of the fellowes, yet going inconsiderately on, and not taking the counsell of old Charles Holloway, serjeant at law, the college was cast and much endamaged. And A. W. doth well remember, that the citizens insulted so much, when they overcame the coll. in their sute, which was tried in Westminster hall, that in their returne from London, the mayor, or chief officers of the city, did ride into Oxon. triumphantly thro Halywell, to take, as it were, possession of the liberties, that they had obtained therein. And one -- -- -- -- Chilmead, as he remembers, who had been one of the bel-men of the city, but then living as an under tenant in Halywell, did in their passage present them with wine and ale, while the parish bells rang for joy, occasion'd, as 'twas supposed, by the said Chilmead.

In all these unreasonable proceedings, Joseph Harvey, one of the fellowes, did constantly oppose the warden, and had there been more Harveys (for he was a man of a high and undaunted spirit) they would have curb'd his proceedings so much, that they would have made him weary of the place: but most of them (the fellowes) being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the warden, than stand against him, meerly to keep themselves in and enjoy their comfortable importances.

And now by this time the college was ran exceedingly into debt, and how to pay it the society knew not. At length, upon consultation, the society address'd themselves to their patron, the archbishop of Canterbury (Sheldon) an. 1671, before whom they made it plainly to appeare, that, by the warden's meanes, the coll. was run into debt, and that, by comparing his accompts with the accompts of those of S^r. Nath. Brent, he had spent a thousand pound more than the said S^r. Nathaniel, for the yeares behind, since he had been warden, &c. The warden S^r. Thomas is therefore chid and reprehended by the archbishop; which was all the remedy that they could get, and an order was then made that the college should pay the debt, and not the warden; which was then look'd upon as a most unreasonable thing. But there was falsness in the matter: for he that had for 7 yeares spoken against the [1]wardin and his proceedings, and was an enemy to him, the warden did, by his usual flatteries, gain him for a time, collogu'd together, and work'd their ends so much, that they found means that the college should pay the debt; which being done, slighted him.[2] E. D.

In 1667 twas expected there should be an election of fellowes, but, upon pretence that the college was in debt, there was no election made till 1672. So the publick suffer'd, and all people then said, that Merton coll. made but an inconsiderable figure in the universitie, &c.

Notwithstanding all these things, yet the warden, by the motion of his lady, did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences, among which were a very larg looking-glass, for her to see her ugly face, and body to the middle, and perhaps lower, which was bought in Hilary terme 1674, and cost, as the bursar told me, about 10^li. A bedsteed and bedding worth 40^s. must also be bought, because the former bedstede and bedding was too short for him (he being a tall man) so perhaps when a short warden comes, a short bed must be bought. As his bed was too short, so the wicket of the common gate entring into the coll. was too low, therefore that was made higher in 1676, in the month of August. The said bursar G. Roberts hath several times told me, that either he the warden, or his lady do invent, and sit thinking how to put the college to charge, to please themselves, and no end there is to their unlimited desire. He told me also, that there was no terrier taken of the goods he had, which were bought at the college charg; and therefore they did carry many of them, especially the looking glass to their country seat, called *The Vach*, in Chalfont parish neare Wycomb in Bucks.

[1] Sic. HEARNE.

[2] The reader may see an account of Dr. Dikenson in the *Biographia Brit.* in the course of which this censure on his character is considered. But it is not quite clear that the prejudices against the Dr. took their rise from the increase of the fine paid by Mr. A. Wood's family to Merton coll. since he might have treated the Dr. as freely under that article, in the yeare 1664, as he has pointed him out here.

It is possible that the Dr. when he found all opposition to be in vain, might shew such personal civility to the warden, as, to a man of Mr. A. Wood's rigid perseverance, appeared inconsistent with his former professions and behaviour. See *Biograph. Brit.* vol. 3. page 1096. [or Vol. 5. page 175. edition Kippis.] W. & H.

which S^r. Tho. Clayton had bought of the duke of York, who had received the said mannour from the king, fallen unto him by the attainder of Georg Fleetwood, esq;. one that sate in judgment on K. Ch. I.

Jun. 29. A. W. was at Sandford[1] neare Oxon. in the house of Joh. Powell, gent. which was a house and preceptory somtimes belonging to the Knights Templars. He took a note of some armes in a bay-window in a low room there. Thence he went to Littlemore, and neare it he found an antient house, called *Mincherie*, or *Minchionrea*, that is, the place of nunns, founded there of old time. But nothing of the chappel or church is there standing.

Aug. 20. He was at Thame, continued there one or more nights, transcrib'd all the monumentall inscriptions in the church, armes in the windowes, and the armes in the windowes of the free-schoole.[2]

Sept. With D^r. Jo. Fell, deane of Ch. Church, to have a sight of the leiger books of S. Frideswide's priory, and Einsham abbey. His answer was, that he would acquaint the treasurer D^r. Joh. Dolbin, which he did. Afterwards A. W. went to D^r. Dolbin, who told him, he would propose the matter at the next chapter. But the matter being defer'd from time to time, nothing was done in it this yeare.[3]

Oct. 2. His fatherly acquaintance D^r. Barton Holyday,[4] archdeacon of Oxon. died at Eifley, of an ague, or of the new epidemical disease, which now raged.

See Oxford Obital. 5. Saturday, buried in the cath. of Ch. Ch.

Jan. 10. A. W. had an issue made in his left legg under his knee, by the advice of Rich. Lower,[5] a physitian of Ch. Ch. This he kept open several yeares after. And tho it did his stomach good, yet by his continual standing at his study, and much walking withall, too much of the humour issued out, which alwaies after made his left legg and thigh cold, especially in the winter-time. And he now thinks, that when age comes upon him, it will turne to the dead palsie and be his death.

Mar. 10. His kinswoman Ellen Pettie, the widdow of Charnel Pettie, esq;. died at Stoke-Lyne, aged 85 or more, and was buried by her husband in the church there.

21. He received his first letters from Will. Somner the antiquary of Canterbury, with a copie of the foundation-charter of Canterbury college in Oxon.

[1] Minchery and Sandford: of these two religious houses see Tanner's *Natitia Monast.* p. 424 &c. Leland's *Itin.* in vol. 2. *An account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford*, p. 119. preface to Hearne's *History of Glastonbury*, p. xxv.

A prospect of the Minchery is in the last mentioned work, pag. 285.

The antique table there delineated was, some years ago, removed to the Manor house at Sandford; where upon a late enquiry, no remains of it were extant. W. & H.

[2] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. 2. W. & H.

[3] The lives and characters of Dr. Fell and Dr. Dolben are so well known that little need be said of either in this place. They were both educated in Westminster school, and elected from thence to Christ Church college. They both took up arms for the royal cause, during the civil commotions, and suffered for their loyalty by being deprived of their studentships. After the restoration, they both met with the due reward of their merit, the former being advanced to the deanery of Ch. Ch. and the bishoprick of Oxford, the latter rising thro' various preferments to the archbishoprick of York. Both were men of extensive literature, and of noble and enlarged minds. The former will be always remembered in the university of Oxon. his sphere of action, as an example of industry and polite learning, of true zeal for the church of England, and as an encourager and patron of the sciences and learned men. For more minute particulars, see the present work under the year 1686. W. & H.

[4] Barten Holiday, D. D. and archdeacon of Oxford; died at Eifley near Oxon. 2 Oct. between 7 and 8 in the morn, and was buried the 5th of the said month, in the cathedrall of Ch. Church. He had by his first wife, Eliz. dau. of Will. Wickham of Garsington, William, who was married, but died without issue, at Abendon, and buried in Garsington church 28 January 1663, Thomas, sine prole, and George, and also a daughter or two. Afterwards he married Margaret dau. of -- -- -- Sheppard of Barnstaple in Devon, but the widdow of Franc. Dewy, Mr. of Arts, and minister of Chipnam in Wilts, by whom he had issue Barton Holyday and a daughter. The said Margaret, widdow of Dr. Holyday, died at Eifley 16 Dec. 1661, and was buried in the chancel there. Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

[5] Dr. Lower was an eminent physician in the reign of King Chales II. He was educated at Christ Church college under the famous Dr. Willis, of whom he learned to be an excellent anatomist, and is said, in return, to have communicated many curious discoveries to that great man. Dr. Lower is remarkable for first finding out the medicinal spring at Astrop, and for his experiments relating to the transfusion of blood from one subject to another, recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of which nevertheless he was not the original inventor. After many years successful practice in London, he died there, on the 17th of January 1690, and was buried at St. Tudy near Bodmin in Cornwall.

His name has been impudently affixed to many postrums sold in the shops. The print of him is suspected to be a counterfeit.

See the present work under the year 1690.

Philos. Transact. N° 30. 37.

Granger's *Biograph. History of England*, Vol. 2. Part 2. pag. 314. W. & H.

An. { *Dom.* 1662.
{ 13 *Car.* II.

Charles, duke[1] of Richmond, took to wife Margaret, the widdow of Will. Lewes, of Glamorganshire, and of Blechindon in Oxfor[d]shire, esq; and soon after, with her consent, sold her estate at Blechindon, which her husband had bought, as it seemes, of S^r. Tho. Coghill, to Arthur earl of Anglesie. This duke was a most rude and debauch'd person, kept sordid company, and having employed a little crook'd back taylor of Oxon, named -- -- -- -- Herne, he would often drink with him, quarrel, and the taylor being too hard for him, would get him downe and bite his eare. Mar. ult.

Hen. Jackson,[2] his kinsman, rector of Hampton Meysey, died, and next day A. W. went thither, and gave his assisting hand to lay him in his grave. He was one of the first learned acquaintance that A. W. had; and being delighted in his company, he did for the 3 last yeares of his life constantly visit every summer, continue with him 4 or 5 dayes, and heare his stories with delight, that he would tell him, concerning divers learned men of the universitie and his college (Corp. Chr.) that lived and flourished when he was a yong man. Jun. 4. See Ath. et Fasti.

J. W. esq; an intimate acquaintance with A. W. when a junior, died in the flower of his youth, and two dayes after was buried in the church of Highworth in Wilts. He was the eldest son and heir of Edm. W. 6.

Quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid profuit ætas?
Da lachrymas Tumulo, qui legis ista, meo.

July.

A. W. having then and before often considered, what want there was of a register for the parish wherein he was borne, and wherein he lived, called the collegiate parish of S. Joh. Baptist [3]Merton; he was resolved to begin one. Wherefore getting the notes of all such marriages, births, christnings and burialls, which Mr. Joh. Wilton, an antient chaplayn of Merton coll. had made before he went to be vicar of Great Wolford in Warwickshire, and also taking an account of all the fathers and mothers of the same parish then living, what children they had borne therein, christned or buried, he bought a parchment register, which cost him 7s. at least, and remitted them all therein, as also the names of such that had been taken, in the time of Oliver and Richard, by one[4] Jellyman, that had been appointed by the usurp'd powers to write downe in a register the names of such that had been christned and buried in several parishes in Oxon. of which S. Joh. Baptist's parish was one, &c. This register which A. W. began, he doth continue to this day, and will do the like till the time of his death.[5]

[1] Stuart. Hearne.

[2] Hen. Jackson, the son of Hen. Jackson, mercer, was born in St. Mary's parish, Oxford, was at first clerk, then scholar, and afterwards fellow of C. C. college, by which society he was presented to the rectory of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, which was all the preferment he ever enjoyed. He was a great admirer of Richard Hooker and Joh. Rainolds, several of whose tracts he published. His house being plundered in the time of the rebellion, his papers were scattered and rendered so imperfect as not to be recovered. Amidst these were the works of Pet. Abælard, which he had collected from the MSS. and made ready for the press.
See Athenæ Oxon. under the year 1662.
Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8563. W. & H.

[3] F. Baptist de Merton.

[4] Matthew Jellyman, registrary for 5 parishes, viz S^t. Mary's, Allsaints, S^t. Peters's in the East, S^t. Michaels, and St. John's 1653. *Sic in notula quadam, meam in gratiam exscripta à V. Rev. Johanne Pointero, A. M. & coll. Mert. capellano.* Hearne.

[5] A Register of Births, Christnings Burials and Marriages that have bin in the parish belonging to the Collegiate Church of St John Baptist, Merton: in Oxon.

Note that in the yeare 1662 I made a motion to Mr. Peter Nicolls subwarden of Merton college of having a Regr for S. John Bapt. parish, having never been any before that time; wherfore with the consent of some of the fellowes, I bought divers scheeds of parchment and had them bound up, which cost the college seaven shillings. Afterwards the register being put into my hands, I entred all my collections which I had made before that time, and have continued them under my hand to this year.
Ita testor Antonius à Wood, coll. Merton art. mag.

The 10 of Octob. an 1653. Matthew Jellyman was elected and sworne register before us, justices of peace for the city of Oxford, whose names are here under written, for five parishes viz. Maries, Allsaints, Peters in the East, Michaell and S. Johns, being united into one, at the generall sessions of the peace held for the said city at the Gild hall within the said city, on Thursday next after the

Sept. 10. At Abendon in Berks with J. C. purposely to see the manner of the visitation, then held by the diocesan, D^r. Hump. Henchman, bp. of Salisbury. He then saw the ruins 'of the most antient and stately abbey, that once stood there; but those ruins are since gone [to] ruin. A great scandal it is, that that most noble structure should now have little or no memory of it left.

Oct. XI. With D^r. Mich. Woodward, warden of New coll. to see the registers and some records of that house. He put me off from the present with some notes of his owne concerning the wardens thereof, benefactors, bishops, &c.

Nov. 10. His kinsman Joh. Taverner, of Soundess in the parish of Nettlebed, was made choice of by his majestie to be high-sherriff of Oxfordshire &c.

Feb. XI. He was with his cozen Taverner at the Swan-inn in Oxon. where he was a witness, that Mr. Abr. Davis should let his house in Grandpool in S. Aldate's parish, during the time of assize then approaching, and in the time of assize in the summer following, for 6^s. a time; but if Mr. Taverner should die before summer assize, then should he have only 6^s. for the Lent assize. He was also then a witness to other things, agreed upon between them &c.

Mar 6. Joh. Taverner made his first entry into Oxon. to conduct thereunto justice Rob. Hyde.

9. Given to his cozen Taverner the high sheriff and M^r. Mary Harris his daughter, upon their departure from Oxon. each of them a book fairly bound, containing the works of his brother Edw. Wood, deceased.

An. { *Dom.* 1663. / 14 *Car.* II.

Apr. 23. He began a course of chimistry under the noted chimist and rosicrucian, Peter Sthael of Strasburgh in Royal Prussia, and concluded in the latter end of May following. The club consisted of 10 at least, whereof Franc. Turner of New coll. was one, (since bishop of Ely) Benjam. Woodroff of Ch. Ch. another, (since canon of Ch. Ch.) and Joh. Lock of the same house, afterwards a noted writer. This Jo. Lock was a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and never contented. The club wrot and took notes from the mouth of their master, who sate at the upper end of a table, but the said J. Lock scorn'd to do it; so that while every man besides of the club, were writing, he would be prating and troblesome. This P. Sthael, who was a Lutheran and a great hater of women, was a very useful man, had his lodging in University coll. in a chamber at the west end of the old chappel. He was brought to Oxon. by the honorable Mr. Rob. Boyle, an. 1659, and began to take to him scholars in the house of Joh. Cross.

feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, an. 1653 aforesaid, by vertue of an act of parliament intituled 'An act touching marriages and the registring of them, as also touching births and burialls."

In testimony whereof, wee have here set our hands ——

Tho. Williams. Thomas Berry.

Note that by vertue of the said act, was a register in vellome made for the said 5 parishes, and continued by the said Jellyman till 1660, but so imperfectly, that in those 7 yeares viz. from 1653 to 1660 were hardly 10 names in that part of it, belonging to S. John Bapt. par. At that time when twas taken to peices, and S. John Bapt. part surrendered into my hands, I transmitted all the names therin into this Register —— Ita testor Antonius à Wood.

See the Register itself ex autograph. Ant. à Wood, in Bib. Bodl. W. & H.

'I have in my study a printed poem, (being only a single sheet) in 4to. intituled, *In honour of Abingdon or on the Seaventh day of September's solemnization* 1641. *By John Richardson Serjeant of Abingdon in the County of Berks. Printed in the yeare* 1641. I do not remember to have seen another copy of this little thing, which I have several times read with great pleasure, there being several particulars of great remark in it, as will appear from the following abstract thereof, which I have entered in my MSS. collections, (viz. vol. 115. p. 114.) 'It is dedicated to the worshipfull 'the major, bayliffs, and burgesses of Abingdon. The king and 'parliament had published and decreed, that, on the said 7th. of 'Sept. 1641. every parish should keep a festival (religiously to be 'perform'd) in honour of the great peacemaker, upon account of 'the accommodation with the Scots.

'Calena is here made to be Oxford. K. Cissa is made to be 'founder of the abbey. The ruin'd battlements of the abbey then '(1641) to be seen. The crosse then standing, which is here 'call'd 'unparalled'd and harmless,' but threatn'd to be destroy'd. 'S^t. Helen's bells (what I never heard before) are call'd 'Aaron's 'bells.' Christ's hospitall near the churchyard wall. Where were 'also Royse's fruitful 'Nurseries,' out of which the E. of Pem-'brook's gardens were supplied. There is now no nursery, nor 'any tradition of one. The said 7th. day was a Tuesday. The 'festival was proclaim'd, because a joyfull peace was concluded 'betwixt the Scots and us. S^t. Nicholas's bells call'd 'honest 'Nick's Lowbells." The hundred and sixth psalm sung by two 'thousand 'quoristers' at the cro.se. The figure of K. David 'upon the crosse, tho' afterwards destroy'd by 'hair-brain'd Sepa-'ratists,' an epithet made use of for that crew by the author. Men-'tion of the skilfull serjeant Corderoy. Mention of the well known 'Antelop in Abbington. No feast to be parallel'd with this of Ab-'bingdon. A great deal of money (viz. thirteene or foureteene 'pounds) colleeted that day for the poor. The author a Ca-'valier." HEARNE.

next, on the W. side, to University coll. where he began but with three scholars; of which number Joseph Williamson of Queen's coll. was one, afterwards a knight and one of the secretaries of state under K. Ch. 2. After he had taken in another class of six there, he translated himself to the house of Arth. Tylliard an apothecary, the next dore to that of Joh. Cross, saving one, which is a taverne: where he continued teaching till the latter end of 1662. The chiefest of his scholars there were D^r. Joh. Wallis, Mr. Christopher Wren, afterwards a knight and an eminent virtuoso, Mr. Thom. Millington of Alls. coll. afterwards an eminent physitian and a knight, Nath. Crew. of Linc. coll. afterwards bishop of Durham, Tho. Branker of Exeter coll. a noted mathematician, Dr. Ralph Bathurst of Trin. coll. a physitian, afterwards president of his college and deane of Wells, D^r. Hen. Yerbury and D^r. Tho. ' Janes, both of Magd. coll. Rich. Lower a physitian of Ch. Ch. Rich. Griffith, M. A. fellow of University coll. afterwards D^r. of phys. and fellow of the coll. of physitians, and several others.

About the beginning of the yeare 1663 Mr. Sthael removed his school or elaboratory to a draper's house, called Joh. Bowell, afterwards mayor of the citie of Oxon. situat and being in the parish of Allsaints, commonly called Allhallowes. He built his elaboratory in an old hall or refectory in the backside, (for the house it self had been an antient hostle) wherein A. W. and his fellowes were instructed. In the yeare following Mr. Sthael was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society, and continuing there till 1670, he return'd to Oxon. in Nov. and had several classes successively; but the names of them I know not; and afterwards going to London againe, died there about 1675, and was buried in the church of S. Clement's Dane, within the libertie of Westminster.

The Chimical club concluded, and A. W. paid Mr. Sthael 30 shill. having, in the beginning of the class, given 30 shillings beforehand. A. W. got some knowledge and experience; but his mind still hung after antiquities and musick. May 30.

S^r. Charles Sedley, B^t, somtimes of Wadham coll. Charles lord Buckhurst (afterwards earl of Middlesex) S^r. Thom. Ogle, &c. were at a cook's house, at the signe of the cock in Bow-street neare Covent-garden, within the libertie of Westminster; and being all inflam'd with strong liquors, they went into the balcony, joyning to their chamber-window, and putting downe their breeches, they excrementized in the street. Which being done, Sedley stripped himself naked, and with eloquence preached blasphemy to the people. Whereupon a riot being raised, the people became very clamorous, and would have forced the dore, next to the street, open; but being hindred, the preacher and his company were pelted into their rome or chamber, and the windows belonging thereunto were broken. June.

This frollick being soon spread abroad, especially by the fanatical party, who aggravated it to the utmost, by making it the most scandalous thing in nature, and nothing more reproachful to religion than that, the said company were summoned to the court of justice in Westminster hall, where being indicted of a riot before S^r. Rob. Hyde, lord ch. justice of the Common Pleas, were all fined, and S^r. Char. Sedley being fined 500^li. he made answer, that he thought he was the first man that paid for shiting. S^r. Rob. Hyde asked him, whether he ever read the book, called, *The Compleat Gentleman*, &c? to which S^r. Charles made answer, that, ' set aside his lordship, he had read more books than himself,' &c. The day of payment being appointed, S^r. Charles desired Mr. Hen. Killigrew and another gent. to apply themselves to his majestie, to get it off, but instead of that, they beg'd the said sum of his majestie, and would not abate S^r. Charles two pence of the money. Afterwards S^r. Charles taking up, and growing very serious, he was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament, which began 8 May 1661. and was dissolved in the latter end of 1678. This memoir is here set downe, because A. W. had some acquaintance with sir Ch. Sedley, and afterwards some acquaintance with Charles L^d. Buckhurst, when he was earl of Middlesex, at which time he would come with Fleetwood Shepheard to Great Rowlright in Oxfordshire, and thence 3 miles beyond to Weston, in the parish

[1] Sic. HEARNE.

of Long-Compton, to visit Mr. Sheldon, where he found A. W. and discoursed very seriously with him.'

June. About the 15 of June Arthur Crew, of Magot mill neare Highworth in Wiltsh. gent. died. A. W. had been acquainted with this gentleman about 6 yeares before (he living then in Halywell, neare Oxon.) because of his great skill and knowledge in heraldry and matters relating to English families. This Mr. Crew was very deaf, and therefore living a retired and studious life, did collect and write much. After he had left Halywell, he retired to Maggot-mill, where having but little comfort of his wife, he soon after died, leaving behind him a yong heire, who valuing not his father's labours, because of his ignorance, put most of his papers, as I have heard, to [1] infimous uses.

July 27. Thom. Baltzar, one of the violins in the king's service, mention'd before under the yeare 1658, was buried in the cloyster belonging to S. Peter's church in Westminster. See before, under the said yeare. This person being much admired by all lovers of musick, his company was therefore desired: and company, especially musical company, delighting in drinking, made him drink more than ordinary, which brought him to his grave.

Mar. 1. A controversie having been on foot for some time, between Dr. Tho. Barlow and Dr. Tho. Lamplugh, concerning the archdeaconry of Oxford, after the death of Dr. Holyday, it was decided on the first day of March by the judges of assize, sitting in Oxon. for Dr. Barlow, the acquaintance of A. W.

An. { *Dom.* 1664.
{ 15 *Car.* II.

Ap. 13. A meeting of the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. where the renewing of the leases belonging to the family, concerning the housing (Portionists hall and it's appurtenances) against Merton coll. as also of the Flour de Luce with it's appurtenances, was by them proposed. They set a fine of 70[li]. and the lease was but 13 yeares expired.

21. The said sum of money was paid into the hand of Dr. Dickenson the bursar, and the leases were seal'd, the fees of which came to 7[li]. 9s. Rog. Brent and Edw. Turner, one a poore, and the other a busy and sneaking fellow, shew'd themselves back-friends in this matter to Mary Wood widdow, Robert, Anthony and Christop. Wood her sons.

See before in the yeare (1651)

28. Will. Ayliff, LL. Bac. somtimes fellow of New coll. and a founder's kinsman there, now vicar of Amersden neare to Bister in Oxfordshire, and lately schoolmaster of Thame school (but began to teach there after A. W. had left that school) leaped naked out of his window, belonging to the vicaridge of Amersden, and broke several parts of his body, and died soon after. He had married a yong rich widdow, li[v]ed high, and had severall children by her; but shee dying in the prime of her yeares, and leving him and the children little or nothing of her estate, and her joynture going away with her life, he grew exceedingly discontented thereupon, and made away with himself.[2]

Ap. 29. From Ap. 29. to May 27. A. W. assisted Dr. Jo. Wallis in digesting and ordering the evidences, writings and books belonging to the university, which are reposed in the muniment room in the school-tower.

Jun. 13. Dr. Tho. Barlow installed archdeacon of Oxon. in the cathedral of Ch. church.

Sept. 6. At North-More, with Mr. Pet. Nicolls, where we were entertain'd by Mr. – – – Twyford. Thence wee went to Bampton, where wee lodged one night in the house of Mr. Tho. Cook,

[1] Hen. Killigrew, Hen. Savile, Hen. Guy, Baptist May, Charles lord Buckhurst, John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, John earl of Mulgrave, and Fleetwood Sheppard, were members of those facetious parties which enlivened the suppers of Charles the II. in the private apartments of his favourite ladies. This last, the son of William Sheppard of Great Rowlright in Oxfordshire, was first entered a commoner of Magdalen hall, and soon after made student of Ch. Ch. After the restoration, he went to London and commenced an acquaintance with the wits and *Belle Esprits* above mentioned. He was made steward to Eleanor Gwyane, and afterwards to her son the duke of St. Alban's, which employment introduced him to the notice and favour of the king. In the reign of James II. he was not much esteemed by the court. But when King William came to the crown, he was made one of the gentlemen ushers and daily waiters to that monarch, and afterwards usher of the black rod. He was the friend and patron of Prior. W. & H.

[2] Sic. HEARNE.

[3] See pag.

one of the vicars. The next morning very early I went to the castle, neare the church there, and took the ruins [1] thereof, and so return'd to Oxon.

Upon the taking up of a thick marble stone, lying in the middle of the choire of Beverley in Yorkshire, neare the entrance into the choire, was found under it a vault of squared free-stone, five foot in length, two foot in breadth at the head, and one foot and a half at the foot. In this vault was discovered a sheet of lead, four foot in length, containing the dust of St. John of Beverley, as also six beades, three of which were cornelian, the other crumbled to dust. There were also in it 3 great brass pins, and 4 iron nayles. Upon this sheet of lead was fixed a plate of lead, whereon was this following inscription, a copie of which was sent to A. W. Sept. 14.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXVIII. *combusta fuit hæc ecclesia, in mense Sept. in sequenti nocte post Festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli, et in anno* MCXCVII. VI *Id. Martii, facta fuit Inquisitio Reliquiarum Beati Johannis in hoc loco, et inventa sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte Sepulchri, et hic recondita, et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus & reconditus.* 1188. 1197.

A box of lead, about 7 inches in length, six inches broad, and five in height, did lay athwart the plate of lead. In this box were divers pieces of bones mixt with dust, yielding a sweet smell.

A blazing starr seen by several people in Oxon. and A. W. saw it in few nights after on Botley causey, about 6 at night, in his returne from Cumnore. In the next yeare followed a great plague in England, prodigious births, great inundations and frosts, warr with the Dutch, sudden deaths, particularly in Oxon. &c. Dec. 16.

A. W. and his mother, and his eldest brother and his wife, went to the lodgings of D^r. Ralph Bathurst, president of Trinity college, to welcome him to Oxon. who had then very lately brought to Oxon. his new married wife, Mary, the widdow of D^r. Jo. Palmer,[2] late warden of Alls. Coll. which Mary was of kin to the mother of A. W. They had before sent in sack, claret, cake and sugar, to welcome the said married couple. D^r. Bathurst was then about 46 yeares of age, so there was need of a wife. 31.

Thom. Henant, M. A. vicar of Thame, in whose house A. W. sojourned when he went to school there, died. He was buried in the chancel there, and was descended from the Henants of Henant in the Arbour in Herefordshire. Jan. 2.

M^rs. Kath. Fisher, the wife of Thom. Rowney of Oxon. an attorney, and godmother to A. W. died in her husband's house in S. Giles parish. Buried in the chancell of S. Thomas parish church Oxon. at which time A. W. was one that held up the pall. 30.

A. W. having now spent some years, in perusing the registers and muniments in the school tower, by the leave only of D^r. Wallis, it was now the desire of the said doctor, for his owne security, that [3] I should gaine the leave of the vicechancellour, D^r. Rob. Say of Oriel coll. Whereupon A. W. did repaire to him on the 13 of Febr. and desired his leave, which was afterwards granted. Feb. 13.

D^r. Wallis and A. W. repaired to the vicechancellour, and there A. W. did take an oath before them, in the presence of Mr. Thom. Hyde a public notary, to be true and faithfull in the trust put on A. W. and not to imbezile or purloyne any of the said registers or muniments. Mar. 18.

[1] This draught is now in the Ashm. mus. (inter Cod. MSS. Ant. à Wood 8505.)

[2] John Palmer, alias Vaulx, Dr. of physic, warden of Allsoules, one of the recruiters of the long parliament, died 4 March 16$\frac{42}{43}$, and was buried in Allsoules chapell towards the upper end. He was an apothecarie's son of Taunton in com. Som. And had took to wife Mary, (which Mary was afterward married to Dr. Ralph Bathurst, president of Trinitie coll. in Oxon.) the sole daughter and heire of John Tristram of Bampton in com. Devon. councellour at law (by Mary his wife one of the daughters of James earl of Marlborough.) The said Dr. Palmer had issue by his said wife Mary, John Palmer, a merchant in London, Mary, who was married to Richard Chaundler of Edmundston by Salisbury, gent. in Trinitie coll. chappell Oxon. 23 Feb. (Shrovetuesday) 1669, and Elizabeth, who was married to George Baynard, master of arts, of Wadham coll. son of Tho. Baynard of Clift in com. Dors. gent.

The said Mary died in child-bed at Edmunston in the latter end of April 1680.

Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8466.

Warton's *Life of Dr. Bathurst*, p. 215. W. & H.

[3] Sic. HEARNE.

An. { *Dom.* 1663.
16 *Car* II.

Mar. 27. Another comet in N. E. was seen at Oxon. with the tayle towards S. E.

May ult. He began to peruse the evidences of Oriel. coll. in their treasury, where the society left him to himself, and lent him the key. He continued there till the 5 of June. And at that time perused some of the registers of that Coll.

Jan. 11. He began to peruse the evidences of Linc. coll. The rector and fellows put the keys of the tower in my hands, and perused them in the chamber of Mr. Hen. Foulis, joyning to the said tower — — — — — Clerke a fellow, conceited and impertinent, pretending to direct him and instruct him. So whispering Foulis in the [2] yeare, wee got him to be remov'd. A. W. continued there at least 4 dayes, and the rector and fellows had so good opinion of him, that they intrusted him with a long bag of money in the said treasurie or tower, which A. Wood saw there laying.

22. He began to peruse the evidences of Universitie coll. Mr. Will. Shippen, one of the fellowes and lately proctor of the universitie, did attend him. They took the evidences and rolls out of the tower into an upper chamber adjoyning, and there continued till the 29 day.

July. In the month of July he perused the evidences, belonging to divers churches in Oxon. as S. Michaël on the 5. and 6. S. Peter in the east on the 7. and 8. S^t. Martin on the 21 and 22. S^t. Aldate 28, 29. &c.[3]

Aug. 24. He began to peruse the evidences of Exeter coll. These are well ordered, and methodically digested, and are reposed in a lower rome, neare to the gatehouse looking Northwards. They were taken out of the said roome, and carried to the lodgings of the rector of that college, called D^r. Joseph Maynard, and in his dining roome A. W. perused them in 4 or 5 dayes; in which time the said doctor was exceeding civil to him. This D^r. was an old standard, had much of a true English temper in him, was void of dissimulation and sneaking politicks, and at leisure times he would entertaine A. W. with old stories relating to the universitie and the learned men of his time. He also then perused some of the registers.

Aug. 29. He began to peruse the cat. of fellowes of Exeter coll. which is reposed in the library there, and soon after transcrib'd it all for his own use.

Sept. 21. He began to peruse the evidences of Ball. coll. They were taken out of the treasury there, which is a kind of a vestry, joyning on the S. side to the E. end of the chappel. The evidences were taken thence by D^r. Savage, the master of that college, and conveyed to his lodgings, w[h]ere A. W. perused them in the space of 3 or 4 days. The old accompts of that coll. wherein their fellowes are either weekly or quarterly mention'd, are lost. So A. W. was much put to a push, to find when learned men had been of that coll.

25. The king came from Salisburie to Oxon to avoid the plague raging throughout the nation, and took up his quarters in Ch. Ch.

26. The queen came for the same purpose, and took up her quarters in Merton coll.

Jan. 27. The K. left Oxon. in order to goe to Westminster.

Feb. 3. A. W. was with D^r. Say the vicechancellour, to have his leave to go up into the galleries in Bodlie's library, where the MSS. are reposed, to the end that he might have a full perusal of them, without troubling the second keeper, or porter of the said library, to fetch every book that he wants, which was granted. A little before this grant, A. W. told Mr. Tho. Hyde, the chief keeper of the said library, what he intended to doe, and that he should goe with him to be a witness of the vicechancellour's leave. Whereupon the time being appointed to goe, which was in the afternoon of the same day, he (Mr. Hyde) did goe in the morning before to the vicechancellour, and desired him not to grant Mr. Wood leave, unless he would promise him to give him his helping hand to the making of a catalogue of the MSS. in Bodlie's library.

[1] Sic in. auctoris. HEARNE. [2] Sic. HEARNE. [3] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8612. pag. 35—67. W. & H.

So tho there was underhand-dealing in this matter, yet Mr. Wood did then partly promise to do it; yet Mr. Hyde seeing afterwards how he (Mr. Wood) was involv'd in a public work, he never urged him to it a second time.

The queen left Oxon. and went after the king to Westminster. Feb. 16.

About that time A. W. began to peruse the MSS. in the public library, and took great paynes in plucking downe every book.

An. { *Dom.* 1666. / 17 *Car.* II.

He began to peruse the evidences of Alls. coll. which were brought from the tower over the gate into the lodgings of D^r. Th. James, warden of the said coll. They were put in good method, as Exeter college evidences were, and therefore it saved him much trouble. He also perused certaine registers of that house, which he was permitted to carry home with him for a time. D^r. Tho. Millington was not then at home, otherwise (as he had told A. W. afterwards) he should never have seen them. A. W. asked him the reason why? He answer'd, that as the publication of the *Monasticons* had bred a great deal of trouble, and had caused suits in Westminster hall, so would the publication of Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. which A. W. was about to publish; but it hath not as yet. Ap. XI

It was allow'd by the society of Merton coll. that A. W. might peruse the evidences in their treasury, in the presence of Mr. Pet. Nicolls, one of their number. May 4. &c.

Certaine registers belonging to Magd. coll. were by A. W. perus'd. May 31. &c.

He began to peruse some of the evidences belonging to the said coll. They were taken out of the treasury for his use, and put into the exchequer, where he perus'd them, and kept the key in his pocket till he had finish'd them. They were evidences that mostly belonged to St. John Baptist's hospitall, which was annex'd by the founder to his coll. Jun. 2.

Perused the evidences of Queen's coll. and afterwards a leiger or transcript of all the evidences by the favour of D^r. Barlow. All done in the dining roome belonging to his lodgings. 25.

D^r. Hen. Deane of New coll. and A. W. waited on the warden of that house, with a desire to see the evidences of that house. His answer was, that he would aske the consent of the fellowes. All their evidences are transcrib'd into several folios of parchment or velum. June 30.

The warden, with the consent of the fellowes, lent A. W. the first leiger-book, containing evidences relating to the scite of the coll. their tenements in the city of Oxon. and lands in Oxfordshire. The leave was granted 28. Jul. and A. W. perused it in his owne study. July 30.

A. W. [1] repaired to Dr. Rich. Baylie, president of that coll. to do [2] him the favour to let him peruse the evidences of his coll. as other societies had done. He refer'd him to Mr. Joseph Taylour, a lame fellow of that house, who had drawne up a short and trite account of the founder, foundation, presidents and benefactors thereof, which he lent to him, and he transcrib'd it.[3] But this contenting him not, D^r. Pet. Mews, who shortly after succeeded D^r. Baylie in [the] presidentship, did freely give him leave to peruse the evidences. Aug.

About the same time he perused the evidences of Brasnose and other colleges.

In the beginning of Dec. he was taken with an ague: whereupon taking physick and blooding, his body was pluck'd downe, and much time was lost before he could recover himself, and be in a posture to study. Dec.

Marie Wood widdow, the mother of A. Wood, died in her house against Merton coll. aged 65 or more. Feb. 28.

Buried by the remaines of her husband in Merton college church. Mar. 1.

Paid to the collectors of the pole-money, of the parish of S. Joh. Bapt. wherein he lived, 1^li. as a gentleman, and 1^s. for his head, towards the carrying on the warr between the English and 18.

[1] E. *repaired to St. John's coll. to Dr.* Hearne.
[2] Sic, m. auctoris. Hearne.
[3] See Catalogue of Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. N°. 8490. f. 204. W. & H.

the Dutch at sea. This is set downe here, because it was the first tax that A. W. ever paid. He paid others afterwards, especially in the raigne of K. Will. 3.

An. { 1667. / 18 *Car.* II.

Ap. 2. The bones of Tho. Wood, father to A. W. were taken up, and laid close to those of his wife.

May 2. 3. Perused the evidences of S. Marie Magd. church, in the North suburb of Oxon. reposed in a vestrie, joyning to the church there.[1]

June 13. He recd. letters of commendation from Dr. Thomas Barlow, prov. of Queen's coll. to Will. Dugdale, esq. Norroy K. of armes, to introduce him into the acquaintance of the said person, and consequently into the library of Sr. Joh. Cotton at Westminster.

14. He went to London in the stage-coach. His companions were all scholars, amonge whom was Obadiah Walker, the senior fellow of University coll. They all lodg'd that night at Beaconsfield, and then A. W. became acquainted with the said Mr. Walker, and so continu'd his acquaintance til death parted them.

16. Early in the morn. being Sunday, A. W. went to the Middle Temple, and found out Mr. Dugdale in the apartment belonging to Elias Ashmole. He gave him Dr. Barlow's letters, and after he had read them, which were to introduce him into the Cottonian library, he expressed great civility to him. He then appointed him to call on him the next morning, and he should have letters from him to Sr. Jo. Cotton.

17. Accordingly he went, and found him in the said apartment (where he lodged) and discoursed with him concerning various matters of antiquity. He then gave him his letter to Sr. Joh. Cotton, wherein was inclosed that of Dr. Tho. Barlow. So posting forthwith to Westminster, he found Sr. Joh. Cotton in his house, joyning almost to Westminster hall. He was then practicing on his lute with his instructor, and when he had done, he came out to him in the hall, and receiv'd him kindly, invited him to dinner, and directed him to Mr. Rich. Pearson, who kept the key of the library. Here was another trouble. For the said Mr. Pearson being a lodger in the house of Rob. Scot, a bookseller living in Little Britaine, he was forced to walke thither, and much adoe there was to find him, but find him at last he did, and by his appointment he met him the next day at Sr. John Cotton's house, where he lent him two MSS. which being run over and perused in half a day, yet before he could get two more (for no more were to be at a time lent out) it would be a whole day (perhaps two) before A. W. could find out the said Mr. Pearson,[2] to let him have more. This was very troblesome, and how to help it he could not tell. At length an antient gentleman, named Mr. Withrington, who was an old servant, and housekeeper when Sr. John and his family went into the country, seeing to what trouble A. W. was put, advis'd him for the future to take his opportunities to come in the long vacation to study; for then Sr. John being absent for 3 or more months together, he did usually leave the key of his library in his hands. Afterwards he took his advice, and went to London in the long vacations, and then Mr. Withrington being constantly in the house, he would conduct A. W. into the very next roome joyning to the library, where he would bring to him what books he pleased, which he pointed at in the catalogue. So that spending there 9 houres in a day constantly for a fortnight or more together, he at length did effect his business.

Jun. 21. See more in ATH. ET FASTI OXON. under the year 1672. This Mr. Pearson (who was a learned man, and yonger brother to [3] Dr ---------- Pearson, bp. of Chester) being seldome to be found, A. W. went with letters of commendation from Dr. Rob. Say, provost of Oriel coll. (which he brought with him from Oxon.) to the lodgings of Mr.

[1] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8513. p. 298. W. & H.

[2] Richard Pearson was born at Creak in Norfolk, and educated at Eton school, from whence being elected to King's college Cambridge, he became fellow of that house. In 1659, he was candidate with Mr. Croune for the Rhetoric professorship in Gresham college, which was carried by the latter. In 1662, he was appointed under keeper of the royal library at St. James's. Oct. 8. 1667, he was chosen law-professor at Gresham college, and in 1669 went out Dr. of civil law at Cambridge, where he died Aug. 5. 1670. He was a most excellent scholar, a most admired Grecian, and died, as was reported, a Roman-Catholic.

See *Biograph. Brit.* vol. 5. pag. 3312.

Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors.* W. & H.

[3] I. Dr. John Pearson. HEARNE.

Will. Prinn in Lincoln's inne, chief keeper of the records in the tower of London, to the end that he would introduce him among the records there, for the carrying on of a publick work. Mr. Prynne received him with old fashion compliments, such as were used in the raigne of K. Jam. I. and told him, he should see what he desir'd, and seemed to be glad, that such a yong man as he (A. W.) was (for so he cal'd him) should have inclinations towards venerable antiquity, &c. He told him then, that if he would call upon him the next morning at 8 of the clock, he would conduct him to the tower, for he had business then to do there, being about to print another book.

A. W. went precisely at the time appointed, and found Mr. Prynne in his black taffaty-cloak, Jun. 22
edg'd with black lace at the bottom. They went to the tower directly thro the city, then lying in ruins, (occasion'd by the grand conflagration that hapned in 1666) but by his meeting with several citizens, and prating with them, it was about 10 of the clock before they could come to the same place. He there shew'd A. W. a place where he should sit and write, shew'd him the Repertorium, and spoke to Jennings, the reacher of the records, that he should let him have any record, that he should point at in the said Repertorium. After that, he conducted A. W. into the white tower, where he was strangely surprized, to see[1] such vast number of charters and rolls, that were there reposed &c. He found Mr. Dugdale in the office where he was to sit, who was running over a course of rolls, in order to the drawing up and finishing either his 3d. vol. of *Monasticon Anglicanum* or his *Baronage:* And so long as A. W. stayd in London, which were but a few dayes, he spent them there in his company, and at 12 of the clock every day they dined together at a cook's house within the Tower, and somtimes had Jenni[n]gs (a boon blade) among them.

The same day at night, A. W. sent letters by the post to Dr. Tho. Barlow, to let him know, what he had done at London, and to give him thanks for the fatherly favours he did unto him.

He returned to Oxon. It was the first time that A. W. was at London; and the truth is, his 29.
time being short, he only took measures, what to doe at his next going to that place.

He began to peruse the evidences, rent-rolls, &c. in Ch. Ch. treasury, over the cloyster July. 18.
there, and continued so doing all the remaining part of July, all August, and part of Sept. For there was work enough for a curious and critical antiquary, that would hold him tugg for a whole yeare. There are a great many evidences which belonged to St. Frideswyde's priory, but no rent-rolls of their lands and tenements. There are many evidences and rent-rolls that belonged to Osney abbey, and innumerable broken writings and rolls, which belonged to the priories and nunneries that were dissolv'd by the meanes of card. Wolsey, towards the erection of his college in Oxon. But this the reader must know, that the said college being not setled by law when the cardinal fell, all the lands, which were appointed for the said coll. came into the king's hands. So that between the cardinal's fall, and the settlement of the college by the king, which was 3 years at least, most of the lands of the said dissolv'd priories and nunneries, being sold to, or beg'd of the king by, hungry courtiers, who had only the king's grant for them, without the antient evidences belonging to them, those evidences remained still in Cardinal, now Ch. Ch. coll. And because the members thereof have not the lands, which those evidences concern, they take no care of the evidences, but lay them in a by place expos'd to weather, and thereby are much perish'd, and become not legible. From these evidences did A. W. furnish St. Will. Dugdale with many things, which he inserted in his third vol. of *Monasticon Anglicanum*, viz. with those four evidences in p. 11. concerning Wallingford: with eleven others in p. 13, 14, 15. concerning Littlemore nunnery, within the precincts of Sandford in Oxfordshire, which by a mistake Sr. William hath added to Sandford in Berks: with 4 copies in p. 30, 31. concerning Horkesley, a cell to the abbey of Tefford: with a

[1] Sic. F. *such a vast.* HEARNE.

copie in p. 77. b. concerning Ottcham piory: with the charter concerning the hospital or Ginges in Essex, otherwise called Gynge-Montegney, and with many others, which he thought not fit to be published.

John Willis, yonger brother to D^r. Thom. Willis the famous physitian, was then chapter-clerk of Ch. Church; and he then designing to make a repertorie of records belonging to the said church, made choice of that time to do it, to the end that he might have the assistance of A. W. which he freely imparted, and demonstrated to him from several evidences, what encroachments that church had suffered in many places in Oxon. on their lands and tenements, which formerly belonged to S^t. Frideswyde and Osney.

Aug. 31. John Aubrey, of Easton-Piers in the parish of Kington S. Michael in Wiltsh, was in Oxon. with Edw. Forest a bookseller, living against Alls. coll. to buy books. He then saw lying on the stall *Notitia Academiæ Oxoniensis*; and asking, who the author of that book was? he answer'd, the report was, that one Mr. Anth. Wood, of Merton coll. was the author, but was not. Whereupon Mr. Aubrey, a pretender to antiquities, having been contemporary to A. Wood's elder brother in Trin. coll. and well acquainted with him, he thought, that he might be as well acquainted with A. W. himself. Whereupon repairing to his lodgings, and telling him who he was, he got into his acquaintance, talk'd to him about his studies, offer'd him what assistance he could make, in order to the completion of the work that he was in hand with. Mr. Aubrey was then in a sparkish garb, came to towne with his man and two horses, spent high, and flung out A. W. at all recknings. But his estate of 700li. per. an. being afterwards sold, and he reserving nothing of it to himself, liv'd afterwards in a very sorry condition, and at length made shift to rub out by hanging on Edm. Wyld, esq; living in Blomesbury neare London, on James earle of Abendon, whose first wife was related to him, and on S^t. Joh. Aubrey, his kinsman, living somtimes in Glamorganshire, and somtimes at Borstall neare Brill in Bucks. He was a shiftless person, roving and magoticheaded, and somtimes little better than crased. And being exceedingly credulous, would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with [a] folliries, and misinformations, which somtimes would guid him into the paths of errour."

Sept. Perus'd the evidences of S. Joh. Baptist coll. by the favour of D^r. Mews the president, who treated A. W. with more freeness and libertie, than any other head of a house. The keys of the tower over the gate were freely put into my hand, and he perused the evidences partly in the tower, and partly, in a chamber on the south side of it, which then belonged to Edw. Bernard,

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[a] Sic. HEARNE.

[b] From a passage in the life of John Aubrey, esq; prefixed to the *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, the reader might imagine that the acquaintance between him and Mr. A. W. commenced at an early period, but the account given here evidently contradicts that supposition. It is certain also, that, although they were greatly obliged to each other for their mutual literary communications, their friendship was neither firm nor lasting. A particular account of Mr. Aubrey is given in the life above mentioned, and in the *Biographia Brit.* to which it is only necessary to add a more accurate detail of the MSS. which he deposited in the museum at Oxford.

1. *The Natural History of Wiltshire*: 1685. 2 vol.
2. *Architectonica Sacra*: a curious MS. but unfinished.
3. *A Perambulation of Surrey*: Much of this is used in the printed work.
4. *An Apparatus for the Lives of our English Mathematical and other Writers.*
5. *An Interpretation of Villare Anglicanum.*
6. *The Life of Thomas Hobbes of Malmsbury*: Made use of by Dr. Blackburne, in *Vitæ Th. Hobbes Auctarium.*
7. *An Idea of Education of Young Gentlemen.*
8. *Designatio de Easton-Piers in Com. Wilts*
   Per me
   (heu) infortunatum Johannem Awbrey
   R. S. Socium.

   Hoc erat in Votis modus Agri non ita magnus
   Hortus ubi, et Tecto vicinus jugis Aquæ fons,
   Et paulum Silvæ super his foret

   Anno Dni. 1669.

   N. B. It consists of several views of the house, gardens, and environs of Easton Piers, drawn in a coarse manner and colouring, but pleasing and expressive.
9. *A Volume of Letters and other Papers of E. Ashmole's relating chiefly to Dr. Dee and Sir Edw. Kelley.*
10. *Two Volumes of Letters from eminent Persons to John Aubrey, esq*; W. & H.
11. *Lives of eminent literary and political Characters*, addressed to Anthony à Wood, and collected for his use. In three volumes. Most of these have been printed in *Letters transcribed from the originals in the Bodleian library*, 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford 1813. Appendix N° iv.]

[a] Sic. m. auctoris. HEARNE.

one of the proctors of the university: for thro his chamber was the passage up to the tower. There are many evidences belonging to Walton mannor, and the mannour of S. Giles, both in the north suburb of Oxon. which evidences had belonged to Osney, Godstow, &c. as having been formerly lords of those mannours.

Whereas in the month of May 1667, A. W. had leave given to him by the parishioners of S. Marie Magdalen parish, to peruse their evidences, reposed in their church, he did then find among them a register of paper, containing (1) marriages from 1574 to 1591. (2) christnings from 1577 to 1591. (3) burialls from 1574 to 1591; which register being worn, torn, and hardly legible, A. W. did transcribe on Dutch paper, and caused it to be bound with a past-board cover and velum over it. Which register, with the old, he delivered to the parishioners, the old to be laid up in the chest, the transcript to be kept in the clark's hands, &c.[a] Mar. 24.

An. { *Dom.* 1668. / 19 *Car.* II.

Matthew Hutton, M. A. fellow of Brasn. college, and A. W. went to Borstall neare Brill in Bucks, the habitation of the lady Penelope Dinham, being quite altered since A. W. was there in 1646. For whereas then it was a garrison, with high bulwarks about it, deep trenches and pallisadoes, now it had pleasant gardens about it, and several sets of trees well grown. The errand of A. W. there was to see the leiger of the family, first for the satisfying of himself, as to matters to be extracted thence for his book, about to be published, and secondly to extract thence what he could find for the 3d. vol. of *Monast. Anglicanum.*; which were the copies of some charters that are printed in the said 3d. vol. p. 18, containing the hermitage of Muswell in the parish of Piddington neare Borstall. This leiger-book, written in parchment, contames the evidences and other matters concerning the lands, pertaining to the lords of Borstall, lying at Borstall, and in Bucks, and Oxfordshire, and was made and written by the care of Edm. Rede, esq; lord of the mannor of Borstall, temp. H. 6. In the beginning of this book is represented in colours the mannour house of Borstall, with a moat round it, and the lord of the mannour (*Johannes filius Nigelli*) issuing out of his house to meet a certain king and his retinew. And at some distance from the house the lord kneels downe to the king, and presents him with a boare's head on the top of a sword or speare. This, as the tradition of the family goeth, is an allusion to the custome of the mannour (Boristall) to present the king with a boare's head, because the said mannour was in antient time, when 'twas wooddy, a stall or den for wild boares. May 16.

Between 9 and 10 of the clock at night, being an hour or two after supper, there was seen by them M. H. and A. W. and those of the family of Borstall, a *Draco volans* fall from the sky. It made the place so light for a time, that a man might see to read. It seemed to A. W. to be as long as Allsaints steeple in Oxon. being long and narrow: and when it came to the lower region, it vanished into sparkles, and, as some say, gave a report. Great raines and inundations followed &c.

M. Hutton and A. W. walked from Borstall to see some churches, and what of matter of antiquity wee could find in them, and about 12 of the clock they arived at Notley, in the parish of Long-Crendon in Bucks, to see the ruins of the abbey there, originally built for Black Canons. Mr. Norris Lenton, the owner of it (from the family of the lord Norris) was an antient bachelaur, and had formerly been a great traveller, and being a person of good breeding and a scholar, he receiv'd them with great curtesie. They met there capt -- -- -- -- Sanders of Hadnam, and after dinner they viewed the ruins, which shew'd that it had been a stately place, and therefore the spectacle was more sad &c. In one of the windows of a lower roome were the armes of Stafford, duke of Bucks. When A. W. went to school at Thame, he usually retired to this place to gather nuts, having been then great plenty, and more in antient time, which caused it to be called Nutley, that is, the place of Nuts.

[a] See Catalogue of Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. N° 8524. W. & H.

May 21. See before under the yeare 1660. Rec[d]. from D[r]. Savage, master of Balliol coll. his book lately printed, entit. *Balliofergus* &c. in requitall for what A. W. had done in order to it's composition. In the said book, p. 28. he calls A. W. 'his friend.'

30. He went to the house of S[r]. George Croke, lord of Water-stoke neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where he found a great diversion, in perusing and taking the armes and monuments in the church, and in the mannour house belonging to the said S[r]. Georg. A. W. lodged, by the appointment of the said S[r]. George,' in an antient rome called 'the king's rome,' because K. H. 6. had lodged therein, and 'twas, as he remembers, at the end of the dining-rome. The mannour of Water-stoke S[r]. George Croke a judg had purchased of the Caves or
, and having an only son, who was a sot or fool, or both, would not leave Water-stoke to him, but to the son of his brother (a clergy man) named sir Georg Croke, before mention'd, somtimes fellow of Alls. coll. and afterwards high sherriff of Oxfordshire; but after the death of his wife (who was an Onslow of Surry) he ran into debt, retired to London, followed women, and ruin'd himself. Some yeares after his death (which, hapned in 1681) the heir and executor, or those that were intrusted with the estate, sold Water-stock to – – – Ashhurst a trader of London, who pulling downe all the old house, built this that stands of brick, an. 1695.

July. Tho. Gore of Alderton in Wilts, esq; having published, about the beginning of this yeare, *A Catalogue of Authors that had written of Heraldry*, he sent A. W. a printed copie of it, with a desire that he would add more authors to them. Whereupon interleaving the book, he added to it as much as came to half that book that was printed this yeare; which being done, he sent them away in the beginning of July this yeare, and afterwards more as they came to his hands. See more in Octob. 1674.

Aug. Rec[d]. a letter from Cornwall, that the body of a giant of 10 foot long was there lately found in digging or plowing. Dr. Rich. Trevour had also a letter thence, or else from Devonshire, that attested the like matter.

Sept. 1. A. W. went to Cooper's hill, in the parish of Brockworth, 4 miles distant (towards Oxon.) from the city of Glocester, in the company of his acquaintance Tim. Nourse, M. A. and fellow of University coll. This Cooper's hill is a lone-house, own'd by their acquaintance Joh. Theyer, gent. who had then a very fair library of MSS. repos'd in a roome, which he had built to retaine them. The next day Mr. Nourse went forward to see some of his relations, and A. W. set himself to peruse the MSS. which the said Mr. Theyer had been neare 40 yeares in gathering, and did catalogue many of them.

4. Mr. Nourse returning to us the day before, wee went this day to Glocester, where we saw the cathedral and monuments therein, and several parts of the city; afterwards wee went to the taverne with one or two of the choire, drank a glass of wine and had a song, and so when 'twas neare dark, we return'd to Cooper's hill.

7. Returned to Oxon. brought a MS. or two with him, and others were sent after him by a carrier to peruse; which afterwards he returned.

12, 13. Took physick and blooded to prevent the comming of an ague.

Dec. 10. His acquaintance Rob. Dormer, of Rousham in Oxfordshire, esq; did take to wife Mrs. Anne Cotterel, one of the daughters of S[r]. Charles Cotterel, M[r]. of the ceremonies. This Rob. Dormer, when he was a yong man, lived very high in London, in the time of Oliver, and he and S[r]. Will. Sedley, elder brother to Sr. Charles, did strive who should out-vie each other in gallantry, and in splendid coaches, but afterwards marrying Catherine, the daughter of Mountague earl of Lindsey, which was his first wife, he took up, and grew rich.

Went with Franc. Dryer (an outlander, borne at Breme) now a sojournour in Oxon. for the sake of the library, to S[r]. Georg Croke's house at Water-stoke, to keep part of the Christmas, and continued there till 2 of Jan.

[1] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. N° 8548. W. & H.
[2] See above, under the year 1646. HEARNE.
[3] In ATH. OXON. 1080.

S^r. Edw. Bysshe, Clarenceaux king of armes, was at the Crowne inn near Carfax in Oxon. in order to visit part of the county of Oxon. being part of the province belonging to Clarenceux. A. W. was with him several times, eate and drank with him, and had several discourses with him concerning armes and armory, which he understood well, but he found him nice and supercilious. Few gentlemen appeared, because at that time there was a horse-race at Brackley. Such that came to him, he entred if they pleased. If they did not enter, he was indifferent, so the visitation was a trite thing. Many look'd on this matter, as a trick to get money. A little before his departure he gave A. W. a dash of his office, viz. he entred 3 or more descents of his family, a copie of which he hath lying by him. Afterwards S^r. Edward having a coach and four horses with him, he went to Banbury. There were only with him old -- -- -- Wither a herald painter of London and his clerk (Gregorie) the former of which trick'd the coates, the other entred them in the book of visitation. He the said S^r. Edw. Bysshe was in Oxon. againe in 1675, to make an end of his visitation, but A. W. was then absent. Mar. 18. 19.

An. { *Dom.* 1669. / 20 *Car.* II.

By virtue of a ticket, some dayes before put into the hands of A. W. he went to the Guild-hall of Oxon. to participate of a feast, there kept for the natives of Oxon. Ap. 16.

They all met at 9 of the clock in the morn. in the said hall, and marched thence very orderly (in number about 440) downe the High street, with a minister before them, had a sermon in the church of S. Pet. in the East, preached by Rob. Field, M. A. of Trin. coll. borne in Grope lane in S^t. Marie's parish, and retiring to the hall againe, had a noble entertainment; which done, there was a collection made to bind out two or more boyes apprentices. This was the first time that the natives of Oxon. had a feast, being begun and put forward by -- -- -- -- Paynton the townclerk, a native of Oxon. This was done in imitation of Berkshire men, who kept their 20. feast on Candlemas day going before, Jon. Lamb being then mayor.

Munday was the first day that the flying-coach went from Oxon. to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach, having then a boot on each side. Among the six men that went, M^r. Rich. Holloway, a counsellour of Oxon. (afterwards a judge) was one. They then (according to the vice-chancellour's order, 'stuck up in all public places) entred into the coach at the tavern dore against Alls. coll. precisely at 6 of the clock in the morning, and at 7 at night they were all set downe in their inn at London. The occasion of A. Wood's going to London was, to carry on his studies in the Cottonian library and elsewhere. May 3.

Cosmo de Medicis, prince of Tuscany, entertaind by the members of the universitie of Oxon. 7.

A. W. return'd from London, and soon after collected from his friends the particulars of the prince's entertainment.

[[1] From the *Oxford Almanack for the year* 1692. Printed at Oxford in that year, small 8vo.

An order for preventing abuses and irregularities in carriage.

1. For the carriage of one hundred weight of goods, from the feast of All Saints, to the feast of the Annunciation, or Lady-day, four shillings. And for the rest of the year 3s. 6d.

2. For the carriage of any person by waggon, four shillings.

3. For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels und. one quarter of an hundred weight,) one shilling, and so less in proportion for those that are less: except that for a single hat and case, nine pence.

4. For the carriage of any burden, not exceeding one hundred weight nor less than one quarter of an hundred weight, from the shop or warehouse, where the goods were unladen, unto the owner's habitation or shop, threepence, and for a parcel one penny.

5. All letters directed to scholars shall be left at the butteries of their respective colleges or halls: and for the delivery of every such letter, shall be given only one halfpenny loaf, as was accustomed, but if any carriage comes with a letter, nothing shall be given for the delivery of that letter.

That all stage-coaches travelling between the said university and city of London in two days shall respectively set forth from Oxford at, or before, the hour of nine by S^t. Mary's clock; and shall in like manner set forth from London, so as to pass by S^t. Giles's church in the suburbs, at or before the same hour, by the clock of the said church: and in all other points the carriers are to take care, that passengers be conveyed to their respective stages, safe and in a reasonable time.

Carriage by water is to be estimated after the rate of one shilling for every hundred weight.

From our Lady-day unto Michaelmas the coaches go every day in the week between Oxford and London, and carry passengers in one day, every passenger paying ten shillings. But after Michaelmas unto our Lady-day the coaches go out every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and carry passengers in two days, each passenger paying ten shillings.]

May 21. D^r. Rich. Pearson of Cambridge, and Mr. Tho. Hyde the chief library-keeper, gave a visit to A. W. A. W. entertain'd them at the taverne against Alls. coll. See before, in the yeare 1667.

June 26. A. W. was dismist from his usual and constant diet, which for many yeares he had taken in the house where he was borne, and then lived, by the rudeness and barbarity of a brutish woman, of which she afterwards repented, when too late. A. W. was put to his shifts, a great deale of trouble, and knew not what to doe, because his dismiss was suddaine, whereas there should have been a month's warning at least. He was asham'd to go to a publick house, because he was a senior master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. and to go to Merton coll. (which he had left, as to his diet, for several yeares before) he was much resolv'd in himself against it. He had a name in the buttery-book there, and took bread and beere when he could go no where else for meat. By his much fasting, and drinking more than usually, the whole course of his body was chang'd. Weaknesses came into several of his joynts, especially in the leggs, and great noises in his eares: and in the next yeare he found a deafness, first in his right, and afterwards in his left, eare, which continued more or less till death. This disaster, A. W. look'd upon as the first and greatest misery of his life. It made him exceeding melancholy and more retir'd; was also at great charg in taking physick and slops, to drive the noises out of his eares, and D^r. Joh. Lamphire took a great deal of paines about them, but in vaine. You will heare more hereafter, what trouble and charge A. W. was put to, to obtaine his hearing.

Jul. 6. Elias Ashmole esq^r. came to Oxon. to spend some time there, and to see the solemnity of the great Act approaching. He lodged in the Greyhound inn without the East-gate of Oxon. and then he very kindly sent 'of A. W. to come to him, purposely to deliver commendations to him, from his father in law Will. Dugdale, Norroy K. of armes. He continued in Oxon. 7 or 8 dayes and A. W. attended him every day in seeing many curiosities, as the painting in Alls. coll. chappel, the paynting in Magd. coll. chappell, and the paynting in the theater. They were often in the physick garden with Jacob Bobart the keeper, (an old acquaintance of Mr. Ashmole) who shew'd them many choice plants, herbs, grafts, and other curiosities, to Mr. Ashmole's great content.

9. The dedication of the Theater for a learned use. After which followed a very great and splendid Act.

Aug. 24. A. W. went to London in the flying-coach, having before been nominated by the proctors one of the 12 masters of arts, to attend the solemnity of the installation of James duke of Ormonde to the chancellourship of the universitie of Oxon.

25. A. W. went about 8 of the clock in the morning by Whitehall towards S^r. John Cotton's house neare Westminster-hall, to borrow some MSS. from his library, to carry on the grand work of the *Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxon.* He met neare Whitehall gate with D^r. Joh. Fell, D^r. Rich. Allestrie, D^r. Tho. Yate, &c. comming from prayers, as it seems, at Whitehall, who told him, that at 12 of the clock of the said day, he was to meet the Oxford scholar, then in London, to dine with his grace the archb. of Canterbury (Sheldon) at Lambeth. They told him then, that if he met by chance with any Oxford doctors or masters, between that time and 12 of the clock, he should tell them of it, which he did. Afterwards he borrowed certaine MSS. and at 12 of the clock he passed over the water to Lambeth with D^r. Yate, proctor Alsop and others. When they came there, the archb. was at the councill table at Whitehall with the king, and did not returne till one of the clock. In the meane time the doctors and masters entertained themselves with pictures and other rarities in the gallery and had divers discourses. At length the archb. came among them with D^r. Fell, and at their first entrie into the gallery, A. W. being next to the dore, D^r. Fell said to the archbishop: 'If it please your grace, there is a master of arts' (pointing to A. W.) 'that you must take notice of. He hath

[1] L. *for* HEARNE.

done the universitie a great deal of honour by a book that he hath written.' Whereupon the archb. comming towards him, A. W. kneeled downe, and he bless'd him, and laying his hand upon his shoulder when he was risen, spoke very kindly to him, and told him, that 'he was glad that there was such a person in the universitie, that had a generous mind to such a work.' He bid him to proceed in his studies, that 'he should be encourag'd, and want nothing that was equal to his deserts.'

Afterwards the[y] all went downe into the common hall, where were divers bishops and persons of qualitie, and others that thrust in, besides the Oxford scholars that dined there. There was a high table went cross the upper end of the hall, and tables on each side, as in college halls. S^r. Leolin Jenkins being then there, he laid his hands on A. W. and made him sit at the high table (whereas he should have[1] sit at one of the side tables with his contemporaries) between him and Joh. Cook, an under secretarie to the L^d. Arlington, one of the chief secretaries of state. He was then exceedingly caress'd by all learned and good men, &c.

James duke of Ormonde was install'd chancellour of the universitie at Worcester house in the Strand neare London. After which followed a most noble banquet. A. W. was there, and complemented by many, &c. Aug. 26.

With Mr. Hugh Cressey at Somerset house. He discoursed with him, but found not his expectation satisfied. He was then one of the chaplaines to qu. Catherine. 29.

Thence he was conducted by Will. Rogers of Linc. Inn to Mr. Davenport, commonly called Sancta Clara, who also had an apartment in the same house. He was then, or had been lately confessor to qu. Catherine. He found him a complaisant man, very free and discoursive. Which made him, when he went afterwards to London, to visit him often.

With Mr. Cressey againe, and discoursed of divers matters relating to antiquities, &c. Sept. 6.

Joh. Curteyne, M. A. somtimes fellow of Linc. coll. was buried in the church at Borough in Lincolnshire. He had been physitian to A. W. after Rich. Lower went to London to practice physick, which was in 1666. Oct. 17.

The delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. in -- -- -- -- Hall's house behind and Northward of the schooles, at which were present D^r. Pet. Mews the vice-chancellour, D^r. Joh. Fell, D^r. Tho. Yate, D^r. Th. Barlow, Obad. Walker, Nat. Alsop proctor, &c. They sent for A. W. to come unto them, and told him, that whereas he had taken a great deal of paines in writing the *Hist. and Antiq. of the Universitie of Oxon.* they would for his paines give him an 100li. for his copie, conditionally, that he would suffer the book to be translated into Latine, for the honour of the university in forreigne countries, and that he would take more paines in recovering transcripts of original charters which he cites in his book, as also *verba ipsa*, the words themselves, of old MS. authors &c. to be put in Italic character, and thereby add to the authority of the book. These proposalls, tho' they were suddain to the author, yet he granted them their desires. They, it seems, had before been informed of the worth of the book by Mr. Obad. Walker, and Mr. Will. Stone the principal of New Inn, who some time before had been at the lodging of A. W. to see and peruse the book. 23.

A. W. took a compleat catalogue of all the MSS. in D^r. Tho. Barlow's library in Queen's coll. They were then in number at least 76. besides bundells of writings concerning differences between the universitie and citie of Oxon. concerning Hedington in Oxfordshire, found among the papers of Mr. Joh. Hearne a lawyer, besides divers papers and bundells that had belonged to D^r. Usher primate of Ireland, and the copie of divers modern sermons preached by eminent divines of the ch. of England. Nov.

His acquaintance and deare friend Henry Foulis, bac. of div. and sub-rector of Lincolne coll. died between 4 and 5 of the clock in the afternoone. He left behind him a larg studie of books; which being afterwards to be sold, A. W. did, for the most part, make a catalogue of them, at the desire of Tho. Law and Joh. à Court, masters of arts and fellows of the said coll. Dec. 24. See ATH. ET FASTI OXON. under the year 1669.

[1] Sic. HEARNE.

Jan. Upon the desire of D^r. Bathurst, president of Trinity college, A. W. did communicate to him part of the *Hist. and Antiquities of the Universitie of Oxon.* but he being a most false person, did shew several parts of it to other persons, particularly to Anth. Etterick, somtimes a commoner of Trin. coll. who accidentally came to give him a visit, who finding a passage therein, which reflected, as he thought, on the credit of Dr. Joh. Bidgood, a physitian of the city of Exeter, he did forthwith acquaint him by letters. *Et hinc lachrymæ*, &c. Severall complaining letters he sent to D^r. Bathurst, to have that passage expurg'd, wherein the author was very slightly mentiond, &c. See FASTI OXON. under the year 1660. He the said Dr. Bathurst did also shew to D^r. Joh. Wallis the memoire of his election to the custodie of the archives under the yeare 1657, as D^r. Wallis did afterwards intimate to the author; but when the *Hist. or Annalls of the said University* were printed, that memoire was omitted, because the *Annalls* reached no farther than the latter end of 1648. When the author also communicated to the said D^r. Bathurst his second book of the said historie, he dashed out many things relating to Trin. coll. and somthing of the epitaph of D^r. Rob. Harris[1] there: which epitaph D^r. Bathurst had made, but afterwards was asham'd of it.

Now was A. W. put to a great deal of trouble to unravel his Historie, and make it fit for a Latin translation. (1) He was to take several journeys to London, and elsewhere, to recover the copies of charters, bulls and other matters, from the Tower and S^r. Joh. Cotton's library. (2) He was to runn over all his English copie, to direct the translator where, and what space to leave for the said charters, &c. and whatsoever was to be represented in Italick character; which done, he was to enter them into the translation, with his owne hand. (3) He was also to put all the quotations and marginal notes with his owne hand. (4) He was to correct every sheet as it came from the press, and if the translator did omit any, he was to supply it.

He was also, according to the desire of the delegacy, to write, while the translation was in doing, the lives of all the writers that he could obtaine, to be put in the respective colleges and halls, wherein they had been bred; which accordingly he did, before the *Historie and Annalls* were work'd off. But this was not all; for, for the completion of this work, he was forced to send very many letters abroad, to his great charge, for a *Notitia* of some of them. He also did, before the *Annals* (beginning with the conquerour) went to the press, write the history of the Black, Grey, Austin, White, Trinitarian, Crouched and Penitentiarian, fryers, amounting to about 10 sheets when printed, which were not in the English copie when it was sold to the universitie. And this he did, because he knew full well, that the enumeration and characters of those many learned fryers, mention'd in the history of those orders, would make very much for the honour of the university of Oxon. in forreign parts. His life, day and night, was in a continual agitation.

[1] Dr. Robert Harris was born, as his biographer says, 'in a dark time and place,' viz. at Broad-Camden in Gloucestershire, an. 1578, and became a member of Magdalen Hall in 1595. His tutor leaving the hall, he put himself under the care of Mr. Goffe of Magdalen college, by whose instruction he profited so much in godly exercises, as to be greatly esteemed and preferred by the puritanical party. In 1646, he was one of the six ministers appointed to preach the scholars into obedience to the parliament, and in the year following was made one of the visitors of the university, doctor in divinity and president of Trinity college in the room of Dr. Hannibal Potter ejected from his headship. In 1654, he was a commissioner for ejecting scandalous ministers, &c. He died at Trinity college, Dec. 11, 1658, and was buried in the chapell there. Over his grave was a fair monument set up in the wall, where he was said to have been 'per decennium hujus collegii præses æternum celebrandus &c.' which expression Dr. Bathurst is here said to have struck out from Mr. à Wood's copy of the epitaph in page 301 of the *Historia et Antiquitates Univ. Oxon.*

In the register of the visitation of the university we have the following minutes entered in his own hand.

'May 19, 1648. I received three several orders touching Trinity colledge, for the oulinge of Dr. Potter, and the admittinge of myselfe. Robert Harris.' A prohibition against proceeding to election at Trinity college dat. May. 26, 1648. (pag. 108.)

These pious reformers seemed to have been, in one respect, endued with a prophetical spirit, and to have foretold the restoration of the right owners of their usurped stations. Accordingly they made good use of their time, and taking exorbitant fines for renewals of college estates, almost sold out the whole interest of the college in such estates: In consequence of which, after the restoration, the tenant, on appeal, gained a decree in chancery against the college.

Trinity college has reason to lament a transaction of this sort, which happened during the government of Dr. Harris.

Other memoirs of his life and administration may be seen in ATHENÆ and FASTI OXON.

The Life of Dr. Harris by William Durham, duod.

Warton's *Life of Dr. Bathurst*, p. 146.

Original register of the university visitors in the Bodleyan library. W. & H.

S^r. Pet. Leycester, of Cheshire, having written a book containing the antiquities of some part of Cheshire, he sent the copie by his son of Brasn. col. to be put into the hands of M^r. James Hamer, fellow of that house. M^r. Hamer being acquainted with A. W. he sent him a note, to Feb. 13.
tell him, that he had such a book, signifying that it was the desire of the author, that some of Oxford, who were knowing in antiquities, might peruse it, and correct or add to it as they thought fit. And A. W. being willing to see it, it was sent to him; so that he taking some pains about it, he soon after return'd the book to M^r. Hamer, with a loose paper containing some corrections and additions.

An. { *Dom.* 1670.
{ 21 *Car.* II.

Rec^d of D^r. Mew the vicech. an 100li. for the copie of *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* which he May 29.
afterwards put into the hand of his brother Christopher.

A. W. went to London, to carry on the work relating to the Lat. edit. of *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* Ap. 27.

Dined with M^r. Ashmole at his house in Sheer-lane, neare Temple barr, and John Davis of Kidwelly was there. After dinner he conducted A. W. to his lodgings in the Middle temple, May 1.
where he shewed him all his rarities, viz. antient coines, medalls, pictures, old MSS. &c. which took them up neare two hours time.

Din'd with Franc. à S. Clara in his apartment in Somerset house. It was Friday, and they 6.
had a good fish-dinner, and white-wine. Will. Rogers was with him. There was hearty welcome, and good discourse and freedome; and when A. W. went away, S. Clara gave him his works in two folios, printed at Doway in Latine.

Return'd to Oxon. and soon after he receiv'd from the carrier the said two volumes. See in XI.
Octob.

At the feast at the Guildhall for the natives of Oxon. Mr. Ben. Woodroff of Ch. Ch. preached 26.
at St. Peter's church in the east, as having been borne in a house opposite to the Theater in Canditch.

Nich. LLoyd, M. A. fellow of Wadham, a deare and intimate acquaintance of A. W. pub- Jul.
lished his *Geographical Dictionary:* and because A. W. had communicated his *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon* in MS. for his approbation, he therefore being exceedingly taken with the performance, did give this character of it and it's author in the said *Dictionary*, in verbo Oxon. p. 593. col. 2. running thus: 'Propediem vero, favente Deo, visurus est librum vere aureolum, plurimo labore nec minore judicio consignatum in quo Oxonia, sive *celeberrimæ Universitatis Oxoniensis Historia* ex intima antiquitate luculenter illustratur. Autore Antonio Wood, collegii Mertonensis in eadem universitate artium magistro, cujus laudes, integerrimam erga me amicitiam, et singularem in hisce studiis industriam et scientiam, deprædicabo.

Dum thymo pascentur [1] apes, dum rore cicadæ.'

Note, that this *Geographical Dictionary* was published 4 yeares before *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.* became extant.

D^r. Fell having provided a bach. of arts of his college (Ch. Ch.) Rich. Peers,[2] to translate the Aug. XI.
Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxon. into Latine, he sent to the author for some of the English copie. The author brought it, and D^r. Fell putting it into Peers's hands, he did then begin to translate. But so it was, that he being to seek for a version, that would please the doctor,

[1] Oves MS. HEARNE.

[2] Mr. à Wood, in this passage, mentions Mr. Peers only as employed by Dean Fell in translating the *Historia et Antiquitates Oxon.* Dr. Rawlinson (*English Topographer*, pag. 181.) adds the name of Mr. Wase, as does also the author of the *Anecdotes of Topography*, pag. 408. It seems this latter was very unlikely to be pitched upon, from his character given in the 2^d vol. of the ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1669, article CLARKE, where it is said that he was elected beadle against the inclination and interest of Dr. Fell, who would not suffer him to execute the place of archi-typographer 'as being unfit for it, because he was not a person of sobriety.' By what appears in the same work, col. 853 and 905, Richard Reeve was the other person whose service Dr. Fell made use of on this occasion. W. & H.

it was a long time before he could hit it, and the doctor took much paines to instruct him, and would correct what he had done so much, that the translator would be forced to write his copie over twice, before it could go to the press. At length having obtained the knack of a right version,' to please the doctor, he went forward with the work, yet all the proofs that came from the press went thro the doctor's hands, which he would correct, alter, or dash out or put in what he pleased, which created a great trouble to the composer and author; but there was no help. He was a great man, and carried all things at his pleasure so much, that many look'd upon the copie as spoyl'd and vitiated by him. Peers was a sullen, dogged, clownish and perverse fellow, and when he saw the author concerned at the altering of his copie, he would alter it the more, and studie to put things in that might vex him, and yet please his deane D^r. Fell, &c.

Sept. 20. With D^r. Barlow in his lodgings in Queen's coll. where complaining to him of wearing out his eyes with reading old MSS. written in a smal hand, he did therefore give to him (A. W.) a larg magnifying glass, which cost, as he told him, 40. shillings. He found it very serviceable to him afterwards, and it help'd him out at many a dead lift, in perusing obliterated MSS. &c.

Sept. 24. John Wood a Scot, philosophie professor of the universitie of Edenburgh, and Mich. Geddes, M. A. one of the first Scotchmen that did participate of the exhibition of D^r. Joh. Warner, bp. of Rochester [were with A. W.] Afterwards A. W. had them to the taverne against Alls. coll. and the[re] liberally treated them with wine. At the same time Mr. Joh. Wood gave to A. W. a book by him lately published entit.

In the beginning of Octob. A. W. receiv'd from Franc. à S. Clara his scholastical and historical works: which tho printed at Doway an. 1665. yet he found a place therein to put a supplement into the remaining part of the copies, that were left behind. The supplement is thus entit. *Supplementum Historiæ Provinciæ Angliæ* &c. printed at Doway 1671. fol. Towards the making of which supplement A. W. lent to him a MS. then in his hands, entit. *De primo Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Anglia, et eorum gestis*, written by Thom. Eccleston, a Minorite or Franciscan fryer, living in the raigne of

At a meeting of the delegates for printing in the house behind and Northward of the schooles, it was agreed upon by them, that subscribers be admitted to come in, at what proportion they think fit, to the printing of the *Hist. and Antiq. of the University*, written by Mr. A. Wood, and accordingly receive the proportion of the books, or advantage to be receiv'd by them. There were then present D^r. Mews the vicechancellour, D^r. Yate, D^r. Edw. Pocock, D^r. Jo. Fell and M^r. Ob. Walker. But this project comming to nothing, or else that it was dislik'd, D^r. Fell undertook to print it at his own charge.

No. 12. See ATH. ET FASTI OXON. under the year 1644-5. Receiv'd from Tho. Blount, of the Inner Temple, esq. a book of his writing and publishing, entit. *A Law Dictionary, interpreting such difficult and obscure words, as are found either in our Common or Statute, antient or modern, Lawes* &c. printed in folio. This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. Afterwards sending to him more, they were remitted into the second edition of that book.

Dec. 19. 40. William Henry Nassau, prince of Aurang and Nassau, was entertain'd by the university of Oxon. A. W. hath a larg account of this entertainment elsewhere.[2]

[1] That Dr. Fell, whose abilities as a scholar are unquestionable, had a peculiar taste in his Latin compositions, and an affected attachment to the use of some particular words and phrases, for which he was remarkable among his cotemporaries, is evident from a letter written by Dr. South to Dr. Bathurst, in which the former communicates to his friend a copy of Latin verses, and desires that Dr. Fell may not have the fingering and altering of them. For I think, he adds, 'that bating the want of *siquidems* and *quinetiams*, they are as good as his worship can make.'

Watton's *Life of Dr. Bathurst*, pag. 177. W. & H.

[2] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8560. W. & H.

– – – – – Goodson, tenant to A. W. at the Flowr de Luce, died. His son Jan. 5.

D^r. Herb. Pelham, senior fellow of Magd. coll. and the acquaintance of A. W. died in Magd. coll. He had been for several years a constant companion with him at a certaine club; and from him had receiv'd several informations concerning the learned men of his time, especially those of his coll. He was at least 74 yeares of age when he died. 19.

A confe[re]nce or delegacy held in the lodgings of D^r. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall, where were present D^r. Joh. Fell, D^r. Jo. Lamphire, and S^r. Samp. White, justices of the peace; Georg Napier, gent. chief tenant to Merton coll. in Halywell, Rob. Whitehall, sub-warden of Mert. coll. and Anth. Wood of the said coll. masters of arts. This conference was in order for a course to be taken, that the towne ditch, on the east side of New. coll. wall, be drayn'd, that buildings may be erected on it, and that the owners of the said buildings repaire the way lying before their dores, viz. that way between the said ditch and Magd. coll. wall, that inclos's the grove. Feb. 21.

An. { *Dom.* 1671. / 22 *Car.* II.

Whereas the parishioners of S. Peter in the East had, for some yeares, intruded, in their time of procession on Holy Thursdayes, on the limits of St John Baptist parish de Merton, by taking in the East part of S. Alban's hall, A. W. complained of it to some of the senior fellowes of Merton coll. Whereupon they desired him the said A. W. to go with the sub-warden, M^r. R. Whitehall, on Holy-Thursday this yeare, to prohibit them in comming into S. Alban's hall; which they accordingly did, while they were making their cross on the kitchin dore; but were run downe by clamours. Yet afterwards, by the perswasion of A. W. the subwarden and fellowes of Mert. coll. took order, that, on the following Holy-Thursdayes, S. Alban hall gates should be kept lock'd till the procession was over. Jun. 1.

M^r. Jo. Huddleston a Benedictin monke, a preserver of his maj. K. Ch. 2. in his flight from Worcester fight an. 1651, and Thom. Vincent, aliàs Vincent Sadler, another Benedictin monk, were in Oxon. to see, as it seems, the solemnity of the Act. Their lodging was in Allsaints parish, in the back-side housing called Amsterdam. M^r. Tim. Nourse of Univ. coll. being acquainted with them, he conducted A. W. to their company: where he heard M^r. Huddleston (who in 1651 had been chaplayn to a Rom. Cath. gent. called M^r. Tho. Whitgrave, living at Moseley in Staffordshire) tell all the particulars, that passed between his majestie and him during his stay there, with very great delight. A. W. desired him then, for posterity sake, that he would committ to writing, what he knew of that affaire; which he promised me he would. This is the same M^r. Huddleston, who gave the extreame unction to K. Ch. 2. when he lay on his death bed. July 7, 8.

You may see many things of this Mr. Huddleston in a book, entit. *Boscobel.*

Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly in Worcestershire and of Weston neare Long-Compton in Warwicksh. esq; being lately at London in the company of M^r. Serenus aliàs Hugh Cressey, an acquaintance of A. W. it fell out, that, among other discourses between them, the said S. Cressey, talking of A. W. and his worke in the press, commended M^r. Sheldon to his acquaintance; and that he might have access to him, he sent by him to A. W. a book, entit. *Fabula Votiva* &c. written by Fath. Jo. Reed, a Benedictine, to be delivered to him by the said Mr. Sheldon. Soon after Mr. Sheldon came to Oxon. (Jul. 20.) and the next in the morn. he went to the chamber of Rog. Sheldon in Ch. Church, and desir'd him to go with him to find out A. W. They therefore came to his lodging about 10 in the morn. of that day, and enquir'd for him; but being not at home (for he was at the publ. library) they went to Merton coll. and enquired there, but *non est inventus.* About a quarter of an hour after they came againe, and left words, that when Jul. 21.

A. W. came home, they (the servants) should tell him, that one Mr. Sheldon was to enquire after him, that he had a mind to be acquainted with him, and that he should find [him] at the Miter inn, &c. About XI of the clock A. W. return'd home, and receiving the errand from the servants, he put himself in order, and went to him at the Miter, where he found with him S^r. Littleton Osbaldeston and S^r. Tho. Penyston. Upon notice given, that A. W. was there, he came out of his chamber, talk'd kindly with him at the stair-head, told him he had been lately at London with Mr. Cressey, who remembred his service to him, and had sent to him a book, but it being put up into his cloak-bagg, he could not let him have it at that time till he came home, and then he would send it by the carrier, which he did. Mr. Sheldon then told A. W. that he had a great love for the study of antiquity, and that if he had any occasion for a cut, or cuts, to put into his book, he would freely give him one or more.

This was the beginning of the acquaintance between Mr. Sheldon and A. W. And seeing that he sought after him, and desired his acquaintance, he could not in civilitie denie him, &c. Now Mr. Sheldon being a zealous Papist, and A. W. afterwards being often in his company, must be esteem'd a Papist also, as he was by many sniveling saints, who make it a most horrible thing to be seen in the company of any one of them.

Jan. 29. Sent many additions to Tho. Gore, esq;. to be put in the next edition of his *Cat. of Heraldry Books.* See in Oct. 1674.

Aug. 17. Thom. Allam, M. A. fellow of Ball. coll. and an acquaintance of A. W. died. buried in the chancell of S. Cross of Halywell, neare the graves of the Napiers related to his mother.

22. At Oxford feast at the Guildhall. Will. Browne, bac. of div. and fellow of Magd. coll. preached at S. Marie's. Three poore boyes were bound apprentices with moneys then collected.

Oct. 23. Alex. Fisher, senior fellow of Mert. coll. and a fatherly acquaintance of A W. died suddenly in his new house in Halywell. About half an yeare before he was taken suddenly with an appoplectical fit, but recovering, he set workmen to pave Mert. coll. chap. with black and white marble at his owne charge.

Nov. 3. Receiv'd from Mr. Ralph Sheldon a book entit. *The Rule of Faith,* (translated by his uncle Mr. Edw. Sheldon) with several others, to put into the hands of Oxford book-sellers.

27. A book entit. *Animadversions upon Sr. Rich. Baker's Chronicle and Continuation,* was first of all published at Oxon. in 8vo, having been printed there. The book was written by Tho. Blount, of the Inner Temple, esq;. and 'twas sent to A. W. to have it printed there, and to be by him corrected. In the [a] ninth page of it are these words: 'Note likewise, that the foundations of the colleges of the universities, especially of Oxford, are for the most part mistaken, either in point of time or names of the founders, which I attempted not alwaies to rectify, both in that it exceeded my skill, and chiefly because the *Historie of that Universitie,* as I am inform'd, is now in the press, which will cleare those mistakes, with much certainty and satisfaction, being performed by the hand of that faithfull and most industrious searcher of antiquities, M^r. Anthony Wood of Merton coll. &c.' There was more that followed of A. W. but A.W. scor'd it out.

Jan. The said *Animadversions,* were called in and silenc'd in the beginning of Jan. by D^r. Mews, the vicechancellour, because therein, p. 30. 'tis said, that the word conventicle was first taken up in the time of Wickliff.

Feb. 9. A. W. went to London, and the next day he was kindly receiv'd by S^r. Liolin Jenkyns, in his apartment in Exeter house in the Strand, within the city of Westm. For his lodgings in Doctors Commons, which had been burnt in Sept. 1666, were not then rebuilt.

XI. Sunday S^r. Leol. Jenkyns took with him in the morn. over the water to Lambeth A. Wood, and after prayers he conducted him up to the dining rome, where archb. Sheldon receiv'd him, and gave him his blessing. There then dined among the company, Joh. Echard, the author of *The Contempt of the Clergy,* who sate at the lower end of the table between the archbishop's two

[a] L. 101st. HEARNE.

chaplayns Sam. Parker and Tho. Thomkins, being the first time that the said Echard was introduced into the said archbishop's company. After dinner the archbishop went into his withdrawing roome, and Echard with the chaplaynes and Ralph Snow to their lodgings to drink and smoak. S^r. L. Jenkyns took then A. W. by the hand, and conducted him into the withdrawing roome to the archbishop; at which time desiring him to produce the 12 printed sheets of his book, (which he had carried with him from Oxon. by the advice of D^r. Fell) he thereupon put them into the hands of S^r. Leolin, and S^r. Leolin into the hands of the archbishop, who spending some time upon them, liked well the character and paper, and gave A. W. great encouragement to proceed in his studies. After the returne of A. W to Exeter house, S^r. Leolin, who came after, told him, that he would warrant him an ample reward, if he would present a fair copie bound to the archb. when the book was finish'd, &c. but this came to nothing, because D^r. Fell (who printed the book at his owne charg) took so much libertie of putting in and out what he pleased, that the author was so far from dedicating or presenting the book to any one, that he would scarce owne it.

Returned to Oxon. This journey was taken to Lond. by A. W. purposely to peruse the Will-Office then in or neare Exeter-house, in order to write the lives and characters of certaine eminent writers, to be put into his book of *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* S^r. L. Jenkyns was judge of the Prerog. and had the chief authority over the said office. Feb. 16.

An. { *Dom.* 1672. / 23 *Car.* II.

Will. Cox, M. A. somtimes fellow of Brasnose coll. now vicar of Emildon in com. Northumbr. and kinsman to A. W. died there at Emildon. May 16.

With D^r. J. Fell in his lodgings in Ch. Ch. Wee were then looking over and correcting the story of Joh. Wycleve, in *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* before it was to be wrought off from the press. He then told me, that 'Jo. Wycleve was a grand dissembler, a man of little conscience, and what he did as to religion, was more out of vaine glory, and to obtaine unto him a name, than out of honestie,' &c. or to that effect. Jan.

Receiv'd from Elias Ashmole, esq; his book entit. *The Institutions, Lawes and Ceremonies of the noble Order of the Garter.* For which he sent him a letter of thanks for the present, and afterwards his *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* when finisht. July 6.

With D^r. Barlow in his lodgings at Queen's coll. and, among several discourses, A. W. told him, what a certaine person of this universitie (not naming the man) had lately said of Joh. Wycleve. Whereupon he presently made answer, that it was D^r. Fell.

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An. { *Dom.* 1673. / 24 *Car.* II.

Richards, chaplain of All Souls, preached at St. Marie's, 'God so loved the world that he gave himself up, &c.' D^r. Barlow vice-chancellour [a] called him in question for it, because he insisted much on the Arminian points. Jan.

Harris a painter in St. Ebbs died this month, ætat. 106 or 107, in the register of St. Peter's in the Bailey.—The register was not so high. Feb. 2.

My company feared at Trinity college; note that every Monday night I commonly goe there, but Dr. Allestree, Millington, Ironside &c. being minded to be private, M^rs. Bathurst sent her boy and desired me to refrain that night. 3.

D^r. Bathurst told me that he was told that I was used to listen at the common chamber, and 10.

[a] Quære if not *pro-vice-chancellour*. Sed sic MS. W. & H.

elsewhere, and that I never spoke well of any man. This, I suppose, came from Dr. South's chamber, for he was there that day at dinner, or after, and D'. Bathurst told me this at night.

Mar. 17. Dr. Fell dean of Ch. Ch. sent for me; I could not come, but wrote a note to this effect.

Sir,

I desire, if you please to meet me at Dr. Yates at any time this day, or if you please I shall come with Dr. Yates to your lodging; I foresee stormes a coming, and it is fit I should prevent them &c.

After this he sent for me to dine with him, I told the man that I was to go to Magd. coll. to the president, but I would meet him at D'. Yates lodging at one of the clock. At one I came, and there he was; he sett upon me after a very foule rate, all which I scarce remember, but the most part was this; how came it that he sent for me so many times, and I did not come. I told him I was busy at Magd. coll. He told me that I was a very uncivil fellow, and then plucked out of his pocket the aforesaid note, that I should meet him forsooth, and not come to his lodgings; I told him I did not care, and would not come, or run the chapter through, as uncivil people; I meant Green in Peckwater's inne, which he understood well enough; that I was also uncivil, and did not come when he sent for me; he said nothing. I told him if the vice-chancellour sent for me I would come, or if the head of any college sent for me I would come, but was not bound to come at his command, my chief desire was at that time, that I might have security given that I writ a preface, wherein I might apologize and excuse myself, for what the translator hath farther,[1] also that I wrote the book, that it might be a way to facilitate preferment for me, but now foreseeing that it might be a ruin, I might have liberty to write a preface.

And this he desired, and said I should, but then the translator should another, so that if I write truth, that rogue must contradict me.

He commanded my copy to be delivered, and I denied it, unless they would satisfy me for what I had done; then he told me he would have it of me, or else turn me out of town; I told them they should not, I was a native and born there to an estate and would not &c.

That I kept drunken company and they had infused matters into my head against them; I scorned his words and told him 'twas false; he meant Greenwood.

Apr. 6. Low Sunday. Sam. Palmer of Merton coll. repeated.

9. Mr George Verman the sen'. proctor of Exeter coll. laid down the fasces of his authority, in whose speech then spoke in convocation he insisted near a quarter of an hour in praise of me and my work then in the press, I was not then there, and therefore cannot give the particulars, all that I heard of them was, that there was nothing [2]no antique, nothing so undervalued among the generality of people, but I made use of it, for the honour of my mother the university of Oxford. I desired by a friend to have a copy of as much as concerned me, but was denied.

[2] Proctors took their places, great rudeness at Trinity college, the undergraduates and freshmen came into the hall, scrambled for biscuits, took away bottles, glasses &c. at Wadham the like. *Tempora mutantur.*

Mr. Peers made Mr. Gallot stand still.

May 27, 28, 29, 30. Midsummer day, dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception,

June 24. cold clownish woman, talking of players and praising them, she asked me to go with her and give her a play; if I had money I would, I must be forced to borrow of my brother I told her.

[1] F. *put in.*
[2] Sic.

[3] Viz. Campion e coll. Trin. } adm. ix Apr. 1673.
Salter e coll. Wadh. }

Then she began to extoll Mr. Fettiplace and dean Huntington for cloying with curtesies, and doing any thing she desired, I told her if I had it, or were in my power I would do it, she told me she had 300l. per annum and scorned to go. I told her I came to be merry and not scolded at, she angry at the word scolding told me, if I did not like the diet, I should leave it.

Mr. Shirley the *Terræ filius* of Trinity college appeared and spoke a speech full of obsenity and prophaness, among the rest he reflected upon, was me and my book, that I made it my business to peer upon old walls, altars, tombs &c. that I threatned to geld the translator for gelding my book; that I should say, that he had altered my book so much, that I did not know whether it was French or Latin; that I perused all privy houses to furnish me with matter to write my book, i. e. meaning from the shitten papers; and when all was done, my book was but fit to return there again, (but so obscure and dull it was, that very few could understand who he meant or what, and therefore had no applause: all looked upon Dr. Wallis, but none upon me, and this was my comfort, that what he had uttered to my great disgrace, the vice-chancellor in his concluding speech recruited all again, for upon speaking of the eminent men that have sprung from the university, he said that he would leave it, being too long to recite, to a book that would lately come forth.) July. 14.

The society of Merton would not let me live in the college for fear I should pluck it down to search after antiquities, that I was so great a lover of antiquities that I loved to live in an old cockleloft rather[1] in a spacious chamber, that I was Vir caducus, that intended to put the pictures of 'mother Louse and mother George two old wives into my book, that I would not let it be printed, because I would not have it new and common.'

Monday, the election of Oxford mayor, Anthony Hall vintner chosen, at which some young Sept. 15.

[1] Supple than.

[2] The best accounts we can procure of these two matrons, at this distance of time, are as follow. The former was the mistress of a little ale-house situated at the further end of a row of tenements at the bottom of Headington hill near the lane leading to Marston, now, not unaptly, called Harpsichord row. The ingenious author of the *Biographical History of England*, in describing a print of this noted female, informs us that she was, probably, the last woman in England that wore a ruff. She gave a name to her habitation, which it retained for many years and was called Louse Hall. None of our modern antiquarians, not even the inquisitive author of *The Companion to the Guide*, have attempted to investigate the FOUNDERS of our antient academical hostels. In the *Biographical History* above-mentioned we are told that Cabbage hall (situated directly opposite the London road on Headington hill) was founded by a taylor. Caterpillar hall, the name of the house higher up the hill, was no doubt a complimentary appellation, intimating to posterity that, on account of it's better commons, it had drawn away a great number of students from its inferior society, or, in other words, that the caterpillar had eat up the cabbage.

Mother George was a very antient dame, living in Blackboy-lane, which leads from the north end of St. Giles's, to Rats and Mice hill. The perfect use of all her faculties, at the age of one hundred and twenty years, occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle, without the help of spectacles and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some gratuity towards her support. In the later end of her life, she removed into the parish of St. Peter's in the Bailey, and died there, by an accidental fall which injured her back.

A portrait, supposed to represent this celebrated lady, is now in the possession of a gentleman of New college, Oxford. W. & H.

[3] We cannot reasonably expect to find much panegyric in the character of Mr. Shirley in the ATHENÆ OXON. in return for the passages above, relating to the author of that work: See it under the year 1679.

That A. W. paid him the compliment of due attention, during the delivery of his speech, is evident from the passage itself, which is here subjoined from the original in the Bodleian library.

—— Uberius in luna itineranti occurrebat mihi (nescio quo fato) vir quidam hujus senescentis mundi, quem ex obsoletâ facie et tritis vestibus putavi fuisse antiquarium. At quid negotii antiquario in novilunio? Certe nihil potuit illic observare, nisi quod luna (sicut ille studet) aliquando retro movetur; sed cum librum editurus sit die 27 Septembris, stylo veteri, de omnibus antiquitatibus, credo illum in cœlum conscendisse pro antiquis lunis. Hic priscus vir habitat in prisco cubiculo grandævi collegii Mertonensis qui adeo gaudet murorum fragmentis et ruinis, ut vereatur collegium ne totum diruat ædificium, ut ille inter ruinas versetur et monumenta: sed cum adeo senectutem adoret, et venerandam canitiem, miror ergo quid ille sicarios homines tam sæpe aggreditur, et corporum fabricas demoliri studet? nam dicam vobis, cum doctissimus ejus libri * translator superfluas frivolasque quasdam partes exsecuit, et librum fecerit eunuchum, profecto ille statim stricto cultro frivolas illius partes amputaret, et ipsum castraret castratorem, imò parum abfuit, quin illum jugulaverit; quum viderit librum suum, (ut vocat) ex Anglico sermone in alienam linguam traductum, ille juravit typographos Gallos non tantum librum impressisse, sed etiam † Gallicâ Linguâ donasse; et sane cum dicunt præ Adamitæ illum fuisse optimè doctum plusquam quatuor mille abhinc annis, non mirum est illum Latinitatis oblivisci, et modernas linguas nescire; sed potissima causa rixandi cum typographis fuit libri impressio, nam dixit se nolle, ut excudetur, quia typographia est moderna inventio. Audivi hunc virum merdarum sentinas frequentare, et chartas ibidem sparsas consulere, sed nescio ob quem finem, nisi ut exinde materiam libri colligeret, et profecto ut jam putidum ortum habuit, sic spero et exitum, utpote solummodo dignus qui ad abstergendum podicem damnetur. Hunc antiquarium maximè abominantur vetulæ, quia timent, ne illarum picturas libro præfigat; sed quidni suam propriam imaginem? nam cum sit adeo rugosa, et exæsa ut ferè naso careat, et auriculis, certe antiquitatem satis redolet et præ se fert. Postquam deserui caducum hunc virum——W. & H.

* Mr. Pearce ex Æde Ch.

† Plurimi ex Typog. in Theatro sunt Galli.

scholars and servitors being present, heard his speech of thanks out of the balcony, viz. that he thanked them for their choice of him, that he could neither speak French nor Spanish, but if they would walk to the Bear they should find that he could speak English, meaning, give them English ale and beer. Thereupon the scholars hissed, but the townsmen brooking it not, turned them out; then the scholars made some resistance by flipping them on the cheek; after that, in the evening they fought, and so they did on Tuesday and Wednesday in St. Peter's in the Bailey; a scholar of Brase Nose his arm broke, another his head; began by servitors, and carried on by them, and commoners and townsmen of the meaner sort. This continued above a week, and would have lasted longer, had not the vice-chancellor and proctors bestirred themselves for the appeasing of it.

Sept. 23. Oxford feast, Mr. Tho. Fulk; I was not there nor gave 'no money, because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Oct. 3. Dr. Bathurst took his place of vice-chancellor, a man of good parts, and able to do good things, but he has a wife that scorns that he should be in print; a scornful woman, scorns that he was dean of Wells; no need of marrying such a woman, who is so conceited that she thinks herself fit to govern a college or university.

6. Christ-Church began.

Oct. 10. Dr. Levinz elected president of St. John's, *Magistratus indicat Virum*, which note; he beats the students there and fights.[1]

12. Dr. South preaching at Christ Church about sacrilege did come so near home, as to mention by the by (not expressly) cardinal Wolsey, and those that were assisting to him died evil deaths.[2] Two days after my papers of Ch. Church came to be examined by the dean, Peers and Bennet (those two rogues) and they finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it, and put in matter of their own, which notes, see Dr. Fell's putting in under his own hand in a paper before the printed *Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.*

23. Dr. Fell put in Piers, Smith, Godwin, into Ch. Church among the bishops, I was much against it, he said he would beat me out in it, as he hath done all along.

Nov. 1. Mr. Reeves began to transcribe my book at 1426.

14. Sr. Christopher Wren, L.L. D. knighted.

Dec. 14 Service was translated from the common hall in Merton college, to the chappel new wainscoated and paved with marble.

Nov. and Dec. A controversy between the vice-chancellor and Dr. Fell concerning preaching at Ch. Church, Dr. Fell would have his canons preach, quatenus doctors, and members of the university at Ch. Church, the vice-chancellor denied it, and would not go after the doctors to Ch. Ch. At length, after a reference to the king and council, it was ordered from thenceforth that every canon

[1] Sic.

[2] [The following letter from Mr. W. Sherwin to Dr. Turner president of Corpus Christi college, shews that Wood's character was not unfounded. It is taken from the original in the Bodleian library.

Reverend sir,

I thought it would not be unacceptable to you, to have an account of what has happened here since you left this place; we are told that the business of All Souls has had two hearings before my lord of Canterbury, where Mr. Proast persists in denying the warden having any right to that place: there is nothing yet determined. On Wednesday night Magd. coll. chapel was robbed of a great part of their communion plate, by some that must needs know the college well: 'tis supposed they lodged themselves in the chappel at nine o'clock prayers, and came out at the great doors which are only bolted on the inside; they did not meddle with the great plate that stood on the altar table, but took what was in a chest in the vestry to the value of about thirty pounds. There is no discovery yet made. The same night some maliciously destroyed all the young plantation in St. John's grove, notice of which being given to Mr. president yesterday morning, he called the fellows together to consider of ways to find out the offenders, when he raised himself in some heat in passionately talking, and suddenly fell back in his chair stone dead. One of the fellows had a lancet, and endeavoured, but could not, make him bleed; messengers were immediately sent to Dr. Delaune and Mr. Lowth. Mr. Torriano is upon the place, and 'tis thought, if the two former do not accomodate the matter between themselves, the latter will bid fair for the place, he having a great interest among the junior fellows. Mr. Hudson is gone to London to appear for the lecture. Mr. Creech it is thought will do so too. I do not hear of any other yet. You may expect further trouble if any thing happens worth your notice,

From, Sir, Your most obedient servant
Will. Sherwin.]

March 4th, (1697-8.)

[3] See a *Sermon preached at the Consecration of a Chapel* 1667, by Rob. South. W. & H.

of Ch. Ch. should quatenus, as a member of the university, preach at St. Mary's, and quatenus canon at Christ Church.

I have a paper of this from Mr. Allix.'

Tho. Collins of Glou'. Hall entered school master of Magd. coll. that night. Mr. Alexander Pudsey mad, by reason of pride, caused a poor boy of the college to make a bon-fire over against the school door. Dec. 19.

St. Thomas's day. Mr. Ric. Reeve schoolmaster of Magd. who had been a long time suspected a Papist, did, upon the president's warning, leave his place. It arose from a letter sent 6 weeks before from D'. Lloyd of Reading to D'. Fell; the sense of which was that he had defended in a letter sent to Mr. Harris his brother, chaplain to S'. -- -- -- Rich. of Sunning, St. Austin the monk, by his not consenting or knowing of the death of the monks of Bangor mentioned in Bede's *History*, but that St. Austin was dead before that time; this was also in vindication of Mr. Cressy in his *History*, who saith the like; the report afterwards ran about that he had a pension allowed him to gain proselytes, that he had converted all his acquaintance 60 in number: he had rec'. the sacrament according to the Romish way at Mr. Napier's 1667. Dec.

Citation stuck up this morning, (on the eve I think) to call Mr. Nurse home, and if he doth not come at the time appointed, he is to be declared non socius of University college; all this arisen from the tyrannical act of parliament lately made, viz. that any one that hath an office of trust, military or civil, should subscribe and take the sacrament, which they refused. My acquaintance with Mr. Reeve came by his being employed in translating my book, by Mr. Fell.

Upon Mr. Reeve's turning out, which was on 19, Mr. Browne of New college this morning came and told me from others, that Mr. Reeve not only perverted Mr. Walter Harris, but had a stipend from the Catholicks yearly to pervert or reconcile others. Within two hours after, about 1 in the afternoon, my brother Kit came and told me the report, that I was generally taken for a Papist, but told me nobody that would repeat it. At 4 in the afternoon Mr. Nurse came on purpose to tell me the report which he heard, Mr. Charles Perrot of Oriel told him at Mr. Frye's on his death bed; Mr. Nurse a vain glorious man, conceited of his worth, ambitious of D'. South's acquaintance, had it thereupon acted in his speech, and action in the pulpit, taken notice of all, and South himself, a false fellow, reported him his sordid imitator. 22.

Mr. Tim. Nurse, A. B. elected fellow of University coll. 19 Jan. 1658, his fellowship pronounced void 5 Jan. 1673. Nath. Boys succeeded.

Poor folks study hard, and with much ado obtain their degrees in arts and fellowships, but now noblemen's sons are created A. M. for nothing, get fellowships and canonries for nothing, and deprive others more deserving of their bread.

[a] "Mr. A. Wood was this year laboriously employed in taking about one hundred and "twenty two MSS of the lord Fairfax's, which had been deposited in the Bodleian library, "and were in danger of being spoiled by a moist season, from thence into the muniment room in "the tower of the schools, to dry them upon the adjoining leads. For this he obtained leave "of the vice-chancellor, and tho' the work cost a month's labour, yet his respect to the "memory of Mr. Dodsworth, to whom these MSS formerly belonged, and his care to "preserve whatever might advantage the commonwealth of learning made him undergo "it with pleasure.

"*An.* { "*Dom.* 1674. / "25 *Car.* II.

[a] See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8489. 37. W. & H.

[1] The reader is desired to note that the passages included in these marks "—" are supplied from other papers, as the pocket almanacks for these years are not to be found, or else are deficient in many particulars.

" The first produce of his labours and studies was publish'd at Oxford, viz. the *Histo-*
" *ria et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis.* Upon this work the author had spent ten
" years of his life, which, after it finished, was, by the curators of the press, viz. S^r.
" Leolyn Jenkins, S^r. Jos. Williamson, Joh. Fell, D. D. Tho. Yate, D. D. dedicated to his
" majesty, to whom it was presented at Windsor in July 1674. by D^r. Richard Allestry then
" provost of Eaton college. The king was pleased to accept it graciously, to turn over
" several leaves of it, and hold a long conference about it. Soon after the governours of
" the university agreed that as many copies as were worth 80l. should be presented to the
" great personages of the court, the clergy and the law.

An. { " *Dom.* 1675.
" 26 *Car.* II.

"Jun. 2. " The most illustrious prince John William prince of Newburg (son of the duke of New-
" burg) count palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria, Giuliers, Cleve and of Mons, count or
" earl of Valentia, Spinhim la Mark, Ravensburg and Moers, lord of Ravenstein &c. coming
" to the university, was created D^r. of the civil law. He was conducted bare headed in his
" doctor's robes from the apodyterium into the convocation house, with the beadles march-
" ing before, and the king's professor of law with him, the vice-chancellor then, with the
" doctors and masters standing bare. And being come to the middle of the area, the said
" professor presented him with a short speech, which being done, the vice-chancellor created
" him with another. Afterward he was conducted to his seat of state on the right hand of the
" vice-chancellor, and then the dep. orator, who stood on the other side near to the registrary's
" desk, complimented with another speech in the name of the university. He was then con-
" ducted to the theatre and entertained with vocal and instrumental music by the professor
" of that science. This prince was then about 18 years of age, and had taken a journey into
" England purposely to pay his respects to the lady Mary, the eldest daughter of James duke
" of York. And after he had seen most of the rarities in the public library, several colleges,
" Physic garden &c. the vice-chancellor D^r. Bathurst, D^r. Fell and other doctors made a pre-
" sent to him at his departure, of the *Historia et Antiq. Oxon.* with cuts, in two volumes fairly
" bound, together with the *Bodleyan Catalogue* and *Loggan's Oxonia illustrata.*
" See FASTI OXON. under the year 1675.
" Warton's *Remains of Dr. Bathurst*, pag. 55.
" This year also the same books were, by a decree of convocation, presented to the
" most illustrious prince Cosmo de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, which present was ac-
" companied with a Latin letter written by the publick orator D^r. South, wherein a character of
" these books was given."

An. { *Dom.* 1677.
28 *Car.* II.

Mr. Lane tells me, he was turned out 1643, and beyond sea taught Hebrew and Arabick: restored to his fellowship in Caius college, did not look after preferment, never went to church, died suddenly in his chamber in winter time 1677, taken with an apoplectical fit, fell upon his hearth, where the coals laid lighted that had been raked out of the chimney; his back and side was burnt.

Not one scholar matric. in 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, not one scholar in Glocester hall, only the principal and his family, and two or three more families that live there in some part to keep it from ruin, the paths are grown over with grass, the way into the hall and chapel made up with boards; I have been credibly informed, that before the war, in Degory Wheare's time, there were 100 students, and some being persons of quality, ten or twelve met in their doublets of cloth of silver and gold, but, since the king's restauration to this year, I never knew above fourteen in number.

In 1684, Degory Wheare being then principal, there were 92 students in Glou. hall.

About one in the morning the lord chancellor Finch his mace was stole out of his house in Queen street. The seal laid under his pillow, so the thief missed it. The famous thief that did it was Thomas Sadler soon after taken and hanged for it at Tyburn 16 March 1677. Feb. 7.

-- -- -- Cradock of Mag. coll. repetitioner.

In the beginning of April William Rogers barrister of Lincoln's inne spoke in my behalf to the lady Powis for a herald's place, she therefore inviting to dinner Howard earl of Norwich, and lord marshall, spoke to him, who answered her that the practice was, that every one of the society of heralds doth rise gradually upon a vacancy, and that when any herald dies, the eldest pursuivant succeeds. See his letter to me. Apr. 22.

I took a vomit which worked so much that it almost killed me; only crocus metallorum. 26.

Charles Maurice Tellier arch-bishop and duke of Rheims, primate of France, came with Crequi to treat about a marriage with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York with the dauphin, 7 at night came to Oxford with some attendance, a tall proper man in a plush coat, sword by his side, and peruque; æt. 40, or thereabouts. Gastrell Ch. Ch. told D^r. Fell the bishop of it, he took no notice of it, because he came incognito, at length, upon several messages to him, he went to the Angel inn the next day in the morning, and thence had him to the schools. Ch. Ch. S^t. John's, &c. but nothing pleased him, and, as French commonly do, slighted all things, and spoke uncivilly things to the bishop. He departed at 11. May 8. at which time D^r. Fell gave him the *History of Oxford* with cuts, *Marmora Oxon. et Cat. Lib. in Bibl. Bodl.*

In the beginning of this month did these verses go about in writing.

The [1] blazing comet, and the [2] monstrous whale
The [3] breaking of the shins of Lauderdale
The [4] parliament at the eclipse being called
And [5] Osborne's George fell off before installed
The [6] bishop who from France came newly ore
Did go to Betty Beaulies for a whore.

1. Blazing comet appeared in April to many, but I could never see it. The queen fell sick then, and it was thought she would have died.

2. Monstrous whale at Yarmouth -- -- -- -- Feb. 1676-7.

3. The duke of Lauderdale stumbled, and broke his shins.

4. The king put out his proclamation, 7th May, for the calling the parliament on the 21st, on which day was the Eclipse.

5. Lord Treasurer Osborn his George fell off his ribbon, because the hook was not well sodered, he was installed 23 Apr. 1677.

6. Tellier archbishop of Rheims came into England in the beginning of May, and other French nobility to see London: Betty Beaulies an old bawd in Durham yard.

About midsummer a sturgeon of eight foot long was taken up at Clifton ferry in com. Oxon. by some of the family of -- -- -- -- Dunch of Wittenham, D^r. Lamphire eat some of it, and Hen. Price of the Blue Boar dressed it.

Election at Merton college for the Rhetorick lecture for the year ensuing, M^r. Workman the warden's favourite, and M^r. Wight the sen^r. proctor stood, I gave my vote for the latter as most deserving by far, the warden therefore was pleased to say, that 'I was a disturber of the peace of the college.' July. 13.

George Barber of Oriel coll. and proproctor met in his walk, about 11 o'clock at night, one Phil. Dodwell a chandler about the Chequer, asked him, what he did there, bid him go home, Aug. 4.

he gave him insolent language, and would not obey him, he put him into the vice-chancellor's, the city upheld Dodwell. They go to law about it with the cause about the night watch which the city denies; this fellow with his assistants had beaten Lewis the proctor the last year, for which he was brought upon his knees and submitted. Note the proproctor met him on the other side of the gutter, and [a]questing him, whereupon he whips on the other side on his own ground before his door near the Chequer, and asked the proctor, what he had to do with him, he was not of his body and would not obey him; the proctor commanded him to come to his chamber the next day to pay 40s. he denies it, and then is put in the court.

Aug. 10. Friday at night M[r]. John Haslem caught with Price's wife at an ale house in Blew Boar lane by proctor Wyght, turned out of his butler's place, had three children by her.

30. Oxford feast, Tho. Jenkinson of Magd coll. a sadler's son in St. Peter's parish preached.

Oct. 4. At city sessions where certain townsmen indicted or put up the mayor and bayliffs, for not keeping up the night watch, the universitie justices there present say, the night watch is theirs, the town denie it, and so they desire a trial; vide June following. They said had there been a night watch, New college plate would not have been stolen; the night watch from Ascension to Michaelmas.

8. D[r]. Nicholas warden of New coll. took his place, very active in walking and hunting taverns, *Magistratus indicat Virum.*

About the beginning of this month, M[r]. Nourse of Univers. coll. who formerly turned Catholick, fell sick at London, and having something lie heavy on his conscience, sent for D[r] Simon Patrick minister of St. Paul's Covent garden, and told him, that having been in an errour, he desired to receive the sacrament according to the Protestant way; the D[r]. told him, that if his disease was not desperate, that he would do well to consider of what he would do, and he would come to him the next day, the D[r]. accordingly came, and M[r]. Nourse continuing in the same mind, received the sacrament from his hands, but then recovering of his sickness, and repenting of what he had done, returned to his former opinions. So D[r]. Patrick in a letter to M[r]. Thomas of Ch. Ch. This is to be putt into his life.

Nov. 2. The duke of Bucks, steward of the city of Oxford, was entertained with a dinner by the citizens at Soladell Hardings in All Saints parish. There were with him several country gentlemen, who eat up their victuals, and in requital spoke liberally at dinner against the university. Murrell[2] vintner was mayor, but being sick of the gout, sir Sampson White did the office for him for that time; there is a ballad of this entertainment which came to 200l.

10. Saturday a convocation, D[r]. South's resignation of the orator's place being read, to which place the new vice-chancellor set up one Manningham of his college, but perceiving the university to incline to M[r]. Bayly of Magd. coll. a statute was started, requiring the candidate to be present, for he was out of town, whereupon [a]Robert Cradock of Magd. coll. professed himself at that time a candidate, and carried it by 7. *Vide mens. Dec.*

14. Wednesday H. F. left me, and I exceeding melancholy all that day, and some days after; God bless H. F.

15. Thursday another convocation, wherein was declared, that Tho. Frankland sometime of Braze Nose had forged the university seal, and had set it to a writing whereby it tested that the said Tho. Frankland had taken his degree of D[r] of physick in this university, but upon search into the register, it was found, that he never took that degree, as it was also commonly known. He did take his degree of B.D. and renouncing his orders practised physick, and being an ambitious man and supposing the university would not grant that degree, he forged a writing, and thereupon was admitted into the college of physicians, became censor, and I know not what. You must note that all that was done at the convocation, was a letter from the members of the

[a] Supple, Court. W. & H. [2] Sic. W. & H. [3] W[m]. Morrell. W. & H. [4] Thomas *ex reg Convocat.* W. & H.

college of physicians of London to the university, desiring them to set the common seal to writing witnessing that Tho. Brankland was not M. D. the convocation agreed to have the seal set to it. He hath forged a will also.

Edm. Plowden of Shiplake died and was buried there, great grandson to Edm. Plowden the famous lawyer. Nov. 23.

Charles lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry marquis of Worcester, was matriculated as a member of Ch. Ch. æt. 16. natus Lond. I set this down here, because the father and ancestors were all Catholicks, but because the mother is a Presbyterian, a Capel, she (against the father's will as 'tis said) will have him bred up a Protestant, so that by this change the Catholicks will lose the considerablest family in England, and the richest subject that the king hath. 26.

Divers would be asking the king, who should be archbishop, who to put off and stop their mouths, he would tell them, Tom Bailies; he is a drunken, lecherous justice of peace for Westminster.

- - - James of Ch. Ch. made his logick speech at the schools, and reflected on D^r. Bathurst late vice-chancellor for his former carriage in this office. D^r. Bathurst is no great friend to the masters, and hath said it often that many of them deserve to be put out of the house.[1] Dec. 15.

Sunday such a great mist, especially in the morning before 11, that I could not see, or know a man 40 of my paces distant. Oxford low and subject to vapours. 20.

Conge des Lire went to Canterbury to elect D^r. Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury, set up by the duke of York against London, and York put on by the Papists. York doth not care for London, because he shewed himself an enemy to the Papists at the council board. 29.

This year, in Winter, Rich. Holloway councellor was made sergeant at law, so that now we have 3 sergeants living at Oxford, viz. the said Rich. 2. Rich. Croke recorder who proceeded an. 1676, and Charles Holloway the old man who proceeded about 1665, seldom or never came to St. Mary's when he was counsellor, but when sergeant, he came to take place above the doctors, [2] Rob. Holloway sergeant in 1677 took opportunities to come Oxford circuit as justice itinerant.[3] This I set down because all people took notice of it, how he was blinded by ambition. The king's revenue in customs, excise, and chimney men comes to about 1600001. *per annum*, besides first fruits.

Why doth solid and serious learning decline, and few or none follow it now in the university? Answer, because of coffea-houses, where they spend all their time; and in entertainments at their chambers, where their studies and coffea-houses are become places for victuallers, also great drinking at taverns and alehouses, spending their time in common chambers, whole afternoons, and thence to the coffea-house.

An. { *Dom.* 1678. / 29 *Car.* II.

[1] Vid. Warton's *Remains of Dr. Bathurst*, pag 83. W. & H.

[2] Sic. W. & H.

[3] Among Mr. Wood's MSS. in the museum is a small book, containing several copies of verses which is entitled *Mr. Bulkley's Libell on divers Persons in Oxford, An.* 15 - - - *or thereabouts.*[4] The following account may, perhaps, reconcile some mistakes, which Mr. Wood seems to have made with respect to the family of Holloway.

Verses made on the five Holloways living in Oxford; 1667.

[1] Sarjeant, [2] Barrester, [3] Necessitie, [4] Notarie, [5] Mercer
[1] Gravely dull, [2] ill spoken, [3] Lawless [4] cum pergere, [5] broken

1. Sarjeant, i. e. Old Charles Holloway sarjeant at law living at All Souls coll.

2. Barrester, i. e. Richard Holloway living against New-bore in St. Aldate's parish.—Son of Richard Holloway, officiall to the archdeacon of Berks and public notarie.

3. Necessitie, i. e. Yong Charles Holloway, son of the sarjeant, so call'd because *Necessitas non habet legem*, being a barrester, but no lawyer.

4. Notarie, i. e. old Richard Holloway before mentioned.

5. Mercer, i. e. Franc. Holloway, a mercer, brother to serjeant and old Richard Holloway.

1. Gravely dull, i. e. the serjeant, grave and almost doting.

2. Ill spoken, i. e. Barrester, because as they say he speaks well of no man, censorious. I believe false.

3. Lawless, i. e. Necessitie Holloway as before.

4. Pergere, i. e. Notarie Holloway, but why I know not.

5 Broken, i. e. Mercer Holloway, a broken mercer. W. & H.

[4] [See Athenæ col. 609.]

Jan. Beginning of this month colds became very frequent, many sick and keep up, colds without coughing or running at the nose, only a languidness, and faintness, certainly Oxford's no good air.

Wm. Sancroft a clounish, odd fellow.

Feb 7. A hearing then to be concerning the proproctor Barber and young Dodwell, and there was a prohibition expected to proceed at the common pleas, but deferred till next term.

Phil. Dodwell discommoned as they say.

The university hath received a prohibition to proceed against Dodwell.

They received it at their own court on Friday, which is a curtesie.

Mar. 16. Mr. Peter Nicholls died, left 200l. to the coll. (Merton) and 100l. to St. Giles's parish, that with the revenues thereof a sermon yearly be preached on St. Peter's day by the parson of St. Giles, who is to have 40s. and the rest to the poor of the parish.

23. Saturday the junior proctor made his speech; 180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well, but no coursing which is very bad.——Quære the reason?

Apr. 7. Mr. Durston of New college repeated.

24. A fast at Oxford and elsewhere for a prosperous proceeding in war against the French. Dr. Marshall preached.

29. I returned from Weston to which I went 16 Feb. and kept a Lent. In the beginning of this term on St. Mark's day, was a hearing at Westminster concerning the university business, between them and Dodwell upheld by the citizens, mentioned in August before, and another demur made for the 40s. Dodwell was mulcted with, noctivagation was only according to the university statute, and not by the king's charter. The citizens grew insolent thereupon, and procured a letter to be sent to the commissioners of the poll money in Oxford, to let them know that the servants of colleges must pay poll for their wages and places. This letter was brought to the commissioners at the apodyterium by one of the town sergeants, ult. April, being Tuesday. The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for noctivagation, and noctivagation they acknowledge, but not fourty shillings.

This month was a Fryday's market, and four fairs granted by the king to the earl of Litchfield to be held in his mannor of Charlbury near Woodstock. Here had been an ancient market. See my *Discourse of the Market.*[a]

May 2. -- -- Ballow of St. John's, a physician at Camden in Gloucestershire, died in the house of John Folkes, an apothecary in St. Mary's parish, buried at Weston near Camden.

12. Memorandum, that Dr. Lamphire told me that there were 370 and odd alehouses in Oxford.—Qu. the exciseman, and have it under his hand. Means to create idleness, and debauch scholars.

All this month and part of April have many red coats been quartered in Oxford, and part of this month a great many dragoons (in number about 700) in order to be sent far away beyond the seas. They were most if not all dragoons.

June 10. Voted in convocation that no act should be celebrated this year, under pretenc that there was no D. D. proceeded, but the true reason was, that the town and university being at variance, the university would not contribute to their enrichment, to pluck out the university's

[a] [— Within few yeares after ye first grant of a market to ye towne of Abendon, another was by K. Steph. granted to ye monks of Einsham [b] within lesse then 4 miles of Oxon to be there kept on every Lord's day though contrary to K. Cnutes laws [b] and last of all another at Wodstock by K. H. 2: as appeares by an inquisition [c] 7. Ed. 1. for he as I find being much delighted in that place for ye sake of his beloved Rosamond and residing there more then at his other habitations did for his great convenience grant divers portions of a void plott of ground without his pareke to severall men to build theron yt soe his retinue might there lodge and not be troubled to retire in ye country adjoyning, and thereupon a market was by him granted to those to be kept on every Tuesday throughout ye yeare, and his baillive to receive ye toll. Soe farre may be said concerning ye erection of those markets within 6 miles of Oxon ——]

[b] [*Reg. Einsham* cart. xxx.]

[b] [A market and fair at Cherlbury com Oxon. V. *Collect. ex lib. Einsham*, p. 14.]

[c] Ex quadā inquisit. in Tur. London, cui titulus: *Dominicū dñi regis de Wodstock. A°.* 43.]

eyes. I heard this at the Bath 20th June; another reason was that the red coat dragoons watched and warded every night, and kept guard at their officer's doors, and the university knew not but that they might abuse the strangers that came to the Act.

Red coats left Oxford, came again June 27.

St. Peter's day I return'd to Oxford from the Bath, where I had been from the 30th of May, but received no benefit, it cost me about 8 l. 29.

Old Jone began to make my bed. July 1.

Our great bell rung out for D^r. Hinton, rector of Islip, sometime fellow of Mert. coll. who died 22 at Islip, and was buried there. 23.

Oxford feast, this month Tho. Jenkinson the sadler's son preached. Occasions given to all men to talk what they please, especially the banterers of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M. A.) who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye, and prate what nonsense they please, if they see a man talk seriously they talk floridly nonsense, and care not what he says, this is like throwing a cushion at a man's head, that pretends to be grave and wise. Sept. 6.

King Henry the VIII's chair, that stands in the privy gallery at Whitehall, was bewrayed by one, if not two persons, in a most filthy and plentiful manner. Oct. 8.

I dined with Mr. Hen. Parker at his house in Honington in com. Warwick, and after dinner was shewed to me a cabinet of rarities, mostly collected at Constantinople, and other Eastern parts of the world, such curiosities that my eyes never beheld the like, all sorts of shells, divers sorts of natural stones, medals gold and silver, coins gold and silver, Turkish pictures, and others of England in miniature, all sorts of looking glasses, a piece of Dido's tomb, and many other things; they were valued at 500 l. besides the cabinet, but at last sold for little more than one hundred. 16.

I was told from sir Tho. Spencer's[1] house that the king had given D^r. Fell, bishop of Oxford, a patent for an EARLL (which comes to about 1000 l.) towards the finishing of the great gate of Ch. Ch. next to Pembroke coll. he intends to bestow it on Mr. Lutterell a gent. comm^r. of Ch. Ch. of Somersetshire, having 4000 l. per Annum at present. 26.

Many of the divines in Oxford of poor spirits prick up their ears and crests upon the discovery of the plot, talk very boldly and undaunted. 'Tis a grand piaculum not to believe the worst of reports, great want of charity; but these are poor spirited men.

A hearing at Westminster between the two bodies, who were ordered to compromise the business amongst themselves, and so there was an end of Dodwell's business. 30.

Sergeant Newdigate, a judge in Oliver's time, died the latter end of this month.

D^r. Hall of Pembroke (presbyt.) preached sharply and bitterly against the Papists at St. Mary's. Qu. whether originally appointed to preach? Nov. 5.

One of the dragoons clapt up in prison, the castle, as suspected to be either a priest, or a monk; it seems, being a little in drink, he spoke some scraps of Latin, as the mode was, *salve Domine*. Mr. Harding of Trinity accuses him. I heard that he hath been a traveller, and by order, a Dominican.

A general fast throughout the nation, Mr. Tho. Manningham[2] of New coll. the same who stood for orator, and one accounted a wit preached at St. Mary's, and had several girds against the Papists, not railing, but ingenious, if not witty. 13.

Mr. Tho. Marriot, high sheriff of Warwickshire, and Ridley his undersheriff, came to Mr. Sheldon's house (at Weston) with a warrant to imprison him either in Warwick gaol, or at London, wherefore he went to Warwick. 22.

At one in the morning a fire broke out at Burrough's an ironmonger in Allhallows parish, and burning part of the next house (Souche a milliner) burnt his wife: it broke out in a back lower room of Souche's house, and he and his wife laying over that room were waked and 27.

[1] At Yarnton near Oxford; great part of this antient family seat was pulled down about sixteen years ago. See also Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8505. W. & H.

[2] ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1722. W. & H.

choaked with the smoke; he ran down to quench the fire, and she fell into a swoon, and there laid, and the fire burnt her, it took hold of Burrough's house, and the dragoons being very vigilant to quench it, had 5 pounds given them as a reward by the university. It was vainly reported that the Papists had a hand in it.

28, 29. D^r. Wallis took away all writings and registers, that I have had in my keeping eighteen years, for fear that they should be seized on, he supposing that I might be in the plot, because Mr. Sheldon was lately clapt up in prison; the man that is studious and reserved is Popishly affected.

Dec. 1. Sunday about one of the clock in the afternoon, D^r. Nicholas vicechancellor with a beadle and his 2 men taking my lodging in their way to St. Mary's church, he the said D^r. Nicholas came up into my chamber, and there told me in my eare, that he had lately rec^d. command from above to enquire after all such under his government that are suspected to be Popishly addicted, and to secure their chambers, and studies, for any papers or writings relating to the plot. Hereupon I told him very freely that I should submit to his will; that being done, he told me, that I was the person that kept correspondence between Mr. Sheldon's family, and the Mitre inne in Oxford. I told him that that could not be, for I only frequented that inne when my horse came for, or with me, to it; after which, saying no more, he desired me that I would walk into my study, and so I did, and he after me, and looked upon what papers he pleased, but found nothing: afterwards he desired to know where my letters lay, wherefore I had him into another study, and shewed him divers letters from Mr. Ralph Sheldon (with others) the last of which was dated the last of July 1678.—All which he perused, but could find nothing, but great expressions of love and kindness in Mr. Sheldon's letters. Afterwards he told me that I must receive the oath of allegiance. I answered him, I would if he would appoint a time, wherefore he told me, that next morning, at ten of the clock, he should be at leisure. Note, that the reason he should say, why I kept correspondence, arose, I suppose, at my coming into Oxford [1] Thursday, the 14th of Nov. at which time, as I rode by St. John's coll. between 12 and 1. several of that college walking before the gate saw me, and the next day, when I went out at that time, they saw me again, and one of them, as it is probable, made the report. He studies to be active, and shew himself zealous in his office, and sorry he seemed to be, because he could find nothing; that he could please the parliament, he would have hanged me.

2. Monday at 10 of the clock, I waited on Mr. vice-chancellor D^r. Nicholas, where after some discourse he offered me the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, both which oaths I took, he and I being only together, after which he told me that I should have a certificate of it.[2]

6. A programma stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers (dragoons under sir John Talbot's command) in the night watches that they keep at the guild hall, peniless bench, and at most inne doors where the officers lie; it was dated 3. Decemb.

11. Wednesday -- -- -- Barnesby a Jesuit sent for up from Worcester to London to be examined, came through Oxford in his journey, attended by a guard and a tipstaff, railied at by the boys.

23. Dined with D^r. Lamphire. D^r. J. there asked me, whether I was not yet summoned before the king's council? I asked why he thought so, and other foolery, but no more than I expected from him. D^r. Hall [3] master of Pembroke there, took no notice of me, when he came in, or at the table, or when he went away, only if I was talking with any body he would be still saying, 'what is that he saith,' being intent to pick a quarrel with me about religion: a malepert presbyterian since this plot, nothing of malepertness before.

Note that one whom they call father Lovel a Jesuit hath lived in Oxford many years to

[1] Sic. W. & H.

[2] The second of Decemb. An. 1678.

These are to testifie to all to whom this writing may come, that the bearer hereof Anthony à Wood master of arts of the university of Oxford did, on the day and in the yeare above written, take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before, and in the presence of me Jo. Nicholas vic. can. Oxon.

Ex Orig. in Bib. Bod. W. & H.

[3] [ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1709.]

supply service for the Catholicks, in and near Oxford, but upon the late proclamation for the taking, and securing all Jesuits and Roman priests, viz. Mr. Hunt's at the Castle mill, both since the proclamation published being searched as they say twice for him, and Monday Dec. 16 (he being seen in Oxford early in the morning) that house again was searched that day, between 11 and 12 in the morning; his being seen is but a report, and the searching of that house was but in course, when they did all the Papist's houses in town. They say once he took water behind Mr. Fulke's house.

Thomas Latton, sometime of Kingston Bakepuze in Berks, left his religion since the king's restauration, and sheltered himself, as 'tis said, among the Jesuits, came to Oxford in this month, and lodged himself at Francis Alder's against the Fleur de Lis. The mayor having notice of it, went and tendered to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, whereupon he gave security for his appearance next sessions after the twelfth day: his eldest son is with him, and he, they say, has taken it, and will leave the Roman religion.

An. { *Dom.* 1679. / 30 *Car.* II.

4000*l. per annum* collected for the poor of St. Giles in the field's, London, but in a year's time after the plot was discovered, and the Papists banished, it fell to 700*l.* this year.

The contribution throughout England and Wales for the poor arises to 500000*l. per annum*, but before the altetation of religion there was no such contribution, nor repairing of bridges, nor high-ways: this is able to maintain an army.

300*l. per annum* collected in Oxford for the poor.

Is it not a shame that it should be accounted unusual for scholars to go to Augustin's disputations, and that the masters of the schools speak English to them?

After the breaking out of the Popish plot, several of our scholars were tried, and at length were (1680) discovered to be Whigs.

Twelfth day, a dragoon being in the back yard of the Ship inn, in Jesus lane, and aiming his musquet at a privy house door behind those houses opposite to Baliol college, killed a taylor's wife named Dalby, who kept a shop against Baliol college. He appeared at the sessions two or three days after for the fact. Jan. 6.

I sent my observations and corrections of sir William Dugdale's *Baronage* to the author, towards a second edition; there are 17 several papers on the first volume, and 64 on the second, all containing about 7 or 8 sheets of paper, they are to be returned to me, when the author hath done with them, with another sheet in 4to, that I sent him in 1675. 14.

We heard that the mayor and common council had made an order, that the high steward should be prayed for by the lecturers in their prayers before sermons at St. Martin's: the bishop denies it.[1] 24.

I gave my book of the *Hist. et Ant. Oxon.* to the Herald's office in quires at the request of sir W^m^. Dugdale, Garter. Feb. 10.

Tuesday Br. Whorwood, esq. and W^m^. Wright alderman of the city chose burgesses for the city to serve in parliament, which is to begin 6. March. Geo. Pudsey of Ellsfeild, esq; then stood, and rec^d^. the canvass, which cost him, they say, about 300*l.* 11.

Convocation, wherein letters were read from the chancellor in behalf of Mr. Heneage Finch, solicitor general, to be one of our burgesses to sit in parliament, purposely to set aside D^r^. Eddisbury[2] of Brazen-nose, who audaciously, and with too much conceit of his own worth, stood against the said Mr. Finch, D^r^. Lamphire, and D^r^. Yerbury: but a week before D^r^. Yerbury put off his votes to Finch for fear Eddisbury should carry it. Note, that D^r^. Eddisbury stood in 19.

[1] In the form of prayer now used by the lecturers of St. Martin's before their sermons is this clause inserted—for the nobility and magistrates (particularly for the right worshipful the mayor, the worshipful sir James Dashwood, bart. our very worthy high-steward, the worshipful the recorder, aldermen, assistants, bailiffs, and all other the members of this ancient and loyal corporation.) W. & H.

[2] FASTI OXON. under the year 1672. W. & H.

1675 against him and sir Christopher Wren, but being soundly geered and laughed at for an impudent fellow, desisted.

Feb. 26. Election for knights of the shire, those that stood were sir John Doyly, sir John Cope, sir Edward Norris, and John Clarke, esq; counsellor at law, it lasted till 28. day about 12. or 1. in the afternoon, and Cope and Norreys carried it. 3000 votes, they say, were given.

27. A convocation celebrated at 8 in the morning, stood to be elected Heneage Finch, solicitor general, in the place of sir Francis Winnington, a younger son of the lord chancellor, he was not here himself, but had his agents; D^r. John Lamphire, M. D. history professor, D^r. John Eddisbury of Brazen-Nose, D^r. Hen. Yerbury of Mag. coll. did stand also, but in compliment to the attorney ' general was taken off by the vice-chancellor and others, about a fortnight before the election. The solicitor-general had 201 [1] votes, D^r. Lamphire had 209, D^r. Eddisbury 245, but the vice-chancellor and the heads having a mind that the solicitor general should be chosen for the good of the university, would not pronounce the election after the scrutiny was finished, which by statute he might have done, but delayed till such time those that had given but one vote (who again were called in to give for another person) so that by this means Finch having more than Lamphire, the vice-chancellor proposed to the convocation, whether the indentures of election should be sealed, but the non party being most, D^r. Fell was sent for, who though he pleaded hard for his own man, (Finch sometime of his house) yet the jun^r. prevail still, and D^r. Lamphire again protested against the unlawfulness of it: so, about one of the clock, the convocation was dissolved.

Eddisbury carried it by the jun^rs. and potmen, he being one himself; but after all was done, it was found, that the calculators had mistaken the votes, and numbered Mr. Finch's to be less by 4 than D^r. Lamphire's, whereupon the vice-chancellor avouching it then to D^r. Lamphire, he rests quiet.

Note that Eddisbury and his party went the night before the election, and got all Mag. coll. and Ch. Ch. votes; for D^r. Lamphire had 18 at Magd. and more at Ch. Ch. The vice-chancellor shewed himself false to Dr. Lamphire at that time, though a pretended friend to him. We were polled by two writers, without swearing, in the divinity school.

This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors by advice and command of the proctors. Vander Hwyden of Oriel was then a collector; so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 100l. besides their gains, on cloaths, or needless entertainments. This month ' -- -- -- Wharton, M. A. of Queen's college and vicar of St. Clements buried in that college Chapel.

Mar. 22. Tho. Cradock, M. A. university orator, died.[2]

Mar. 26. Election for orator; Mr. Penton, principal of Edmund hall, a good orator, stood. ' -- -- -- Waple, M. A. of St. John's, who had 95 votes, and W^m. Wyat, M. A. student of Ch. Ch. sometime deputy orator for D^r. South 112 votes, the last carried it, because Ch. Ch. and Mag. college joyned together, as they did in the election of burgesses of the university in February.

Apr. 11. A fast, or day appointed for all his majestie's subjects to seek by fasting and prayer a reconciliation with Almighty God, and with humble and penitent hearts to implore him by his power and goodness to infatuate and defeat the wicked councills and imaginations of our enemies, and to continue his mercies, and the light of the gospel to us, and our posterity, and to bestow his abundant blessings upon his sacred majesty and this present parliament, that their councils and endeavours may produce honourable safety.

This is canting, for they do not care for the king, and their fast is, that the preachers may rail, and make the commonalty out of love with his majesty's loyal subjects. Damned Presbytery! they pretend to love the king, and rejoice much in his recovery from a dangerous sick-

[1] Sic. W. & H.
[2] 243. Dr. Bouchier 7. See *Reg. Convoc.* W. & H.
[3] Gilbert. W. & H.
[4] Fasti Oxon. under the year 1673. W. & H.
[5] Edward. W. & H.

ness at Windsor in August this year, yet they will not give him money in any of their parliaments.

Mr. John Mills of Queen's coll. M. A. and fellow preached at St. Mary's not much better.

In *Reg. Convocat.* p. 131. 'tis said that Mr. Tho. Manningham of New coll. had 2 votes, Waple of St. John's 92, Penton 99, W. Wyatt 112.

Low Sunday, Rawlyns / Panting of Pem. coll. repeated at St. Mary's very well. Apr. 27.

Mr. Walker told me, that more than a fortnight since sir Harbottle Grimston made a speech in the parliament house, and therein took occasion to mention the printing of Popish books at the theatre in Oxford, amongst which were the *Life of Alfred*,[a] and the *Historia &c. Oxon*, wherein are many unseemly things of the reformation said (informed so by Gilb. Burnet), also a *Bible* printed there, wherein are many faults. ult.

At 10 at night a fire in a backside near the Three Goates at one Mathews in Northgate street. May 1.

Saturday D^r. Michael Roberts, D. D.[b] sometime principal of Jesus college died with a girdle loyned[c] with broad gold about him (100l. they say) at Tom Apleby's house against Logick lane, buried in St. Peter's church yard. 9.

The common talk that Mr. – – – – Barber, fellow of Oriel coll. and bursar, was run away with 500l. of the college money. 14.

In this month was the high way in St. Giles from against Tom. Rowney's house to the East end of St. Giles church repaired, viz. not pitched as that against St. John's, but stones laid with gravel over them.

Monday I gave a *scio* for S^r. Prince, Slatter, Colby, and Wroughton, fellows of Merton coll. when I had done, and was gone, one Browning of Ch. Ch said that I had no vote, neither was I Mr. of arts, and made a hubbub at the lower end of the congregation house. Q. whether set on by Peers? June 29.

In this month of June passed a dispensation for the musick and musick lecturer to be translated from the music school to the theatre, and the 12 July following it was solemnly and well donn at 7 and 8 in the morning.

I sent certain animadversions on part of Gilbert Burnet's *History of the Reformation of the Church of England*, dat. July 5 to sir W^m. Dugdale, who is to give them to the said Mr. Burnet; angry at the conclusion in what I say of the ground of our Reformation.[d] July 4.

[a] Pag. 231. *Reg. Convocat.* W. & H.
[b] ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1643. W. & H.
[c] FASTI OXON. under the year 1649. W. & H.
[d] Sic. W. & H.

[1] [A Letter written to me by Anthony Wood, in justification of his *History of the University of Oxford*, with reflections on it; referred to Alphabetically.

From Burnet's *History of the Reformation of the Church of England*, part the third. Appendix, page 389.

SIR,

Your Book of *The Reformation of the Church of England*, I have lately perused, and finding my self mentioned therin, not without some discredit, I thought fit to vindicate my self so far in these animadversions following, that you may see your mistakes, and accordingly rectifie them, (if you think fit) in the next part that is yet to publish. P. 86. *But after he hath set downe the instrument, he gives some reasons, &c.*

The two first reasons, (if they may be so called) [a] *were put in by another hand*; and the other were taken from these three books following, [b] *viz.* From D^r. *Nicholas Harpesfield's Treatise concerning marriage*, &c. which is a fair manuscript in folio; written either in the time of Queen *Marie*, or in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*: and 'tis by me quoted in my book, in the place excepted against. From *Will Forest's life of queen Catherine*, written in the raign of Queen *Marie*, and dedicated to her. 'Tis a manuscript also and written verie fairlie on parchment. [c] From *an Apologie for the government of the Universitie against king* Henry *the 8th*: Written by a Master of Arts *Septimo Elizabethæ*. 'Tis a Manuscript also, and hath all the King's Letters therin, written to the Universitie about the question of Marriage and Divorce, with several passages relating to convocations concerning the said questions.

So that by this you see I do not frame those reasons out of mine owne head (as parhaps men might) but what other authours dictate to me.

Ibid. *Upon what designe I cannot easily imagine.*

No designe at all God-wot, but meerlie for Truth's sake, which verie few in these dayes will deliver.

[a] I could not know this: He publishes them, and is justly to be charged with them.
[b] From such authorities what else was to be expected?
[c] This, as D^r. Lloyd informs me, is Parsons' book; an author of no better credit than the former: For he was a Master of Arts of Baliol College, in Queen Elizabeth's time. See Wood in Bal. col.

Aug. 15. Oxford city, their election of burgesses, Broome Whorwood and alderman W^m. Wright chosen. Pudsey lost it but by twenty votes.

19. University election; sir Leolin Jenkins, Dr. Charles Perrott of St. John's, D^r. Oldysh of new college, and Mr. Lane, sometime of Ch. Ch. son of sir George Lane, were competitors, but the black potmen carried it for Perrot, a thorough paced soaker, sir Leolin Jenkins 204, D^r. Perrot 224, D^r. Oldysh New coll. 104.[1]

24. Tom Wood chose probationer fellow of New coll.

There came out in Aug. as I conceive, a most pestilent pamphlet against the bishops in one sheet, printed 1679, intit. *Omnia comesta a Belo, or an Answer out of the West to a Question out*

Ibid. *And as if it had been an ill Thing, he takes paines to purge the Universities of it, &c.*

It was an ill thing I think, (I am sure it was taken so to be) for a Prince by his letters to frighten [a] People out of their Conscience, and by menaces force them to say what must please him. But seeing the Masters would not be frightened, and therefore they were laid aside, (the matter being discussed by a few old timerous Doctors and Batchellors of Divinity, who would say any thing to please the King, least danger should follow) they ought to be commended, or at least justified for keeping their consciences safe.

Ibid. *And without any proof gives credit to a Lying story set downe by Sands, of an assemblie called by night.*

Sands is not my authour, for he says no such thing in his book *De Schismate*, of an assembly [c] called by night: my author for this is the Apologie before mentioned, which adds, that *when a Regent of* Baliol *College, (whom they called king Henry) heard that the Commissarie, and his company were going to dispatch this night work, denied the Seals with his breeches about his shoulders, for want of a Hood.* See in *Hist. & Antiq.* Oxon. Lib. 1. P. 256. A.[2] The truth is, the meeting was unseasonable, and their actions clancular; as being protested against by, and done without the consent of, the regents. And as for *Sands*, though I cannot wel defend him, yet many things in his book *De Schismate*, especially those releting to the universitie of *Oxford*, I find from other places to be true.[3]

Ibid. *But it appears that he had never seen, or considered the other instrument, to which the Universitie set their seale.*

The grand collection, or *Farrago*, which Mr. *Thomas Masters* made, (by the Lord *Herbert's* appointment) in order to the writing of King *Henry* the 8ths Life, I have seen and perused; but could not with all my Diligence find that instrument (as you call it, yet we, an Act, or Decree) of Convocation; neither in the three great folio's written by another hand, containing materials at large for the said life; neither in any of the Registers, Records, or Papers, belonging to the Universitie. So that for these reasons, and that because the Lord *Herbert* says, *it was blurred, and not intended for the King*; and also not under seal, (you say 'twas) neither passed in the house by the majority of votes; therefore did I omit it as not authentick.[4] I truly believe, or at least have good grounds to think, that it was only drawn up, and not proposed; for if it had, it would have been registred: There being nothing proposed, either in convocation or Congregation, but is registred, whether denied, or not. And the register of that time is most exactly kept; and nothing thence, as I can perceive, is torn out.

Ibid. *There seems to be also another mistake, in the relation he gives: For he says, those of* Paris *had determined in this matter.*

I say so from *Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, then Chancellor of the University: Who in his letters thereunto, desires the Members, *to make what Expedition they could, to give in their Answer to the King's question; forasmuch as* Paris *and* Cambridge *had done it already.*—For this I quote the Book of *Epistles, in archiv. Lib. Bod. MS.* Epist. 197. Yet, I believe, the Archbishop said this, to hasten the University of *Oxon* the more; tho' probably it was not so. However, I am not to take notice of that but to follow record as I find it. And that I do follow record throughout all my Book, there is not one, I (presume) of the senate of antiquaries can deny it; And therefore, how there can be many things in my book (of my *framing*) that are enemies to the *reformation* of the Church of *England*, as was suggested by you to Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, (who thereupon made a complaint in open parliament last *April*, against the said book) I cannot see.[5] Truth ought to take place; and must not be concealed, especially when 'tis at a distance. And if our Religion[1] hath had its Original, or Base, on Lust, Blood, Ruin, and Desolation, (as all Religions, or Alterations in Governments, have had from one or more of them) why should it be hidden, seeing it is so obvious to all curious searchers into record?

This is all from him that studies Truth.

July the 5th 1679. Anthony à Wood.]

1 Lane obtinuit 45. *Reg. Conv.* W. & H.

[a] I do not find there was any frightning threatnings; none appear in the King's letters. If he had this from any good authors, he had done well to have quoted them. It is not honourable for the University, as it is not probable to represent all the Doctors and Batchelors of Divinity, as men apt to be frightened out of their consciences: and that only the Masters of Arts were impregnable. It is rather to be supposed that the one Sort were carried away by Faction; and that the others were guided by learning and conscience.

[c] He says it was called *clam*; that could hardly be, but in the night: So this is no material difference. In the rest you agree with *Sanders*.

[3] I see no reason for this. The Instrument set forth by the Lord *Herbert* shews, that the persons deputed had good authority to set the University seal to their determination: And they were not tied to forms, but might have done it at any time.

[5] Yes, such authors as you quote: you say you cannot well defend *Sanders*. It seems you would if you could. These are soft words concerning the scandalous Writer.

[4] All that you say here is only negative Authority; but since the Lord *Herbert* says he saw the original, though it is not in any of these collections, you must either believe it, or make him a liar. And if it was an original it must either have been subscribed by the hands of the persons deputed; or must have had the seal put to it. The beginning of it shews it was not subscribed; for it is in the name of *John Cattisford*, their commissary: So it must have been either in the form of a Notary's Instrument, or must have had the seal put to it, for he calls it an original. Perhaps the blurring of it might either be casual, or when it was brought to Court, the King might have made some alterations in it, that it might be renewed according to these Corrections. [3] *It might be casual; Lord* Herbert *says not that it was rased out, &c.*

[1] In this you had a warrant for what you wrote, but I had a better to correct it by.

[5] I do profess I do not remember that I ever mentioned your book to him; and Sir Harbottle himself, when I asked him the question, said he never heard me speak of it.

[1] This is writ very indecently: neither like a divine nor a Christian.

* These words in *Italick* are in the Bishop of *Worcester's* Hand.

of the North. It shews what revenues the bishops, deans of churches, and arch-deacons have, what servants, officers, and others belong to them, what mony they yearly get and lay up to the hindrance of trade, and yet will not write against Popery or Presbytery. Mr. Massey told me this. Note one B. answered it, not one in the universities, I am sure not in Oxford, nor by any, only Roger L'Estrange, in his book intit. *The free born Subject, or the English Man's Birth Right.*

The D. of York went from London to Windsor, in the company of the earl of Peterborough, Mr. Churchill, and some of his servants; this Mr. Churchill, afterwards lord Churchill, ungrateful to him, not only in running away, but endeavouring to betray him to the enemy. Sept.

Rob. Pauling, draper, chose mayor for the ensuing year; whereas all mayors in memory of man used to be mealy mouthed and fearful of executing their office for fear of losing trade, this person is not, but walks in the night to take townsmen in tipling houses, prohibits coffea to be sold on Sundays, which D^r. Nicholas vice-chancellor prohibited till after evening prayer, viz. till five o'clock; but this R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a dissuader of such gentlemen, that he knows, from sending their children to the university, because that he saith, 'tis a debauched place, a rude place of no discipline; he will not take notice of quaker's meetings, when he is informed that there is such, but for a Papist, he hates as a devil—his Wallisian instructor.

I heard at Weston that the vice-chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Fell, has denied Oates his incorporating D. D. You must note that lord Lovelace brought Oates to the horse race at Woodstock on Holy Rood day, and because he would have company come there to the enriching of the town, caused him to preach on Sunday and Tuesday. This was partly to spite the lord Treasurer and the king for taking away his place of ranger. After the horse races were done, Oates sent word to the vice-chancellor, that he would come, and wait on him, not surprize him, for his degree, but they denied him, that is, if he was D. D.— at Salamanca they would incorporate him. Oct. 19.

In the evening, when the duke of York returned from his entertainment in the city, Oates and Bedlow were got into the balcony of one Cockerill a blinkeyed bookseller in Cheapside, and a great rabble about them, as the duke passed by, they cried out 'a Pope, a Pope,' upon which one of the duke's guard cocked his pistol, and rid back, saying, what such factious rogues are these? Upon which they cried out, 'no Pope, no Pope, God bless his highness.' So the king's worthy evidence (Oates and Bedlow) sneaked away. 24.

John Dryden the poet, being at Will's coffee house in Covent garden, was about 8 at night soundly cudgelled by 3 men, the reason, as 'tis supposed, because he had reflected on certain persons in *Absalom and Achitophel.* Dec. 16.

Extreme cold weather, a poor[r] died with hunger and cold. He began to die in St. Clement's parish, but the parishioners discovering it, hurried, or rather carried him to the tower in the parish of St. Peter in the East to die there, and so save the parish 2 or 3 shillings to bury him. 21. 22. 23.

A flood came down the river Charwell, by much rain, that fell towards Banbury 2 or 3 days before; little here: the meads all drowned, so that this now is the 2d. flood we have here. 29 & 30.

About dinner time rung out the great bell of St. Mary's for W^m. Bull, yeoman beadle, who died at his house in Magd. parish, a very good servant. Stands for his place Anthony Carsiegh, B. A. sometime of Bal. coll.[2] — — — Crostley, stationer,[3] — — — Sherwin, barber,[4] — — King, butler of man to the vice-chancellor, Cap. Terwick, an old cavalier set up by Ch. Ch. [5] — — — Litchfield, the printer,[6] — — — Tayler, apothecary. ——— Ant. 30.

[1] Supple, *Man.* W. & H. [2] John. W. & H. [3] William. W. & H. [4] John. W. & H.
[5] Leonard. W. & H. [6] William. W. & H.

Carslegh and Sherwin had even votes, about 50 a piece, and Carslegh being B. A. carried it by virtue of a statute in that point. He was chosen Jan. 4th.

"*Decst Diarium Anni* 1680".

An. { *Dom.* 1681. / *32 Car.*

Jan. 9. Soladin Harding, cook, had three daughters buried all together at Holywell, who died of this malignant disease, they died on Thursday night and Friday morning, this may be noted as well as that Marsh the taylor in Catstreet had 3 children born at one time an. 1670, or thereabouts.

12. Three of the probationer fellows of Mert. coll. were admitted fellows, the fourth, S[r]. Southley, was put aside for being a green ribband man, and saying that the old king Charles I[s]. died justly, and speaking against the bishops and other things, (see Notes from Congregation) and grace denied.

13. News that alderman W. Wright a burgess for the city, had lately made a motion to a committee to have the formality of St. Scholastica's day laid aside. Townsmen go about into London, grow insolent as in 1641.

18. Mr. Allam told me, that the citizens have taxed or cessed the priviledged men of Oxford, towards the militia which served, when the prince elector was here; D[r]. Hyde principal of Magd. hall, who lives in the town, denies it, and they seize on his goods. Lord Norreys lieutenant of the county hath been hitherto a friend to the university about these matters, and hath refused to give his hand to it, yet the deputy lieutenants, as Pudsey &c. have set their hands.

The city would also have the night watch of their own, but this and the former, the mayor (Bowell) pretends that he will have nothing to do with it.

Feb. 2. Mert. coll. 8 bells, newly cast by Christopher Hudson of London, rang to the content of the society; for his work and his metal, he is to have above 300l. they were before cast from 5 to 8 by one Michael Derby, Anno 1656, who spoiled them.

2 Election of S[r]. Leolin Jenkins, nobody stood against him or D[r]. Perrot, yet Mr. Crymes of Exeter, a hot head, called for a poll and capitation, whereupon the vice-chancellor being amazed at it, bid the company, those that were for S[r]. Leolin Jenkins, go on one side, and those for another on the other, whereupon all went on one, and left Crymes, Adams, Newe, and others of Exeter on the other, but they, being ashamed, went there too.

3. The duke of Bucks came into Oxford over Magd. bridge at 7 at night, conducted by the citizens by torch light from St. Clements to his lodging to help forward the election of Whorwood and Wright, and lay at Wright's.

4. Friday, election of burgesses for the city, Brome Whorwood, William Wright, and Geo. Pudsey stood, the last lost it by almost 100 votes, this is third time he hath been canvassing within these two years, and lost it by means of Bucks and Lovelace, who were appointed by the cabalists to promote this election here, that is rebellion and discord, which the last parliament hath done among the commons and vulgar; some of the citizens, though bred amongst scholars, cried 'no universities, no scholars, no clergy, no bishops.'

10. St. Scholastica; the mayor (J. Barell[2]) and about 20 citizens or more came to St. Mary's ac-

[1] Litchfield had 10 votes, King 14, Crosley 33, Capitaneus Terwick 43, Taylor 46, Sherwin 50, Carsley 50. *Ex Reg. Convocat.* W. & H.

[2] F. Wm. Bayly or John Bowel W. & H.

cording to custom; heard prayers, and would have offered 65 pence, but the vice-chancellor refused, unless all were there. The rest out of contempt would not come as in 1641, meerly encouraged for what they do, by the late high demeanour of the parliament.'

One hundred and ninety two bachelors to determine this Lent, but 28 or thereabouts were not presented on Egg Saturday, their time for determining short, that is to say, every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March, because the king was to come soon after, and the parliament to sit on 21st March.

Note, that the Divinity school hath been seldom used, since altered and changed (but before 'twas a pig market) but now this Lent, because the geometry, astronomy and Greek schools were fitting for the house of lords, 4 twice every day, or three at least, were appointed to determine there.

At a convocation in the Theatre for the reception of the D. of Brunswick[1] amongst other things it was granted, that such undergraduates that had not time to proceed bachelors till next term might proceed this, but with this condition, that their time for master should commence not from this, but the next term. It was also granted to the bachelors, that they might proceed this, that had not time till the next term, because they might not be here the next. Jan. 23.

The same day Mr.[2] -- -- -- Cooper of Pem. coll. preached before the judges, sir Robert Atkins, and sir Creswell Levinz, judges of the assize, and made a very seasonable sermon to them.

Or thereabout, the Convocation house being to be fitted up for the commons by raising a scaffold at the North end. All congregations till end of this term were celebrated in St Mary's chancel, and the candidates stood for their graces under Mallina Boys[3] his[3] monument, and the *Scios* taken in Adam Broome's chapel. Feb. 22.

March 1 and 2 was the election for the knights of the shire. Sir John Cope, sir Edward Norrys, sir Philip Harcourt, and Tho. Hord, esq; stood, and 2d March, in the morning, sir Phil. Harcourt and Tho. Hord carried it, the former a gentleman, but a Presbyterian, the other a

[1] The origin of this ceremony was a furious contest between the citizens of Oxford and the students. Some of the latter being at a tavern, on the 10 of Feb. 1354, broke the landlord's head with a vessel in which he had served them with bad wine. The man immediately got together a number of his neighbours and fellow citizens, who having long waited for such an opportunity, fell upon the students, and in spite of the mandates of the chancellor and even the king himself, who was then at Woodstock, continued their outrages for several days, not only killing or wounding the scholars, but in contempt of the sacerdotal order, destroying all the religious crosses in the town. For which offences the king deprived the city of many valuable privileges, and bestowed them on the university, and the bishop of Lincoln forbid the administration of the sacraments to the citizens. In the following year, they petitioned for a mitigation of this sentence, but without success; but in 1357, a total abrogation of it was granted upon condition that the city should annually celebrate on St. Scholastica's day, Feb. 10, a number of masses for the souls of the scholars killed in the conflict; the mayor and bailiffs with sixty of the chief burgesses being bound also to swear, at St. Mary's church, observance of the customary rights of the university, under the penalty of 100 marks, in case of omission of this ceremony. And it was further ordered, that the said citizens should, after mass, offer up singly at the high altar one penny, of which fourty pence were to be distributed to poor scholars, and the remaining to the curate of St. Mary's. This offering being omitted, upon pretence that masses were abolished, the university, in queen Elizabeth's reign, sued them for the sum of 1600 marks due for such neglect during 15 years; when it was decreed that instead of mass there should be a sermon and communion * at St. Mary's, which at length came only to publick prayers and that the said offering should be made; in which form the ceremony is now observed. The traditional story that the mayor was obliged to attend with an halter round his neck, which was afterwards, to lessen the disgrace, changed into a silken string, has no real foundation.

See Wood's, *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.* pag. 173.

Aylife's *Ancient and present State of the University of Oxford.* vol. 1. pag. 126. W. & H.

[In the year 1800, another attempt to evade this customary ceremony was made by the then mayor, Richard Cox, esq. who neglected to attend at St. Mary's church. For this contempt the university demanded the fine of Mr. Cox, and recovered the 100 marks.]

[2] Fasti Oxon. under the year 1680. W. & H.

[3] Robert. W. & H.

[4] On the East wall of St. Mary's church is a plate of brass fixed to a marble, and thereon is engraven a woman kneeling before a table with a book on it, and behind her are 7 sons and 6 daughters, all kneeling with this epitaph under ——— Suavissimæ matri Mallinæ Boys, Antonius Boys filius, gratitudinis et amoris ergo, una cum fratribus et sororibus superstitibus mœrens posuit.

Malle Mallina tuum gens omnis postera laudet
Malle mori bene, quam vivere Malle male.
Vita tibi in Christo, & Christo bene mortua vivis,
Non moritur, quisquis vixerat ante Deo.

Mortua est in Domino, Oxonii anno ætatis suæ LXX Annoque ætatem ultimi temporis MDLXXXIII mense Augusti die XXV.

Arms are, a Griffin rampt. parted per fesse, within a bordure changed alternately with Crosses Patee and Acorns: impaling a Chev. charged with 3 Lyons rampt. without colours. W. & H.

[5] Sic. W. & H.

* [It is now reduced to the reading of the Litany only.]

most ill-natured man, and of no religion, he may be compared to Brome Whorwood; they agreed together, that they would give no entertainment, and none was given.

Mar. 12. The way leading down to the water at Magd. bridge, viz. from the gate leading into Magd. coll. kitchen yard down to the watering place was new pitched, and walled on the South side by the means of D^r. Lamphire that collected monies from the colleges for that purpose.

14. The king came into Oxford.

16. Or thereabouts, White Kennet's book came to Oxford, entit. *A Letter from a Student of Oxford* &c. see what I have said in White Kennet. It came to Oxford against the parliament was to sit. It gave great offence to the factious party of the house of commons, who would have endeavoured to find out the author to have him punished, had they not been dissolved. The pamphlet by some passages therein shews him not to be a scholar of Oxford, yet John French [1] and formerly of New college did publickly say, that by several passages therein, it did appear to be written by a scholar of Oxford. Some of the house desired the vice-chancellor to make enquiry after the author, and he would, but the parliament was suddenly dissolved.

The prices of all vendibles for the body of man and horse were stuck up in publick places.[2]

May 7. About 5 in the morning died D^r. James Hyde, regius [3] professor of physick, and a principal of Magd. hall, and was buried in an ile of St. Peter's in the East on the 9th. at night: after his death, the fellows of Mag. coll. questioning the chancellor's right of putting in principals

[1] Sic. W. & H.

[2] ATHEN. OXON. article WHITE KENNET.

[3] UNIVERS. OXON.

The Prices of Provision, appointed by the reverend Timothy Hutton, doctor of divinity, provost of Queen's colledge, and vice-chancellor to the most illustrious James duke of Ormond and chancellor of this University, His Majestie's clerk of this Market. Which prices all Sellers are required not to exceed.

	s.	d.
Imprimis a pound of butter, sweet and new, the best in the market — — —	0	6
Item a pound of second butter, sweet and new	0	5
Item a pound of the best cheese — —	0	2 ob
Item a pound of second cheese — —	0	2
Item eggs, six for — —	0	2
Item a couple of capons, the best in the market —	4	6
Item a couple of second capons in the market —	3	6
Item a couple of chickens, the best in the market		
Item a couple of second chickens in the market		
Item a couple of fat pullets — —	2	0
Item a dozen of pigeons, the best in the market		
Item a couple of fat green geese, the best in the market		
Item a couple of rabbets, the best in the market		
Item a couple of second rabbets		
Item a fat pigg, the best in the market — —	2	6
Item a second pigg, in the market — —	2	0
Item a stone of the best beef at the butcher's, weighing eight pound avoyrdupois — —	2	0
Item a stone of the second beef at the butcher's	1	8
Item a quarter of the best weather mutton at the butcher's, by the pound — —	0	3 obq
Item a quarter of the second weather mutton at the butcher's, by the pound — —	0	3 q
Item a quarter of the best lamb at the butcher's, by the pound		
Item a quarter of the best veal at the butcher's, by the pound — — — —	0	3
Item a quarter of the second veal at the butcher's, by the pound — — — —	0	2 ob
Item a whole flitch of bacon, by the pound —	0	4 ob
Item rib-bacon, by the pound — —	0	6
Item a pound of tallow candles made of wick —	0	4 ob
Item a pound of cotton or watching candles —	0	5
Item hay and litter day and night for one horse within every inn and livery stable — —	0	8
Item a bushel of the best oats within every inn	2	8
Item a bushel of the best beans within every inn	4	0

Stuck up in all public places, 13 March 1660. (A. W.)

Inter libros A. Wood. in mus. Ashm. 276. B.

As a supplement to this programma the reader will be pleased to see the prices of different wines some years before.

Oct. 21. 1607.

Prizes of wines set and appointed by the vice-chancellor of the university of OXFORD, according to which they are to be sold rateably in all measures.

1. Canary wines, Allegant, and Muscadels, one shilling eight pence the quart, and no more.
2. Sack and Mallagoes, one shilling sixpence the quart, and no more.
3. French wines, nine pence the quart, and no more.
4. Rhenish wines, one shilling two pence the quart, and no more.

JOHN PELL, vice-chan.

Prizes of wines set and appointed by the vice-chancellor of the university of OXFORD, according to which they are to be sold rateably in all measures, from and after the twenty seventh day of this instant February 1673.

1. Canary wines, Alecant, and Muscadels, two shillings the quart, and no more—(before for several years at 2 s 2 d to the great resentment of all: who to make even money would either spend more or give the drawer the rest. This price was raised upon pretence of carriage.)
2. Sack and Malagas one shilling ten pence the quart, and no more.
3. French wines one shilling the quart, and no more. (Before for severall years 1 s 1 d.)
4. Rhenish wines, one shilling sixpence the quart, and no more.

RA. BATHURST, vice-chancel.

Feb. 19. 1673. W. & H.

[4] FASTI OXON. under the year 1646. W. & H.

into the halls, did in the absence of the president chuse to be principal Francis Smith, M. B. a fellow, 21 May 1681, and intending to seal up the hall gates with the college seal, to keep out the vice-chancellor, was denied by the president newly returned, and admonished to the contrary by the bishop of Winchester, so that the vice-chancellor finding no opposition, did forthwith admit W^m. Levett, D. D. originally of this hall, afterwards of C. C. C. and student of Ch. Ch. 1 June 1681. having been before nominated by the chancellor.[1]

The outrage committed on the old lady Lovelace at Hunt's door against the Crown tavern June 6.
between 8 and 9 at night by Mr. Leopold Finch, son of the earl of Winchelsea, lord Buckeley, and 2 gentlemen commoners, Luttrell one, and 4 scholars all of Ch. Ch. they plucked her out of her coach, and called her old protesting bitch, broke windows that night, and did many misdemeanours; one of the students named Altham, nephew to Mr. Altham, sen^r. student is expelled, the townsmen and other envious people report, that they should say, they called her Protestant bitch. The B^p. extremely troubled at it. They had been drinking at the Crown tavern.

Wednesday, early in the morning, St. Mary's bell rung out for Christopher Minshull, esq; 22
beadle of divinity, who died with a fall from a horse between Abingdon and Lockyng on the next day, going before,[2] in the afternoon, buried in Lockyng church 24th. day. He was going there to see esq; Wiseman. Candidates for his place, [3]Vilett. formerly of St. John's, 98 votes. Henry Robinson, M. A. of Ch. Ch. 45.[4] James Bayly, jun^r. A. M. of Magd. 92. David [5]Wicklow, A. M. of New coll. 29.—23^d. a convocation, Vilett carried it by six votes.

Mr. [6] -- -- -- -- -- of Pemb. coll. minister of Chipping Norton, having a letter wherein July 5.
he desired to be dispensed with for 7 terms absence, it was read in convocation, and he carried it by 10 votes, he stood for his grace, both his dispensations for terms and absence from lectures were denied but by one vote, he was denied on the 6 and 7th, Mr. Lyndesey, fellow of Wad. coll. and regent *ad placitum* carried in reasons against him to Mr. vice-chancellor, which were, that he canvassed some votes, that the same letter as to substance, form, date, and subscribers, was proposed on the 5th, which was denied in the convocation unanimously on the first; but the vice-chancellor and the proctors rejected the reasons, and Lyndesey still insisting on them, Mr. vice-chancellor threatned to expell him both houses, and read the statute for that end; when his dispensation for *non visiting* and *non circuiting*[7] it was denied, and a scrutiny demanded of Mr. vice-chancellor, which he at first denied, but some other masters standing up and demanding the same, the proctors took the votes, and it was carried but by one, Lyndesey excepting against Pinthurst of Pem. coll. having no vote. Mr. vice-chan. threatned to send him to the castle, if he dared to speak one word more in that business; before the proctors went to scrutinize for his dispensation for not visiting, Lyndesey desired that Mr. vice-chan. would command all such masters who were there in congregation, and had no votes, either to go out of the house, or separate themselves from the rest, which they did.

[8] -- -- -- Sawyer, an inceptor of Mag. coll, spoke the musick speech in the Musick school, July 9.
whereas for 2 years before it was in the Theatre. The reason, as was pretended, why he did not speak it in the Theatre was, because, as the B^p. said, people broke down many things there to the charge of the university; but we all imagined the true reason to be, because he was not a Ch. Ch. man, and therefore would not allow him the Theatre to grace him. Grand partiality! -- -- -- More, *Terræ filius* of Merton came up on the Saturday, very dull, and because he reflected on S^r. Tho. Spencer's doings with Souch his wife, his son, who was there, cudgelled him afterwards in the Row-Buck yard, dogged him to the place with another.

Sunday, D^r. Younger an inceptor of Magd. preached in the morning, and D^r. [9] Fowler of 10
C. C. C. in the afternoon.

[1] Fasti Oxon. under the year 1680. W. & H.
[2] Sic. W. & H.
[3] Nicholas. W. & H.
[4] 46. ex reg. conv. W. & H.
[5] Wickham, ex reg. conv. W. & H.
[6] Supple, *Edward Reddrop*. W. & H.
[7] F. *was read*. W. & H.
[8] Thomas. W. & H.
[9] Edward. Fasti Oxon. under the year 1681.

July 11. Monday, -- -- -- Henvill of New-Inn hall (a married man) and the other *Terræ filius* made up what was wanting on Saturday, full of waggery and roguery, but little wit.

27. -- -- -- Paynton the town clerk died, and was buried in Carfax church on the 29th.[1] (Quære.)

Aug. 1. Prince was chosen town clerk.

8. Mr. King of St. Mary hall was chosen by the university vicar of Seiceston in Leicestershire, ag'. Thompson of Linc. and Vaughan of Edmund hall.

15. At 8 at night the high sheriff brought into Oxford, in his coach Stephen Colledge, the Protestant joyner from Henley, guarded by his men with naked swords, and so put him into the castle. A guard of 2 halberdiers set at St. Clements that night.

17. Died Hen Denton,[2] M. A. rector de Blechington, and buried in the church 18.

D'. Marshall of Linc. coll. preached before the judges at St. Mary's, judge -- -- -- North, sir Creswell Levinz, J. -- -- -- Raymond, and S'. Tho. Jones; thence they went to the Guild hall yard, where they sat from 9 to 12, and adjourned till two; between 2 and 3 they met, and did not conclude till 3 in the morning, at which time the jury pronounced him guilty, upon which there was a very great shout, and one of Bristol (who came purposely to the trial) being louder than the rest was sent prisoner to the castle after a time'; at 10 the said morning the judges met again, and pronounced sentence.

31. Wednesday at 11. Stephen College, born at Watford in Hertfordshire, nephew to Edmund College of St. Peter's in the Bayly, suffered death by hanging in the castle yard Oxon, and when he had hanged about half an hour was cut down by Catch or Ketch, and quartered, under the gallows, his entrails were burnt in a fire made by the gallows. He spoke and prayed more than half an hour, his body was, after quartering, put into a coffin, and the same day was conveyed to London, and buried privately the Thursday following at night in St. Gregory's church near St. Paul's.

In this month of August died at or neare Hungerford[3] -- -- -- Bennet of Ch. Ch. who was beneficed there, he corrected the press at the Theatre from 1669 to 1677, and then was curate to D'. Saunders at Acton, thence he removed towards Hungerford: he wrote *Notes on Oxford Grammar*.

-- -- -- Troughton, a blind man, sometime fellow of St. John's, died 20 Aug. at Mr. Sheer's house in Allhallows parish, and buried at Bicister church 22 Aug. a moderate non-conformist, the best scholar of them all, well studied in the schoolmen, born in Coventry; ob. Ætat. 46, or thereabouts.

Oct. 7. In convocation commissioners appointed by the chancellor to govern the university, or to order matters in the chancellor's absence, viz. the vice-chancellor, D'. Fell, D'. Clarke, D'. Bathurst, D'. James, D'. Marshall, D'. Jane; D'. Marshall in the place of D'. Yates deceased, and D'. Jane in the place of D'. Allestree.

23. Sunday, between 10 and 11 in the morning, Mr. Cardonnell hanged himself in his bed chamber on his door, discovered by his maid after 12 of the clock: he had only his shirt and night cap on, and there he hung till between 7 and 8 at night, and then by the coroner and jury

[1] John Paynton, sometimes mace-bearer to the mayor of Oxon. died 17. Feb. 1678, ætat. 80, and more, and was buried in St. Martin's church. Son of -- -- ---- Paynton, sometimes embroiderer to K. James.——He was married to Eliz. Reeve in the chap. of St. Barthelmew's hospitall, 24 Aug. 1628. by whome he had issue John, who putting this coat of [a] armes on a monument over his children in St. Martin's church. W. Dugdale K. of armes commanded him, at my request, to pull it downe or take new, because this coat belonged to the worshipfull family of the Peytons in Kent, wherefore the said John Paynton, in July 1679, did purchase another coat.

John Paynton, town-clerk of the citie of Oxford, son of John Paynton sometimes macebearer to the mayor, died at his house in St. Aldate's parish, 28 July 1681, aged 63, and was buried in St. Martin's church by his father, and also by the grave of his wife, Anne, daug. of Thomas Shreive of Wytham in Berkshire neare Oxon. which Anne died 5 Feb. 1682, aged 35. The said John Paynton left issue by Anne his wife . . . .

Creast is a demy Lyon rampant crown'd or holding between it's two paws a Lozenge g. granted with the coat by Will. Dugdale, Garter, and Hen. Sir George, Clar. Knt. in July 1679. Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8460. W. & H.

[2] FASTI OXON. under the year 1680. W. & H.

[3] Thomas. Vide FASTI OXON. under the year 1669. W. & H.

[a] S. on a Cross ingr. o. a Lozeng. g. a mullet in ye first quarter (ar) or.

coming and seeing him, there pronounced that he was not *compos mentis*, about 11 at night he was buried stark naked in the vestry yard on the South side of the chancel; he was troubled, in conscience for cheating the college of 3l. or 4l. when he was bursar the year before, and troubled for the warden's misusing him for another matter as he thought. When he was bursar last Spring or deputy bursar, sent the gardener to him for money due to the gardener for doing work in the warden's garden, Mr. Cardonnell not being in a right humour, bid the warden be hanged, he should have no money, the gardener told the warden these words, the warden took affidavit of it, drew up a recantation, which being shewn the fellows, Cardonnel at a meeting read it, but this stuck so close to him, that bringing a melancholy fit on him, he could never shake it off. In June or Aug. before, he threw himself into the water in Mag. walks to drown himself, but could not effect it.

Much rain yet mild, so that in my walk between Heddington hill and Heddington on the 16 of Decr. I gathered ears of rye, and the corn there was so high and forward, that before that time they were forced to graze it, and mow it. In the said months of Dec. and Jan. were garden peas in blossom.

Wednesday, Ben. Wood chose child of Winchester school. Nov. 2.

Oxford feast, W^m. Howell of New Inn hall, preached at St. Peter's, the son of Howell the taylor, since an author.[1] 3.

Westminster school boys burnt Jack Presbyter instead of the pope. 5.

Mr. Ralph Sheldon of Weston was in town, and he told me that the earl of Dorset, S^r. Cyril Wych, Mr. Vaughan the earl of Carbury's son, and Fleetwood Shepheard went last Michaelmas to Paris to visit Henry Savill the English embassador there, where at this time they were enjoying themselves, talking blasphemy and atheism, drinking and perhaps what is worse. 19.

Mr. Edw. Slater of our coll. accounted an inconsiderable scholar preached a most eloquent sermon at St. Mary's in the afternoon, to the astonishment of the audience. 20.

Musick Lecturers.

1661 Torless of St. John's.
Fitz-Williams of Magd. coll.
1664 Mr. Jeamson of Wadh.
1672 ———
1673 Wolveridge All Souls.
1674 Charles Holt of Magd. coll.
1675 ——— Slatter of C. C. C.
1676 ——— ——— Jesus coll.
1677 ——— Strickland of Magd. coll.
1678 John Grubb of Ch. Ch.
1679 James Allestree of Ch. Ch. in the Theatre.
1680 ——s Northon of Ch. Ch. in the Theatre.
1681 ——— Sawyer of Magd. coll. in the Musick school.

Terræ filii.
1657 Danvers of Trinity.
1660 No act.
1661 ——
Field, [2] *Die Lun. Terz. fil.* of Trin.
1662 No act.
1663 John Edwards of Trin. *Saturni.*
Jos. Brooks of Ch. Ch. *Die Lunæ.*
1664 Ric. Wood Joan. *Saturni.*
W^m. Cave Magd. coll. *D. Lunæ.*
1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, no acts, the Theatre in building.
1669 Hen. Gerard Wadh. *Saturni.*
Tho. Hayes Æn. Nasi, *die Lun.* M. D. in 1669.
1670 No act.
1671 ———
Nich. Hall coll. Wad. *Die Lunæ.*
1675 Venables Keeling æd. Christi.

An. { *Dom.* 1682.
{ 33 *Car.* II.

[1] See ATHENÆ OXON. W. & H.

[2] Sic in MS.

1675 from Mich. term that year to Mich. term 1676 no body matriculated at Glouc. hall, one in 1678.

Jan. 20. A messenger, at ten at night, came from the king to D^r. Halton the vice-chancellor, that cause the professor of Arabick and others to make a true translation of the emperor of Morocco's letter, sent lately by his embassador, which were differently interpreted in many material points by a jew and secretary to the embassy; the jew false, the secretary true.

Feb. 3. Ric. Souch, B. A. of Pem. coll. *fil. Ric. S. de Oxon. pleb.* (lately chorister, squint-eyed C. C. C. ætat. 16) son of Rich. Souch milliner was found hanged in his chamber at Pem. coll. early in the morning; it is said he hung himself on Wednesday night, buried in St. Aldate church near his grandmother, touched in her head —.

10. Friday, the burgers or citizens of Oxford appeared in their full number on St. Scholastica day at St. Mary's. Alderman Wright their oracle told them that if they did not appear, there might be some hole picked in their charter, as there was now endeavouring to be done in that of the city of London; he told them moreover, that though it was a popish matter, yet point ought to take place in this juncture of time.

13. Monday, the first stone of New college new quadrangle was laid by the warden, near the gate of the quadrangle leading to the garden, where now the new common chamber is on the South side.

16. Thursday, the king in his own person laid the first stone for an hospital for maimed soldiers at Chelsea, where the college founded by D^r. Math. Suckliffe was sometime standing.

The university at this time, and this last Winter is very thin, and the townsmen complain for want of their company, reason is, (1st) because ever and anon are reports that the king will hold a parliament here, which deters them from coming for fear of being forced to quit their quarters.

(2) All those that we call Whigs and side with the parliament against the duke of York, will not send their sons for fear of their being Tories.

(3) That since the bishops have taken grant of the king, for not disinheriting the duke of York, the said bishops and consequently the universities are taken to be popish.

Note that not 20 persons have been matriculated from Christmas to Egg Saturday, whereas 120 have been matriculated in the years past, but a great many came in before Lent term was done.

19. Lord Sherard's son a nobleman of Exeter coll. died of a violent fever.

25. Egg Saturday: betimes in the morning, was a male child found by the porter of Mag. coll. without the college gate, about 4. days or a week old, christned Matthias at [1] East.

26. Another flood by a great deal of rain, that fell about a week before.

Mar. 2. Given to Mr. A. 5 s. to be given to Wh. Kennet for pains he hath taken for me in Kent.

9. At night came into Oxford judge Levinz, and judge Atkins, viz. sir Creswell Levinz and sir Edward Atkins, and on the 10th. in the morning D^r. Hammond of Ch. Ch. preached before them an excellent sermon, Mr. Mayott being high sheriff.

12. Thomas Sutton lately of our hall, but then of Bal. coll. was elected scholar of C. C. C. in a Hampshire place.

At the latter end of March, and the beginning of this month, was a collection in every college and hall, as also in every parish in Oxford, for succour and relief of poor Protestants that were lately come into England upon a persecution in France; people gave liberally.

16. Convocation about D^r. Busby's lecture.

20. Convocation in the afternoon, wherein the foundation of D^r. Rich. Busby's divinity lecture was proposed, the masters generally denied it. The vice-chanc^r. asked whether they denied the founding of the lecture itself, or the conditions? They replied the conditions. Then the

[1] Sic. [2] F. *St. Peter's in the.* W. & H.

vice-chancellor proposed, that there might be delegates proposed to consider of a way to settle it to the minds of all parties, *cum relatione ad domum*. The conditions are so that it will be five to one, that a Ch. Ch. man must be reader, that also all, that take their degrees, must be approved by him, and he must be one that must give testimony.

Between half an hour after 8 and 10 in the morning Edmund hall chapel was consecrated by D^r. John Fell, bishop of Oxford, very privately; none but the vice-chancellor, chancellor of the diocese, D^r. Hammond of Ch. Ch. D^r. Mill of Queen's, 5 or 6 of the fellows of Queen's, being present with 3 of the sen^r. fellows of New coll. and those of Edmund Hall; it was dedicated to S. Edmund, arch-bishop of Canterbury. Apr. 7.

Charles Harris, one of the B.[1] or the mayor's associates, (son of John Harris, taylor, lately mayor) proposed the beginning of this month to the mayor and the common council, that being minded to found an hospital in the city of Oxford, desired them to part with a piece of ground belonging to them, upon considerable terms; they deny it, shew themselves clowns in the matter; he resigns his place thereupon, and leaves them; beloved afterwards by the scholars.

Monday: Convocation about D^r. Busby's catechetical lecture, the pros and cons from 2 till a quarter after four in the afternoon. May 2.

Convocation, wherein two bachelors of physic and one bachelor of law were to be presented. The professor of law would present his first, the professor of physic denied it, because B^r [2] was M. A. the controversy hot, and neither of them was presented at that time, but afterwards proceeded in several congregations, viz. the bachelor of law of St. John's in a congregation the 23^d, and Fry of Trin. and Gould of Wadham, bachelors of physic the next day. 16.

It seems in a congregation, May 2, one [3] -- -- Conny of Mag. coll. M. A. was to be presented bach. of physick, and because Bullard of New college was then to be presented L. L. B. the vice-chancellor did cause the said L. L. B. to be presented before the other, wherefore the bach. of physick denied, and protested against it.

But one bonfire to be seen in the four great streets by any tradesmen, whereas there have been seen 20. -- -- -- Southby, B. A. was denied his degree for speaking treasonable words on the first of June. 29.

In this month came to Oxford a book newly published, entit. the *Life of Julian the Apostate* &c. said to be written by one Sam. Johnson,[4] minister in Essex or Sussex, afterwards chaplain to W^m. Lord Russell — this book was much rec^d. into the hands of scholars, talked of, and preached also against from our pulpits, particularly by one John Mills in his sermon on Act Sunday this year; in the afternoon George Rovse M. A. and fellow of Oriel, who took his principles to task, and exposed them very smartly, but without naming the author, or *Julian the Apostate*; there is an answer to it in a thin folio, supposed to be written by Mr. Meredith of Ch. Ch. D^r. Hen. Aldrich preached against it in a sermon at Ch. Ch. Oct. 29. on 3 James 17, 1st part, he took two of the authors most specious arguments to pieces, and refelled them very clearly, and orator Wyatt, about 5 or 6 weeks after, on the same text, this last had only one or two smart things at Julian.

Saturday, Convocation, wherein Busby's lecture [5] was again disputed and denied, his letters were read to the university, wherein he desired that two more of his nomination should be added to the five electors pitched upon in the last convocation, but those two he naming not, and the masters being jealous that they should be of Ch. Ch. denied all. Letters then read for June 17.

[1] Bailiffs. [2] Sic. W. & H.
[3] Robert. Fasti Oxon. under the year 1685. W. & H.
[4] Athen. Oxon. article George Hickes. W. & H.
[5] Many reflections equally ungenerous and unjust have been cast upon the universities for refusing to accept of Dr. Busby's intended donation, by which refusal the church is said to have suffered, a circumstance which a late writer has not omitted to set in the fullest point of view.[a] It appears, from what Mr. A. W. has here observed, that the institution was rejected solely on account of the terms and conditions annexed to it, which rendered it, at least, less agreeable to the universities, if not impossible to be accepted by them, consistently with their statutes. W. & H.

[a] See the *Life of Humphrey Prideaux, D.D.* 8vo. 1748. pag. 92. [b] *The Confessional*, 3^d. edit. Lond. 1770.

bishop Brideoake's son of Trinity to be M. A. five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder, and granted, he went B. A. at 9 terms standing, so that he will be master at four years standing.

After Busby's letters, were read the chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the masters in convocation, seconded by Laud's letter for that purpose, about rising from their seats, going up to the vice-chancellor's seat, and quarrelling with one another.

July 10. Mr. John [1] Fairclough, vulgo Featley, a non-conforming minister was buried in the fanatical burial place, near the Artillery yard London; 500 persons accompanied him to his grave, amongst whom D^r. Tillotson and Stillingfleet, and other conformable ministers were present.

In July and August was the high way from near the end of St. Clement's church to the way leading to Marston pitched with pebbles, and the paths or flankers with hard white stones; began and carried on by D^r. Lamphire with a collection of money. The workmen were in pitching it, July, August, September, and part of October; a contribution amongst scholars and some townsmen.

Act 1682 musick lectures by Wm Lloyd of Jes. coll. in the musick school, very well, but somewhat smutty.

Terræ filii, -- -- -- Bowles of New coll. on Saturday, much against Ch. Ch. James Allestree of Ch. Ch. Monday, much against New college, and the *Terræ filius* of Saturday, but replyed by the said *Terræ filius* being proproctor, for Dingley jun^r. proctor, both very well, and gave great content.

Preachers on Sunday, Humphrey Humphreys of Jes. coll. dean of Bangor, in the morning; John Mills of Queen's in the afternoon.

Stephen Penton, principal of Edmund hall, Tuesday's Latin sermon.

In this month, August, Roger L'Estrange had 200 guineas sent him as a present from the members of the university of Cambridge (of which he had been a student) in doing great service for the king and church, when the fanaticks laid hold of the Popish plot to carry on their designs.

Sept. 6. A fire broke out, between 7 and 8 at night, at a baker's house joyning on the East side to the back part of Swan court in St. Mary parish, burnt that part where it began, and an alehouse, on each side pulled down to prevent further mischief. These houses belong to Arthur Tillyard, by virtue of a lease from Oriel college.

7. Oxford feast, Dalby, son of a taylor against Bal. coll. preached.

11. Saturday at night died at Radley Mr. John Winchurst, M. A. and fellow of Pem. coll. and vicar of -- -- --, at Radley buried in the church 14, a good scholar, of a subtil head, a good mathematician, born at Abendon, his father was a malster and mayor.

Notwithstanding the bonfires on the queen's birth-day, 15 Nov. and 17 Nov. were prohibited by the king and council on the desire of sir William Prichard, lord mayor, to prevent tumult, yet the factious people being hindred from burning the pope, they drowned him.

18. Mr. Bernard told me that -- -- -- Wilgoose, M. A. of Brazen nose, afterwards schoolmaster of Denton, a practicioner in physick there, and after schoolmaster of -- -- -- in Huntingdonshire, died at Paris 23 Oct. according to our account, and 3^d. Nov. according to theirs, being then in the company or compánion to the earl of Manchester.

Saturday, M^r -- -- -- Clark, daughter to D^r. Clark, president of Mag. coll. was married to Mr. -- -- -- Shuttleworth, gent. commoner of Trinity coll. she was commonly called the Infanta, both of them made about 33 years.

Nov. 18. Mr. Tho. Spark of Ch. Ch. made a speech in *Schola linguarum inter Hor.* 3 & 4. in praise of sir Tho. Bodley, founder of the publick library, by the nomination of the dean of Ch. Ch. and the approbation of the vice-chancellor.

27. Bonfires made in several parishes in Oxford by the Tory party after supper, for joy that

[1] Richard. See ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1666. W. & H.

the lord Norris was made earl of Abingdon, with the ringing of bells, several colleges had bonfires, All Souls especially, about 11 at night they brought out a barrel of beer out of the cellar, and drank it in healths on their knees to the duke of York and earl of Abingdon, out of the buckets that hung up in the hall. They got about twenty of the trained bands of Oxford, who discharged at the drinking of every health; they had wine in great plenty from the tavern over the way, guarded by a file of musqueteers; they had a drummer that beat round the college quadrangle, and at the gate: D^r. Clotterbuck the captain that ordered these matters.

In this month was the history of St. John Baptist, over our coll. gate, repaired and new oyled over in white colours, with the picture of king Henry 3rd. and the founder; it had been defaced in Oliver's reign, a picture of an old man sitting in a chair over that, with a glove in his right hand, cut down in Oliver's reign, the babe in the virgin's hands over this taken away.

Rec^d. then ten guineas of Mr. R. S. to stop my mouth, he acknowledged that he did promise Dec. 13.
to print my book, but the times are since altered, and not able, yet he is able enough to throw away 200 l. or 300 l. to alter his house for the sake of the M. of H. and to give her and her brothers what they please.

An. { *Dom.* 1683.
{ 34 *Car.* II.

Mr. John White of Baliol, son of S^r. Sampson, preached the fast sermon at St. Mary's, very Jan. 3.
satirical and bitter against the fanaticks.

Egg Saturday, but one bachelor of Mag. hall presented *ad determinandum*, whereas since the Feb. 17.
king's return they were never without 6 or 8 or 12. and Exeter coll. not one, who used to have commonly 12. About 20 matriculated before Egg Saturday for Lent term.

120 Bachelors determine, whereas there never used to be under 200. Lent disputations decay, the bachelors don't dispute, or will not, unless the superiors (boyish regents) are present, some sen^r. masters go to hear disputations, particularly Mr. Huntingdon after his long absence, but they will not dispute, and stand silent, while their abetters sneer and grin; this we got by having coursing put down by D^r. Fell.

Yeomen beadles went to several colleges and halls to give notice to all D^rs and masters, that May 23.
the *Museum Ashmoleanum* would be open the next day.

Thursday, those doctors and masters that pleased went to the upper room of the museum, 24.
where they viewed from 1 till 5 of the clock what they pleased; many that are delighted with the new philosophy are taken with them, but some for the old look upon them as baubles; Ch. Ch. men not there.

A convocation in the afternoon, wherein letters were read for the taking of degrees, and Th. June 4.
White, chaplain to the lady Anne, was diplomated D. D.

Letters also were read from Mr. Ashmole, whereby he gives all his rarities to the university, notwithstanding he had been courted by others to bestow them elsewhere, and that others had offered great sums for them; whereupon Mr. James the deputy orator read a letter of thanks in the university's name, which was consented to, and to be sent to him.

Whereas James duke of Monmouth had entered his name in C. C. C. buttery book 1665, at July 21.
which time the plague was in London, and he lodged in the said college, which had till now continued, but the majority of the society caused it to be erased and scratched out upon the breaking out of this Presbyterian plott. Our academical Whigs were run down.

Musick lecturer this act, 7th July, was Eman. Langford of Ch. Ch. who spoke in the theatre with a great auditory.

Tho. Brookes of Mag. hall, a fat fellow, on Saturday, *optimè*.

Michael Smith of Oriel, Monday.

D^r. — — — Turner at St. Mary's, on Sunday morning.

D^r. — — — Maurice of Jesus in the afternoon.

A bawdy sermon at St. Mary's in the afternoon, by Ben. Archer of Exeter, son of Archer of Aug. 26.
Newington.

Sept. 6. Bannimus stuck up to expell Mr. -- -- -- Parkinson from the university for Whiggism, formerly expelled from C. C. C.

9. Sunday; Thanksgiving day, appointed, I presume, on that day to spite the Presbyterians, or that all people should observe it because harvest time, or both; T. Heylin of Ch. Ch. preached at St. Mary's, but not so full of girds as was expected, many bonfires at night in the city and university. The city at Penniless bench and 'an entertainment of wine, musick, a barrel of ale, and a fire; in the pump below the Star inn was a tub sat, and presbyter therein preaching, the smart lads of the city marched down the streets with cudgells in their hands, crying for the king and the D. of York, and all the people had York in their mouths, and his health was drank publickly at most halls at dinner.

15. Sir Rich[d]. Croke recorder of Oxford died.

16. Sir George Pudsey of Ellesfield elected recorder.

" -- -- -- -- Barton, M. A. sometime of Merton coll. and put in chaplain thereof to give a vote for James Workman to be rhetoric reader, afterwards chaplain of Winchester coll. and rector of Compton near Winchester, died of the small pox.

" In the middle of this month the elabatory was quite finished, certain scholars went a course of chymistry, viz. Mr. R. Plot, Mr. John Massey of Merton coll. Steph. Hunt of Trin. coll. proproctor. -- -- -- Smith, -- -- -- Boys, [2] M. A. of University coll. Charles Harris a laick. These had meetings in the large room over the elabatory every Friday in the afternoon to talk of chymical matters, and were framed into a solemn meeting October 26.

Oct. 5. A convocation, wherein the vice-chancellor was re-admitted, and the king's letter of thanks read for the university's burning several books containing pernicious principles.

26. The said meeting in Sep. being noised about, others were added to them, and this day they formed themselves into a solemn meeting, had discourses, and the discourses were registered down by D[r]. Plot; the persons that met,

D[r]. John Wallis the chief.
D[r]. Ralp. Bathurst of Trin. coll.
D[r]. Hen. Beeston, warden of New coll.
D[r]. Hen. Aldrich of Ch. Ch.
D[r]. Rob[t]. Plot.
Chr. Harris.
[3] Gould, M. B. fellow of Wadham.
[4] -- -- -- Desmaistres, Oriel, M. B. fellow, vice provost and fellow.
Caswell, vice pr. Hert hall.
D[r]. [5] -- -- Pitt, M. D. of Wadham.
D[r]. W[m]. Gibbons, M. D. of St. John's.
D[r]. Tho. Smith of Mag. coll.
Mr. Ed. Bernard, astr. professor.
Th. Pigott, of Wadham.
[6] -- -- -- Musgrave of New coll. L. L. B.
[7] -- -- -- Ballard, M. A. and L. L. B.
Evans of Ch. Ch. These two were taken in 28 Nov.
Boyse and Smith of University coll. withdrew themselves on the forming the scheme.[8]

Nov. 8. Speech in *schola linguarum* by Mr. Isham of Ch. Ch. in praise of S[r]. Tho. Bodley.

27. B[p]. of Rochester elect entertained at New coll. and next day at Trin. coll.

Dec. 21. This day, about 3 in the morning M[rs] -- -- -- Lasenby the hostess of the Mitre having about

[1] Sic. W. & H.
[2] William. W. & H.
[3] Robert. W. & H.
[4] John. W. & H.
[5] Nathan Boyse. W. & H.
[6] Samuel. W. & H.
[7] William. W. & H.

[8] It appears by the minute-books of this society, preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, that on March the 7. 168¾, a report of a consultation, held on the 4th. preceding for the better regulation of it, was read. The several articles proposed were agreed to, and the following names undersigned,

John Wallis.
Alex. Pudsey. Ralph Bathurst. John Massey.
Caspar March. Hen. Beeston. Joshua Walker.
James Anderton. Tho. Smith. Tho. Lane.
John Cooke. Rob. Plot. Will. Levett.
Anth. Farmer. W[m]. Gibbons. N. Crouch.
Tho. Hog. Edward Bernard. Hen. Pigot.
Robert Cowcher. Jos. Pullen. Ar. Charlett.
Joh. Caswell. Steph. Hunt.
Tho. Pigot. Maurice Wheeler.
Sam. Des Maistres. Edm. Antwisle.
Jo. Ballard. Thomas Creech.
W[m]. Musgrave. Hugo Todd.
A. Welsted. John Benbrigg.
J. Cunningham.
W. & H.

3 hours before been most strangely affrighted by 3 rude persons, Tho. Baker, M. A. All Souls, [1] Aldworth, M. A. All Souls, [2] ---- Oliffe, M. A. All Souls, Edwards of St. John's not among them, but there by accident, these having been drinking at the Mermaid tavern newly opened, after it had been shut a quarter of a year, came drunk to the Mitre, were let in by a boy then up; they came, as they pretended, to eat something, the boy said, they were all in bed, they enquired where Mrs Lasenby lyed, the boy shewed the window (which was a lower window) they thereupon awaked her, and desired to have some meat dressed, she said 'twas late, and would not, or could not rise, whereupon they called her strange names, as Popish bitch, old Popish whore, and told her, she deserved to have her throat cut, whereupon being extremely frighted, she fell into fits, and died at 3 in the morning, the coroner afterwards sate, and the masters were examined by the vice-chancellor.

1680-1, at what time the workmen were providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools, D^r. Wallis, under pretence that his keys were used by the workmen, desired mine, when he met me, either in the quadrangle, or near the school gates, whereupon I went home to fetch them, and gave them into his own hands, and then (as also when he asked me for them) he told me I should have them again. When the Presbyterian plot broke out in June 1683, I then forbore for fear he should domineer over me, but when the traytors were bayled contrary to all expectation (the news of which came to Oxon. 21 Dec. 1683) I did on Dec. 3. go to him for the keys, told him, that I had leave from the vice-chancellor, and that I took my oaths, and also when he took away the keys, he promised me more than once, that I should have them as formerly; he told me he loved not to be expostulated with, that I was in drink that I talked so with him, so that if I had cringed and licked up his spittle, he would let me have had the key. He pointed to the door, and bid me be gone with his 3 corner cap: vide papers in *English Hist. of Oxon.* 1659-58. Mar. 8.

This year in the summer came up a vessel or a bason notched at the brimms to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body and drinking place might hang in the water to cool them.

1683, a gentleman told me, that prince George of Denmark, who had lately married lady Anne, should tell the king, that he grew fat, since he was married, to which the king made answer, that if he would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do justice on his niece, he would not grow fat. Apr. 28.

An. { *Dom.* 1684. / 1 *Jac.* I.

"This year Mr. A. Wood lost his generous and true friend Mr. Ralph Sheldon of Beoly in "Worcestershire, at whose seat [3] he was frequently, and who was a great assistant to, as well as "encourager of his studies, as may be partly seen by the various collections made by him and "given to his friend.[4] He was an honest and good man, of remarkable integrity, charitable to "the last degree, and a munificent favourer of learning and learned men.[5] At his death he "committed to Mr. à Wood the charge of sorting and putting in order his papers, as appears by "the following paragraph of his last will, 'Item — to my good friend and fellow-antiquary Mr. "Antony à Wood of Merton college Oxon. I give forty pounds desiring him to see my old pe-"digrees and all my MSS. and other papers (except what are written with my own hand-"writing) to be delivered into the Herald's office, that they be put in a cupboard apart from "others.'[6]

Ralph Sheldon was the son of Will. Sheldon—born of an antient, gentile and wealthy family "at Beoly in Worcestershire, 1 Aug. 1623.

[1] Richard. W. & H.
[2] Ralph. W. & H.
[3] Weston, in Warwickshire.
[4] See Catalogue of A. Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8550, 8551. W. & H.
[5] [Mr. Sheldon promised Wood an hundred pounds towards printing the ATHENÆ, which his heir honourably confirmed to him. HEARNE. *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. lvi.]
[6] In the will-office at Doctor's Commons, London. See the *Life of Ant. à Wood by Richard Rawlinson, LL. D.* in bib. Bod. W. & H.

"Educated in juvenile and grammatical learning in his father's house, under ---- Woodhop "the priest of the house—. At 19 years of age, in the beginning of the civil wars of England, "he went to travel into France and Italy, saw several cities there, but made Rome his head "quarters—. After he had spent 4 years, he returned, the war in England being then ceased, "and took to wife Henrietta Maria Savage, daughter of the lord Savage about 1647, who, tho' "a tall, proper and handsome woman, yet she proved not a good wife to him, as being lavish "and improvident, to the diminishing of his estate. But having no children by her, and so "consequently not so much involved in the cares of the world as those that have, he followed "and endeavoured to promote his genie to the study of heraldrie and antiquities, and bestowed "a considerable time in collecting the monuments thereof and gathering together by writing "several genealogies of the noble men of England. At length, his said lady dying 1663, he "spared not any money to set up a standing library in his house at Weston. —— In 1667, he "travelled again to Rome, where chiefly spending 2 years at least, he furnished himself with "many choice books, as also with medals and coins, for the setting up a closet of rarities.— "After his return, *An.* 1670, John Vincent, son of Aug. Vincent, sometimes Windsore herald, "and both excellent genealogists, (which John Mr. Sheldon had for several years allowed a "yearly pension to encourage his works) being at that time deep in a dropsie, was advertized "that he should leave all his MSS. and pedigrees to the said Mr. Sheldon, who would pay his "debts thereupon, and relieve several of his books that were then pawned for ale. Whereupon, "his will being made and all left to him, to the number of 240 MSS. at least, besides many "rolls containing pedigrees, Mr. Sheldon conveyed them to Weston, which made a consider- "able addition to his library.—Afterwards, buying more printed books, and some MSS. when "he could lay hands on them, he came to be acquainted with A. à W. of Oxon. who, by Mr. "Sheldon's frequent invitation, coming often to Weston, he the said A. W. did put his library "in that order, and made 2 such exact catalogues of his books that nothing could be purloyned "thence or taken away, but it could be with little ease straight discovered.—This library he "settled in a large square -- -- -- room over the kitchin, and his medalls and rarities and pic- "tures in a little room over the entrie into the hall; which continuing there till 1682, and then "Mr. Sheldon causing the room at the N. end of the gallery to be new wainscoted, translated "them thence.——As for the library, it continued in the same place till Mr. Sheldon's death, "at which time, he bequeathing the said closet of rarities to his uncle's dau. P. S. lately M. of "A. who conveyed them to London soon after his death the library was translated to that room "by his successor Mr. R. S. of Barton."[1]

An. { *Dom.* 1685.[2] / 2 *Jac.* II.

June 11. "St. Barnabas day, James duke of Monmouth, Ford lord Grey of Werk. Anth. Buys a "Germ. commander, landed at Lyme in Dorsetsh. with 2 or 3 ships ful of men, horse, arms, to "whom many English rebells coming in, he was proclaimed king of England.

16. "Tuesday, an officer with drums, who came over night into Oxon. beat up for voluntiers to "supply the places of the king's foot guards at Whitehall, who were drawn out of London to- "ward the rebells in Dorsetshire; the rusticks and tallest they took, and others they put aside.— "They took away about 30 or 40.

"At the same time drums beat up at Abendon, which being a most factious towne, they "could get thence but four voluntiers.

19. "The militia of the countie, viz. a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, met at Oxon.

[1] From a loose paper written by Mr. Ant. à Wood, now in the Bodleyan library. W. & H.

[2] Mr. à Wood's *Diaries* from 1683 to 1692, being lost, or, at least, not transcribed by Dr. Rawlinson, we have here inserted a curious account of some transactions in the university of Oxford, during part of that interval of time, from the original papers of Mr. à Wood preserved in the Ashmolean museum, entitled, *The Training and Bearing of Arms of the Scholars of the Universitie of Oxon, in June and July, Anno* 1685. W. & H.

" Sunday, the horse left Oxon. (commanded by capt. Henry Bertie) and went about 4 in the June 21.
" afternoon towards Dorchester.—Thence by Abendon towards the rebells in com. Som.

" Munday, at 10 in the morning, or thereabouts, Thomas Hord of Coat in the parish of 22.
" Bampton, esq; Tho. Beard, esq; of Fritwell, -- -- -- Philipps of Oxon. chandler, living neare
" to the Cross inn, were, upon suspicion of being consenting to the rising of the rebells, com-
" mitted prisoners to the castle.

" Between 11 and 12 the same day Peter Birch of Ch. Ch. chaplayne to the militia regiment,
" preached a sermon to the said regiment at St. Marie's church. There was then a common
" report that the said regiment should march toward the rebells.

" About 3 or 4 in the afternoon, Rob. Pawling, late of Oxon. mercer, was brought under
" guard from his house at Hedington by command from the E. of Abendon, lord lieut. of the
" county of Oxon. and committed prisoner to the castle.——About the said time -- -- -- He-
" burne, butler of New inn, was committed to custody in the castle.

" On the said day (June 22) was a convocation of D^rs and M^rs at one in the afternoon,
" wherein delegates were named to consult and consider of raising a regiment of scholars, and
" a troop of horse to serve the universitie and city of Oxon.

" Tuesday, at five in the evening, the delegates met and proroged their meetings till 23.
" Thursday.

" Thursday, the delegates met and appointed a troop of horse and a regiment of foot to be 25.
" raised by the university.

" Sunday, after dinner, the university troop headed by D^r. -- -- -- Ailworth, chanc. of the 28.
" diocess, went seven miles from Oxon. to meet and conduct thereto 4 loads of muskets, pikes
" &c. for the scholars to train with. There appeared 60 horse divided into two bodies, they
" came in at 7 of the clock at night. Of the said troop the E. of Abendon was captaine, D^r.
" Aylworth before mentioned was lieutenant, D^r. Clutterbook of All Souls cornet.

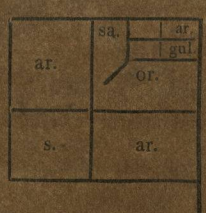
" But I saw no colours they had.

" At 8 at night, the same day, came in about 12 prisoners in a waggon from towards Nor-
" thampton, guarded by about 20 or 30 horsemen, and were committed to custody in the
castle.—They were taken upon suspicion, as holding correspondence with the rebells.

'St. Peter's Day, Munday, a company of scholars under the command of Capt. Leopold
" Will. Finch [1] of All Souls coll. exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls
" coll. quadrangle; they shewed there twice a day for 4 or 5 days after, and then they marched
" in public.

" Capt. was L. Finch before mentioned. Brian Broughton L. L. bac. fell. of All Souls coll.
" lieutenant, son of S^r. Brian Broughton of Longdon in com. Staff. bart.

" Gardiner, LL. B. fellow of All Souls coll. engineer. Geo. Gardiner, son of John Gardiner
" of Crowlton com. Northampt.



The colours of Leopold Finch.

15984

[1] Leopold Finch, 5 son of Heneage E. of Winchelsey, born at Constantinople . . . . . A younger son of the E. of Winchelsey.

N. B. *These notes are in the margin of the original.* W. & H.

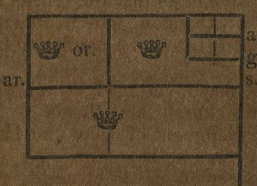
vii. "Tuesday, convocation in the afternoone, wherein the act was defer'd for a time with some "considerations.

"While the said convocation was celebrated, the university troop of horse met in Canditch "before the Theatre, and thence went to Broken Hayes, where they were trained by the earle "of Abendon, col. Jo. Peacocke, &c.

"At 3 in the afternoone all the foot scholars belonging to capt. Finch met in All Souls coll. "quadrangle, expecting to be called into Ch. Ch. mead to be there train'd by the earle of Aben- "don, but he being busie about the horse, it was defer'd.

"At the same time [1] Franc. Bagshaw, A. M. fellow of Magd. coll. and captain of another "company, train'd privately in their quadrangle.

"Capt. -- -- -- Bagshaw before mentioned. Rob. Hide of Mag. col. son of D^r. James Hide, "lieu. Hugh Brawne, M.-A. of Univer. ensigne. son of J. Brawne lately minist. of Seyntbury, "count. Glocester.



"quart. s. & arg. 3 Coronets or.

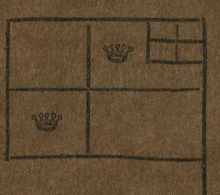
"Delivered to capt. Bagshaw his ensigne and men by the earle of Abendon at his dore "against All hallows ch. July 3^d.

July 1. "At two or three in the afternoone Robert Sewster, fellow of New coll. and a captain of "another company, trained privately in New coll. bouling-green, and so several times after.

"Robert Sewster capt. fellow of New coll.

"[2] John Harris of Exeter coll. lieut.

"Will. Atkinson of Qu. coll. ensigne.



"quarterly sab. and arg. two coronets, or.

"The said captain with his men, mostly of New coll. receiv'd their colours from the same "hand, Jul. 3^d. See afterwards.

"The same day, viz. Jul. 1st. at about seven of the clock at night, lord Norris, elder son to "the E. of Abendon, aged 15 or thereabouts, did as captain of Ch. Ch. and other men, train

[1] Franc. Bagshaw, son of John Bagshaw of Culworth, com. Northampt. gent.

[2] John Harris, A. M. son of Jo. Harris de Aviton-gifford, gent.

" privately in Peckwater quadrangle belonging to Ch. Ch. with them were mixed many poore " privileged people, and so for several times, privately.

" [1] Bertie lord Norris, capt.
" Hen. Mordant, a younger son of the lord Mordant, lieut.
" Matthew Seys, M. A. ensign. son of Rich. Seys of Kerrigston in com. Glamorgan, gent.

" The said day, Jul. 1st, at night, came news that the rebells were confounded and dispersed, " but false —— whereupon the earl of Abendon, lord lieutenant (who was in the city all the " while during the militia's staying there) caused a bonfire to be made at Carfax, and the bell " there to be rung.

" Before this bonfire was made, the mayor and his brethren went in their scarlet from Penny- " less bench to prayers in St. Martin's church, and thence to Penniless bench, where during " the burning of the fire was an entertainment of wine and bisket given by them to the said " earl of Abendon and the officers of the militia.

" Merton coll. made a bonfier between 10 and 11 at night, and I knew not yet to the con- " trary whether any coll. except Ch. Ch. did so beside. It was began to be made in the great " quadrangle, but disturbing the warden's rest, it was removed into the little quadrangle, " whereupon all the musketiers of the said coll. (for there were 40 musketiers and pikemen in " the same house which partly serv'd under Bagshaw, but mostly under Finch) discharged their " guns, when healths were drank, having a barrell of beare allowed to them. The subwarden " D. Conant and most of the fellows were there. It was then by a mischance that Mr. Edm. " Slatter one of the fellowes had a mischance by gunpowder, which burnt his hands and face, " while he was filling his bandeliers, from a paper of powder laying on the ground at some dis- " tance from the fire, there was a cole shot from the fire into the said paper. At which time Mr. " Lamphyre a postmaster suffered also, but very little, for he went to London the next day.

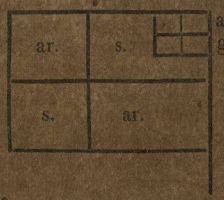
" Lord Norris with his foot company of Ch. Ch. drew up by Allhallowes church before the July 2. " dore where the earl Abendon lay (viz. in the house of Tho. Baker townclerke) which com- " pany waiting for some time the earl of Abendon came out, thanked them for the honour done " to his son, at which they gave a shout. Then the earl gave the colours before depicted to " lord Norris, and the lord Norris to -- -- -- Seys his ensigne.——So they marched over Carfax " to Ch. Ch.

" At night from 7 to about 9 Philip Bertie of Trin. coll. a younger son of the E. of Lyndsey, " and half nephew to the E. of Abendon, did, as capt. train a foot company of scholars made up " of his own house, Wadham and Lincoln, in Trin. coll. grove.

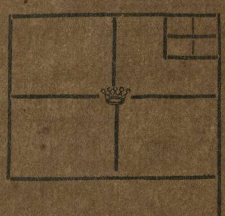
" They train'd privately before, viz. in the last of June

" Phil. Bertie a fellow-com. of Trin. coll. capt.
" [2] William Latton fellow of Wadham coll. lieut.
" [3] Richard Adams, A. M. fellow of Lincoln, younger brother to the rector, ensign.

[1] Mountague Bertie, lord Norris, eldest son of the earle of Abendon.
[2] Son of -- -- -- Latton, at Kingston Bakpus.
[3] Richard Adams, son of John Adams, Charwelton, com. Northampton, gent.



"The colours were receiv'd from the E. of Abendon the same day.
"The same day St. John's coll. men receiv'd their colours also.
"Trin. coll. men have two drummers that are commoners, one of Balliol, and another of "Wadham coll.
"The same day St. John's coll. men, with some of Balliol and others, receiv'd their colours "also from the E. of Abendon.——They want their number, and the captain of them all the "while was sick of the small pox.
"John Buckston, LL. D. fellow of St. John's, capt.
"[1] -- -- -- Skinner of Ball. coll. M. A. lieut.
"[2] -- -- -- Kent, gent. St. John's ensigne.



"The same day New coll. men receiv'd their colours—who had before trained privately seve- "ral times in their coll.

July 7. "Tuesday, news came at night that the rebels were routed and dispersed in a skirmish had "early on Sunday morn. Whereupon a bonfire was made at Carfax by the lord lieutenant E. "of Abendon. And another in Ch. Ch. great quadrangle—at which time great Tom rang out.
8. "Wednesday, convocation in the afternoon. Wherein it was order'd that every inceptor, "whether doctor or master, should pay money toward the universitie militia. It was then

[1] Tho. Skinner of Ledbury in Herefordshire. A bac. son of Wm. Skinner.
[2] John Kent, gent. com. St. John's, son of Rich. Kent of Lond. esq;

"publickly knowne that wee should have no Act" (tho' about 26 doctors in several faculties)—
"each master was to pay 10s. and every D'. 50s.

"On the same day, at 12. at night, capt. Finch of Alls. coll. sent his drum to Mert. coll.
"which did beat up at the gate and in the quadrangle to call to Alls. coll. all his footmen of
"Merton for farther orders.

"Soon after, by command of the E. of Abendon, they went to Islip to secure London round,
"and to stop all suspicious persons going to London.——At the same time the universitie horse
"rode all night, and dispersed themselves on the roads by Dorchester, Abendon, Faringdon.

"Great rejoycings at Oxon. by bonfires and ringing of bells, having receiv'd certainty of the July 9.
"rebell's defeat. The mayor and his brethren met at Pennyless bench about 8 at night, went
"to prayers in their scarlet at Carfax church, afterwards retired to Pennyless bench, where
"there was a bonfire and entertainment for the E. of Abendon and the officers of the militia.

"At night return'd Capt. Finch and his soldiers from Islip. 10.

"Act Munday, five companies of scholars shewed altogether in Ch. Ch. meadow in the after- 13.
"noon. Joyned altogether and were for some time trayned by the E. of Abendon. They all
"went afterwards over Carfax to their respective houses, the prime officers, viz. captains, lieu-
"tenants, and ensigns in scarlet coats, scarfes about their waste, and white feathers in their
"hats. Bagshaw's feather was double, or so big, that nothing of the hat could be seen.

"S. John's coll. men were not there, because they wanted their number.

"James E. Abendon, and lord lieut. of the county, left Oxon. and went to Ricot, being ac- 14.
"companied out of the town by the universitie troops.

"The country militia retired to their respective houses the same day. The scholars retired,
and shewed publickly no more.

"The university troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot—and came home well fuzd.

"Sunday, and thanksgiving for the late victory, Mr. Henry Bois, fell. of Universitie coll. 20.
"preached on —— *Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem.*——In which many things favouring of
"popes, he was complained of to the V. chancellor by D'. Gilb. Ironside at the desire no doubt
"of the B. of S. Asaph then present. His recantation beares date 1 Aug."

An. { *Dom.* 1686.
{ 3 *Jac.* II.

Being Sunday, the ceremony of the king's day could not be well perform'd at Univ. coll. Feb. 6.
according to their mind, in setting up the king's statue over the common gate, within the
quadrangle.

Munday, about 10. or eleven in the morn. was set up the said statue carved from Portland 7.
stone. At which time a partie of horse standing in the street (on horseback) opposite to the
common gate, did, upon notice given that it was up, discharge each his pistol: which being
done, the spectators in the quadrangle, and those in the street, gave a great shout.

Afterwards, as soon as they could charge their pistols, they gave two more, at which two
shouts followed.

Afterwards, the quadrangle being emptied, they let in all such officers and others that were
invited to dinner, and being conducted into the common hall, Mr. Edw. Hales, a gent. com-
moner, spake at a desk an eloquent English speech before them all by heart.

Afterwards the master of the coll. Mr. Bertie, a nobleman of that house, and the officers[1] sit-
ting at the high table, and all other guests at the other tables, was a most noble feast, all sorts
of wine.———Such[2] Claret, Smyrna &c. At which time the university musick plaid, being
their musick day by appointment.

At 7. in the evening were candles set up in all the windows of the chambers looking into the
quadrangle, and in those looking into the street, as also in the chappell windows—Three can-

[1] Capt. Ochonry.

[2] Supple, *ex.* W. & H.

dles in every light—[1] that is, 6 candles in every window, which continued burning till 9 at night—Musick in the common chamber most of the while.

An. { *Dom.* 1687. / 4 *Jac.* II.

The reception of his maj. K. James 2d. at Oxon. 1687. (in my absence.)

Aug. 27. Fryday, a convocation was celebrated by the academians to order matters for the reception of his majesty—wherein were appointed delegates to order things.

About the same time the mayor and his brethren with the common counsill had several consults among them how to receive him.

In order to it, the city and academians caused all the high way from New coll. to Carfax, and so down to Ch. Church gate, to be laid thick with gravell, that noe horses or coaches could be heard tread or goe—but abundance of raine that fell the next day (after the K. came in) turn'd it all to dirt, and the citizens were forced to hire people to shovel it up in North-Gate street.

All the railes and posts before the houses in S. Giles and Magd. parish, on the West side of the street, were taken away, and the ditches that divided their land laying before some of their dores were filled up, and the way made smooth, thinking that the K. and his retinew would goe that way, but they did not, only on the common way in the middle of the street.

They caused also the outside of North Gate (or the place called Bocardo) and the inside of it to be new whited, and the forefront (and inside next N. Gate street) of the arches of the several gates to be trimmed up with bowes and green leaves tied to a semi-hoop.

The city arms without the gate to be new painted, and the king's arms within, next to North Gate, to be new painted or furbish'd.

Sept. 3. Saturday, at the ringing of the bell at S. Marie's, about 3 of the clock in the afternoon, 23 doctors in scarlet, both the proctors in their formalities, and 19 masters of arts, all with their foot cloaths and lackyes, gowns and formalities, repair'd to Wadham coll. the warden of which, D[r]. Ironside, was then vice-chan. There also repair'd the squire beadles with their golden chaines about their necks—but Mr. Piers, the sup. bedell of arts, being fat and wieldy, could not ride or walk as the others could, whereupon he, with leave from the vice-ch. deputed Christopher White the universitie chymist to ride or walke for him, which he did: these had foot cloaths, and each of them a lackye or servant.

Having receiv'd notice by a messenger, which they sent on purpose to watch the king's motions from Woodstock, they all got on horseback at Wadham coll. and rode in comly order by two and two, (the beadles being next before the vice-chan.) by Balliol coll. and so thro' Magd. and S. Giles's parish—the beadles first, vice-chan. with Leop. Finch, ward. of Alls. the doctors after, and at length the masters. When they came as far as the horse-way leading to Aristotle's well and Port Mead they made a stop in expectation of his maj. Afterwards went a little forward.

About the time that the university bell rung, that at Carfax did, to summon all townsmen (who were engaged to receive the king) to the Gildhall, where being all met, and notice given that the academians were gone, they all march'd thence into S. Giles's fields in this order——

1st. All the constables of every parish, with and without the walls, with their staves, on foot. 2ndly. The companies of glovers, cordwainers, taylors and mercers, who were few also, because that many of them, being of the house, rode on horseback. These companies went on foot, at the end of each company was the master thereof with his gowne on. Each company went apart by themselves, and had a flagge or ensigne containing the arms of the company or corporation painted on them. The taylors, who were most numerous, had two flaggs, one contain-

[1] When they went out the seniors went first, viz. the vice-ch. with the beadles before him, and Leop. Finch, a nobleman, warden of Alls. in a proctor's gown, on his left hand.

ing their arms, the other -- -- -- When they went out, the junior comp. viz. mercers, went out first.[1]

After these march'd on horseback those of the common counsil with their gownes and best cloaths. The junr first, and all without lackyes or footclothes.[1]

After them the two baylives and 18 of the mayor's associates in scarlet gowns, all by twos, each with a footman and footcloth.

Then the city serjeants, townclerk, recorder, macebearer, and mayor, all which went as far as New coll. and there made a halt. At the same time all the doctors and masters that did not ride, with all degrees of the university, met at the schooles, and when the citizens were passed out of towne they marched two and two from the schooles, with the vergers and the yeomen beadles before them, up thro' the street to Carfax; the doctors and masters down to Ch. Ch. gate, and undergraduates towards N. gate, where the pro-proctors placed them.

The doctors stood at Ch. Ch. gate, the masters so far as they could reach towards Carfax on the East side of the way; the soldiers on the West side.

The undergraduates and some bach. stood in N. Gate street, but disorderly.

In St. Giles's and Magd. parish, N. Gate street, and Fish street, most of the doors and windows were dressed up with green boughs. Several of the windows, or such that had balconies, were adorned with hangings or tapestry.

The conduit was adorned with green boughs, and had a hogshead or vessel of claret in it, to make it run while the K. was passing by a place over Penniless bench, erected for the wind musick to play.

There was no market kept on the said Saturday, but the day before.

At five of the clock in the evening, the K. approach'd Oxon. and coming near to the academians, the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors and masters, who for some time waited his coming, alighted from their horses; and the vice-ch. and all drawing up to him kneeled downe, and the vice-ch. beginning to speak, the K. bid him stand and speak, when he spoke a short Latine speech[2]; and then deliver'd up the beadle staves which were return'd, which being finished, the K. and company, (viz.) lord Dartmouth on the right hand, and made a pause till the vice-ch. and rest got on horseback, but Ch. Wase, the sup. beadle of law, being a meer scholar, and troubled with shaking hands, could not get on horseback, but was helped up, and when he was, he could not hold his staff upright, but cross ways, because he would hold the bridle, which caused laughter in some, and anger in others.

After they had rid a little way, they came to a place where the mayor and citizens stood, whereupon the academians, especially the masters and many of the doctors, drew aside on the left hand to make way for the king to come to the citizens.

When the K. was come neare, the macebearer, townclerk, recorder, mayor, and aldermen drew up to him on foot, and falling on their knees the recorder (S'. George Pudsey) spoke a speech on his knees[3] (afterwards printed) which tho' accounted by some too long, yet the K. gave him thanks, and put off his hat.

Afterwards the macebearer put the mace into the mayor's hands, and he kneeling, offer'd it to the K. who touching it, bid him take it again, which he did, and thereupon gave him a rich purse of gold (guynnies) 200l. which the K. took, and afterwards gave it to the lord Dartmouth standing or sitting on horseback on his right hand.

These things being done, the king made another pause till the lord mayor, aldermen &c. got on horseback.

Afterwards the citizens returning quite contrary to the order when they went out (only the mayor and recorder being mixt among the aldermen) the masters fell in their places, two by

[1] The Mercers 1. The Glovers 2. Taylors 3. Shoemakers 4. There was a consult in the counsel house that they should goe according to antiquity.

[2] Before he spake the K. put off his hat, and also after he had done.

[3] The K. bad him stand up.

two, falling just after the aldermen. Then the proctors, doctors, the vice-ch. and mayor (with the mace on his shoulder) all bare headed—the vice-ch. who had lackyes by him, being on his right hand.[1]

Afterwards the K. with a scarlet coat on, his blew ribband and George, and a starr on his left papp, with an old French coarse hat on, edged with a little seem of lace (all not worth a groat[2] as some of the people said) shouted.

Going verie sloly on, accosted by the acclamation of people, and ringing of bells in every church as he passed by, he came within the North gate where he found severall poore women all clad in white with a flasket of herbs,[3] mostly of camomill, who strew'd the way therewith just before the king's horse and refinew, which made a verie great smell in all the street, continuing all the night till the raine came.

All the streets as they passed, which were cleared by the proctors and certain soldiers, were most infinitely crowded with all sorts of people, and all windows filled with faces, who made great acclamations and shouts, but no *Vivat Rex*, as the antient manner was.

When he came to quatervois he was entertain'd with the wind-musick or waits belonging to the city and universitie; who stood over Penniless bench; all which time, and after, the conduit ran claret for the vulgar, which was conveyed up there in vessells.

Thence passed thro' Fish street between the scholars who had their formalities (as those in N. Gate street had) and soldiers, to Ch. Ch. great gate, where the remaining doctors were, as also bac. of divinity, as also the dean and canons.

The K. went up in the dining roome, the deane and cannons followed, and the dean spake a little speech to him in Latin. About that time the vice-chan. and certaine doctors, who were alighted, going up after him, they presented themselves to him, kneeled downe, kissed his hand and so departed.

At Ch. Ch. great gate next to S. Aldate's stood the remaining part of the doctors (some that did not ride) with the dean and cannons of Ch. Ch. with their formalities, and some that were doctors with scarlet.

After the K. had entered into the quadrangle, he alighted and went to the door of the dean's lodgings, but before he came thither the dean and cannons made a shift to get to the door before him; Dr. South was there and the K. knowing him spoke to him, whereupon he kneeled and gave answer; he spoke to Dr. Woodruff, who kneeled thereupon, then, at his going into the door, he spoke to the deane very freely and put him into the door before him.

Soon after, the K. went to supper, in the dean's dining roome, where the deane and cannons stood by him most of the time, with whom he had several discourses, told them he was senior to most of them, that he was enter'd into Ch. Ch. buttery book after Edge-hill fight in 1642. That night one of the proctors of the university (Bennett by name) and fellow of Univ. coll. caused, out of his own head, an illumination to be in Univ. coll. but so silly did he do it, that there were scarce any lights next to the street which was to be chiefly. This illumination should have been the next night, after the K. had heard verses there.

At the same time was a bonfire before Alls. C. gate—where the king's health was drank; bonfires at other places.

The next day, being Sunday, he went, about 9 of the clock, into the cathedrall, where he touched that morn. and the next, about 7 and 800 people.

Sunday morn when the K. was in dressing, in came Clark[4] of Alls. coll. in his square cap—the king asked him of what coll. he was? he said of Alls. coll. Are not you, said the king, bound by statute to pray for the dead? No sir, said Clark, not that I know of. Why, saith another that stood by, Chichley was your founder and founded your coll. for such that were slain in the battle at Agincourt.

[1] Leop. Finch went with the scn^r. doctors.
[2] Worth 3*s*.
[3] Whereof 4 had flaskets of herbs on their heads, and the other 4 strewed the way.
[4] The same who was parliament man.

Afterwards came in D^r. Plot, and shew'd to him several pieces of gold (qu. Wh. not gold made out of certaine) which he caused to be put into his cabinet; he asked him what he thought of Holy-well in Flintshire? he said he was never there, at which he wondred.

After he had done there, he went to the chapell lately set up by the deane (viz. the old refectory standing N. and S. sometimes belonging to Canterbury coll.) in the quadrangle called Canterbury quadrangle, where he heard a sermon preach'd by a secular priest, called William Hall,[1] son of Thom. Hall, a cook, living in Ivy lane near to Paul's ch. yard in London, which was applauded and admired by all in the chapell, which was very full, and without that heard him.

About the same time preached at St. Marie's Mr. Theoph.[2] Tilden of Magd. hall, where were present some of the nobility, as the duke of Norf. earl of Berkley, and others of inferiour quality.

In the afternoon preached there Mr. -- -- Roys of Oriel coll.

The same day the K. dined in the deane's diuing roome at Ch. Ch. on his own choice.

After diuner 21 fellows of Magd. Coll. went to him, according to summons, about three of the clock.

D^r. Pudsey being in the head of them, and making his appearance in the presence chamber, the K. bid him come hither, he came hither; then said he are you D^r. Pudsey? yes, if it please your majesty. Then the king fell foul upon them, reprimanded them very severely — D^r. Pudsey offer'd severall times[3] but the K. prohibited him.

This was for denying his mandate to Farmer—for denying the bishop of Oxon.——

He bid them goe to their chapell and elect the bishop of Oxon; whereupon they did goe, but could not elect him.

Will. Penn, the capt. of the Quakers, who followed the K. in his progress, went after them to Magd. coll. to persuade them to yield to the king's desire, but upon their story to him about breaking of statutes and oaths he rested satisfied.

After Magd. coll. men were dismissed he went over Carfax to Univ. coll. in his coach, where, at the gate, he was received by the master, fellows and students of that house, as also by an English oration[3] spoke by Mr. Edward Hales, a gent. comm. of that house, son and heir of S^r. Edw. Hales of Kent, which being done he went with many of his guard, to Mr. Walker's chapell, where he heard verses.

That night there should have been an illumination in the quadrangle, but by the folly of the proctor it was unseasonably done the night before.

They[4] gave in a petition to the E. of Sunderland, the secretary, the next day, being Munday, who told them that they would give it to the king.

At six on Sunday night the vice-ch. doctors, proctors, and certaine masters, went from Adam Broom's chapell in S. Marie's (adorned with their formalities) to the dean's lodgings, where being admitted into his presence, the orator (Wyat) spake a speech in the name of the univ. on his knees,[5] the doctors also being on their knees, which speech being finished, they presented him in the name of the university a rich Bible (a Bible printed at the Theatre) and a pair of rich embroidered gloves, which the K. said he would accept; then they asked whether he would be pleased to accept of a collation at the Library the next day, and said he would; then they asked him at what time, he told them about nine or ten.

Afterwards the K. went to supper, where waited on him D^r. Woodruff (sometimes physician, then) his chaplin—where as he said they talked about D^r. Pocock's age;[6] he told him that he remember'd D^r. Fell and D^r. Allestry to have borne arms in the time of rebellion.

[1] Borne in the Black Fryers, Lond. as his father told me, son of T. Hall, a cook, living in Ivy lane.
[2] *F. to speak.* W. & H.
[3] It is printed, but false.
[4] Magd. coll. men. W. & H.
[5] They kneeled all the while, and the K. did not bid them rise, as he used to do others.
[6] Will. Rogers, who was there, tells me that when the speech was done he look'd on the doctors and asked Dr. Pocock whether he was not the senior there? he said, yes.

Munday, 5th Sept. in the morn. about 8. of the clock he went into the cathedrall and touched again for the evil. Which done, he took coach and went to the schooles, where entering in at the great East door, the doctors in the quadrangle were ready to receive him—after, numbers went up to the library, where in that of Selden's at the S. end a broad table was erected, where was a most admirable collation and three hot dishes, which he fed upon, for he did not care to eat cold.

After he had sate 3 quarters of an houre he arose and talked with some about him for some time, in which time the courtiers fell to scramble after what was remaining, flung the wet sweet meats on the ladies linnen and petticoats and stain'd them.

D^r. Hyde waited on him.

He asked the vice-chan. whether they had not such a book translated by a Jesuit? he knew not; whereupon he called for D^r. Hyde.

In the meane time the mayor and his brethren waiting for him at the school door: They had notice that he was gone the other way, whereupon pursued after him, overtook him at Balliol coll. and put themselves in a posture before him, the mayor carrying the mace on his shoulder; they conducted him beyond S. Giles's ch. and then the K. bid them return, being wet.

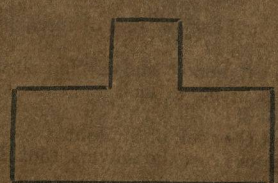
N. B. This progress of the K. was supposed to be taken to ingratiate himself with the people: He shewed himself extremely courteous and affable to all (they say to gaine and beg favour, to get votes to take off the Test.)

Afterwards, went to Yarton, Casington, and then to Witney, where they presented him with a pair of blankets, with – – – – –

The King's Entertainment in Bodley's Library.

Sept. – – – – – came up into the library, between 10. and eleven, attended by the vice-ch. and doctors, besides several of the lords.

Receiv'd between the globes with a Latin speech by Mr. Bennett the proctor on his knees; which being done his majesty pluck'd off his glove and gave him his hand to kiss, and turning himself to the terrestreall globe, shew'd to one of the courtier's (a lord) the passage between America and the back part of China, by which way certaine ships had passage, which his maj. mentioned. From thence he went to the lower end of the library, scil. to that part called Selden's library; where he found a banquet ready prepared for him at the S. end of the library, with a seat of state at the S. end of the table; none did eat but he, for he spake to nobody to eat.



The table.

The chaire of state.

Qu. D^r. Hyde, for the bill of entertainment, at his chamber?

After his maj. was sate, he asked the vice-ch. standing by him for certaine books, to which the vice-chan. answer'd that D^r. Hyde the library-keeper could answer him more fully than he; whereupon he was called from the other part of the library where his study was, and being come, he kneeled downe, whereupon the K. gave him his hand to kiss; which being done, his maj. said, Well D^r. Hyde, was the Chinese here? to which he answer'd, yes, if it may please your majesty, and I learn'd many things of him.

Then said his maj. he was a little blinking fellow, was he not? to which he answer'd yes, and added that all the Chinese, Tartars, and all that part of the world was narrow-eyed. Then the king said, that he had his picture to the life hanging in his roome next to the bed chamber.

Then his maj. told D^r. Hyde of a book of Confucius, translated from China language by the Jesuits (4 in number) and asked whether it was in the library? to which D^r. Hyde answer'd that it was, and that it treated of philosophy, but not so as that of European philosophy. Whereupon his maj. asked whether the Chinese had any divinity? to which D^r. Hyde answer'd yes, but 'twas idolatry, they being all heathens, but yet that they have in their idol-temple statues representing the Trinity, and other pictures which shew that antient Christianity had been amongst them; to which he answer'd by a nod. After that, his maj. left off asking any more questions, only turning his eyes up toward bishop Laud's MSS. on his right hand, D^r. Hyde told him that those books, which were all MSS. were given by archbishop Laud.

At length, his majestie having eaten enough, rose up to goe away, but seeing the people begin to scramble after the victuals and banquetting stuff, he stood still to see the beginning of the scramble, and so went forth through a lane made for him — commending to them father Hall — recommended to them humility, preaching by heart, and told them how well the preachers beyond the sea were accepted for so doing; and that we were indeed good scholars, but when we were grown up, we grew lazy and lost all we had.

An Account of the Dishes wherewith the K. was treated at the publick Library.

Dry sweet meats and fruits 20 large dishes piled high, like so many ricks of hay.

Wet sweet meats 24 little flat plates, like trencher plates, not piled; placed among the greater dishes scatteringly in vacant places to fill up the vacances.

28 large dishes of cold fish and cold flesh, as Westphalia hams &c. Some whole, others cut out into slices and piled pretty high.

3 hot dishes, viz. shoulder of mutton, phesant, partridge and quailes; of these the K. did eat, not medling with any thing else, except only that he took one little piece of dry sweet meat.

36 plates of sallating, piled high and copped with oranges, lemmons, olives, samphire, &c. dems, plums, &c.

The K. not bidding the courtiers eat, nobody did eat, but all was in a scramble carried away by the rabble, which scramble the K. stood to look upon about 2 or 3 minutes, and then went away.

Enquire more of Mr. Hedges, and the cook of St. John's.

W. Rogers. { This ambigu or banquet cost the univers. 160*l.* He liked the wine well. Whereupon they sent some after him.

After the K. had done his breakfast, they began to scramble[a] (the scholars some say did begin) insomuch that the K. being not able to pass away for the crowd, stay'd there awhile, and talked with some by him.

[a] Dr. Derham a physit. of Magd. hall, was noted here for a scramble, being in his scarlet, so notorious that they flung things in his face.

At length they made a lane for him, and going out of Selden's library into the other part, he saw the famous preacher Will. Hall, who had preach'd before him the day before, and speaking to him he turned about to the vice-ch. and doctors and commended him for a rare scholar and to their acquaintance, whereupon they bow'd kindly to him and so passed forward.

Afterwards going forward, proctor Bennet deliver'd a short Latin speech to him, wherein he hoped that his maj. would be good to *Ecclesia Anglicana*— 'twas by the globes.

Then going towards the door to goe out, he turned aside to the vice-ch. and doctors and discoursed with them——talked to Dr South and commended his preaching, whereupon he answer'd, that he alwaies did and would shew himself loyall in his preaching, or to that effect —Here he said also that he heard many of them used notes in their sermons—but none of his church ever did. He said that D^r. Dolben did read much of his sermon before the K. his brother, after his restauration, which the K. telling him of, he never after did, and therefore his preaching was well liked off.

Then he spoke to the vice-chan. and told him that there was a great sin raigning among them called pride——of all things I would have you avoid pride, and learne the vertue of charitie and humilitie. There are a sort of people among you that are wolves in sheep's clothings; beware of them, and let them not deceive you and corrupt you——I have given libertie of conscience to some of my subjects, therefore do not take it ill, for in what I have done, I think I have not done harme to you; Let not therefore your eye be evil and mine be good, but love one another and practice divinity, do as you would be done to, for this is the law and the prophets.

Then he was conducted to the Divinity school, and there he asked what place was that? which being told him, he asked where the Convocation house was? whereupon being conveyed thro' the postern which leads from the Divinity school to that house, he asked if that was not the place where the house of commons sate about 7 years since, at which time they endeavoured to have past the bill of exclusion against him? to which one that stood by (Jones lord Rannula of Ireland) made answer, yes, if it please your maj. and added that his late maj. when he dissolved the parliament thereupon, said, now I am K. of Eng. and was not before.

Afterwards going out of the Convocation house into the Apoditerium Mr. Will. Rogers one of his retinew said, sir, this Convocation house is the place wherein they confer degrees. Sir, I hope you will let Mr. Hales, who stood behind him (son of S^r. Edw. Hales) be created M. of arts. No, no, saith the K. not yet, time enough for that.

Afterwards he went into the Theatre, and viewing the paintings on the roof, said 'twas pittie that Varrio did not paint it.

He did not like the paintings, and therefore wished that Varrio, a Neopolitan borne, had done it. This Varrio hath gotten several thousands of pounds for painting St. George's chapell at Windsor, and several places, and at Westminster.

Then the K. going to the great door behind the Theatre in Canditch to take coach, he turn'd aside to the vice-ch. and doctors and said I must commend unto ye againe love and charitie, that there be a right understanding among you. I must tell you that in the K. my father's time the church of England's men and the Catholick's loved each other and were, as 'twere, all one; but now there is gotten a spirit which is quite contrary, and what the reason is I cannot tell. There are some among you that are the occasion of those things, but I know them and shall take notice of them for the future.

Note, that what the K. said here and in the library about charity and love was occasioned by the base and scurrilous language given to Mr. Walker and Massy. Especially the former, when they turned from their religion.

A. { *Dom.* 1688.
{ 5 *Jac.* II.

"Mem. that on Tuesday, Sept. 4. I dined with D^r. Nathaniel Johnston[a] author of the follow-
"ing book' in his house in Leicester street in Westminster, at which time he gave me the said
"book and told me that it was mostly compiled from mine intit. *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* and
"told me further, it was published at London and in Westminster about the 10th. of June the
"same year.

"Two days after I returned to Oxford, and on the 7. of Sept. int. hor. 7. et 8. post merid.
"I met near C. C. gate Mr. Jo. Beale and D^r. Phineas Elwood: The last of which told me of
"the said D^r. Johnston's book, and asked me with great concernment what need there was for
"me to compile and publish *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.* which hath given advantage to the enemies
"of the university of Oxon. to write against it &c.—Ridiculous!"

An. { *Dom.* 1692.
{ 4 *Gul. et Mar.*

Citation served me on Wednesday 16 Nov. to appear in the vice-chancellor's court 18. in the cause of Henry earl of Clarendon. Nov. 16.

I appeared int. Hor. 1 et 2. post merid. where Ben. Wood stipulated for me in 40*l.* I desired the copy of the articles against me; at 4 of the clock in the afternoon or past I was with Mr. Kennet of St. Edmund hall, thence I went down the street, and at the door of the Eagle and Child, Mr. Davies of Sanford and Mr. Sherwyn the beadle were talking, Mr. Davies looked red and jolly, as if he had been at a fish dinner at C. C. C. and afterwards drinking, as he had been; by that time I had got out of the East gate, he overtook me on horse back (for he took horse at the Eagle and Child door) and discoursed me aloud, and told me he had several letters of mine; I asked him how he came by them, he answered among Mr. Fulman's papers, and asked whether he had best print them or not, I answered no, but that he should let me have them; he said there were many bad things in them, and I had printed several bad things in my book; I bid him go forwards, and we would talk more of these things hereafter: I would now ask this person, who spoke these things aloud, (nay which made the people stare) why did not he tell me these things before, when I usually met him, to which I answered, that what the mind had been concealing for 3 or 4 years, (for so long Mr. Fulman had been dead) it all would out, when the head is hot and possessed with drink: He is also of a poor spirit, and hearing how I had appeared at the vice-chancellor's court, he was resolved, if that could not do hurt, to blacken and daunt me the more. The book binder without Eastgate heard this, told Mr. Reeks, and Mr. Reeks told me 23 Nov. in the presence of Mr. Cotes. 18.

At the coffee house, and at Swift's, Ben. Wood, and Mr. Cooke of St. John's my proctor—*2s. 3d.*

Monday between 11 and 12 Mr. Davies and I met at C. C. C. coll. gate, and he fell upon me again, but not so hard, and said, I said Mr. Fulman[b] was a proud man—no such thing—he talked again about my letters—he said that Mr. Fulman helped me to a great many things, and I did not acknowledge it, that I did not mention him &c. 21.

Friday, appeared about articles. Dec. 2.

Thursday Tho. Wood appeared—vid. Letter. 8.

Friday again—vid. Letter. 9.

An. { *Dom.* 1693.
{ 5 *Gul. et Mar.*

[a] See *The King's Visitorial Power asserted*, among Mr. Anth. à Wood's printed books in mus. Ashm. N°. 517. W. & H.

[b] For an account of Mr. Will. Fulman see ATHENÆ OXON. under the year 1688. A long continued friendship subsisted between Mr. Wood and him. The former received from the latter many judicious remarks on the *Historia et Antiq. Oxon.* which are now preserved in the Ashmolean museum, N° 8540. The latter was indebted to the former and to the history abovementioned for many valuable additions to the second edition of *Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia*. 1675. W. & H.

Jan. 1. Dr. Bryan, preacher to a Jacobite meeting in St. Dunstan's court in Fleetstreet, taken up.

2. It was proposed that Dr. Lloyd Bp. of St. Asaph's book, now of Litch. entit. *God's Way of disposing of Kingdoms, &c.* should be burnt, but it was carried against it in the house of peers by 11 votes.

Latter end of this month things are dear in the market though money is dear, few scholars in Oxford, great taxes and payments.——All things are dead.

In this month the charter of the university of Oxford confirmed by parliament.

20. I gave in my answer to the articles' per Tho. Wood to the assessor: Thing disliked.

24. Paid poll money for St. Thomas day—1*l.* 1*s.*

Lett. dat. Jan. 21. The Bp. of Landaff (Beaw) hath exhibited several articles against Dr. Jones, chancellor of the diocese, in the court of arches, for several misdemeanours.

30. King's fast, Phil. Thorne of Exeter coll. preached.

Feb. 9. Died Sir Wm. Turner, alderman of London, and president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

10. Another answer at the assessor's chamber.

20. Sister broke up house, and went to London.

Note, in Feb. having been taxed for 100*l.* there was a demur made of paying it, because 'twas upon a mortgage——afterwards the commissioners taxed me at 200*l.* and accordingly the collectors came to collect it; whereupon, I going to them to swear off 100*l.* on the 17th. of March, they imposed on me the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which I took, notwithstanding I then told them, that I had taken them two years before. Necessity Holloway a busy man in this—the recorder very civil.

Mar. 20. Paid the quarterly tax of 6*s.* for 100*l.*

28. My vindication went to London by the waggon.

Apr. 20. *Vindication of the Historiographer,*[2] came to Oxon. and the next day Mr. Kennet sent me six;——not exposed to sale till 26th. of April.

26. Mr. Walker senr. proctor &c. quitted his office with a very good speech; new proctors admitted, viz. Rog. Altham of Ch. Ch. and Rich. Vesey of Magd. coll.

May 6. Poor women in Oxford market clamouring again at the price of corn, pelting millers, mealmen, bakers &c. the mayor repaired to the Guild hall, and sent for, and quieted them.

10. Two princes of Saxe Gotha at the Cross incognito, or thus, as Mr. Abandara[3] tells me, Fredericus dux Saxoniæ Gotha, aged about 26, and his younger brother, two princes of grand extraction; they visited all places in the university, and went away incog. next day.

14. Fast day, Mr. Jos. Jackson of Queen's preached at St. Mary's.

24. Congregation, Dr. Halton pro-vice; about 12 masters in the congregation, some had morning gowns, and thereupon he denied their votes; they put in a protestation against him.

June 13. C. C. coll. day, six bachelors were elected bachelor-fellows of Merton, when Peter Wood of that house stood, put aside, as 'twas said then, because he was two precise and religious, and therefore not fit to make a society man——This is the custom of most elections in the university.

19. There was a hearing at the king's bench bar between Dr. Bury and the bishop of Exeter about the rectory of Exeter college, to which his Lp. preferred Mr. Rich. Paynter. The court seemed to favour Dr. Bury, but it will not be decided till next term.

July 3. A hearing at the assessor's chamber at All Souls; Dr. Bourchier there, very passionate and base, and would not suffer Tho. Wood to speak. The preface with armes and picture, says he, were as a mark on an ass that was turned to common[4].——He would have my book burnt.

[1] [See the whole libel or accusation with Wood's reply &c. in the Supplement to this Life.]

[2] ['If any one desires a farther account of Mr. Wood, he must consult the Vindication of him, written as 'tis said by Dr. Wood, and printed some years since.' Hearne, *MS. Collections*, vol. ii. p. 40. In the same page he calls Dr. Wood of New college his (Anthony à Wood's) nephew.

Again, '*The Appendix to ye Life of ye Rt rev. father in God, Seth, Ld. Bp. of Sarum, written by Dr. Walter Pope, in a letter to the author*, Lond. 1697, 8vo. was written by Dr. Tho. Wood of New college, notwithstanding he does not own it. He also was author of *The Vindication of the Historiographer of ye University of Oxford and his works*, &c. Lond. 1693, 4to.' *MS. Collections*, vol. iii. p. 140.]

[3] Read *Abendana*. Sed sic. MS. W. & H.

[4] [This was a head of Wood engraved by Michael Burghers,

Appeared at the king's bench at Westminster hall, a young woman in man's apparel, or that personated a man, who was found guilty of marrying a young maid, whose portion he had obtained, and was very nigh being contracted to a second wife; divers of her love letters were read in court, which occasion'd much laughter; upon the whole, she was ordered to Bridewell to be whipped and kept to hard labour till further order. July 3.

Fast day, Mr.[2] -- -- -- Sloper of Pemb. coll. preached at St. Mary's. 12.

Thursday after act, a hearing was to be in the vice-chancellor's lodgings, but he being taken up with the strangers, it was at the assessor's lodgings at All Souls, and it being the last day before sentence, D^r. Bourchier alias Butcher appeared in behalf of my lord, which he had not hitherto done, and when my proctor T. Wood was pleading, he would not suffer him to speak for snapping and snatching, and ill language, no better than a [3]-- -- -- scolding, tho' the assessor bid him hold his tongue several times; the meeting therefore was prorogued to the afternoon; before the time came, my proctor sent word, and excused himself from coming, because of the incivility of Bourchier. 13.

Friday in Apodyt. Mr. Smith of St. John's brought me a sentence drawn up by Bourchier, but, before the judge took it, Mr. Dodwell an attorney gave him an *Habeas Corpus*, so an end for the present. News thereupon was sent to the earl of Clarendon, who thereupon repaired to lord chief justice Holt, and obtained of him a *procedendo* contrary to custom (Tuesday 18) which allowes it not till the beginning of the term following. Might overcomes right. My lord got Heneage Finch the solicitor to go with him. The assessor upon the bringing in of the *Habeas Corpus*, prorogued the meeting till 29 July, Sat. 14.

Saturday, sentence[4] against Mr. Wood and his book pronounced in the Apodyterium; late at night were programmas stuck up, were seen and read on Sunday morning on St. Mary's gate and schools, plucked down in the afternoon. 29.

Monday, about 10 of the clock in the morning Skinner the apparitor made a fire of two faggots in the Theatre yard, and burnt the 2^d. volume of ATHEN. OXON. 31.

In the *Gazette* of the 3d of Aug. is an account of it, but the scandalous places in the book are not pointed at. Aug. 3.

Wednesday, Fast, Mr. Rich. Barker of New college preached at St. Mary's. 24.

It is said, D^r. Gower, master of St. John's, Cambridge, excuses his disobedience to the mandamus by pretending that by the laws of the college, no man can be displaced for scruples of conscience, Papists only excepted.

D^r. Charles Conquest was buried in the abby church of Bath. Sept. 20.

Died sir Thomas Clayton, warden of Merton college. Oct. 4.

Fast day omitted. 21.

with the arms of the author, prefixed to some copies of the first edition of the ATHENÆ.

Among some loose papers of Mr. A. Wood's writing, now in the Bodleian library, is a foul copy of a letter to Mr. Tho. Bennet the bookseller, without any date, from which the following is an extract;

I send this letter by Mr. Joh. Aubrey to give it to you or leave it at your shop, to save you the charge of 2^d. and tell you that I have here printed my epistle with a bordure and picture in it, and a large initial letter under it, purposely to put it in all copies that are in the publick, and in any college and hall, libraries. The bordure with the picture cost me 1*l.* 10*s.*

The initial letter 15*s.* the composing, printing, and charge of the rolling-press 15*s.* more, besides 5*s.* for paper; in all, 3*l.* 5*s.* If you are minded to take off any from my hands to add to those copies which you have lying by you, you shall have them at a reasonable price. Some gentlemen here give me 12^d. a piece for them to put into their copies, but if you take off from my hands 50 of the said epistles with bordure and letter, you shall have them cheaper. Pray tell me your price and take order with some bookseller to pay me here. On the back of this Wood has written, 'Mr. Bennet did not answer this.]

[1] Sic. W. & H.

[2] Charles. W. & H.

[3] *F. Woman's.* W. & H.

[4] The sentence was 'That he should be banished and deprived 'of all priveledges belonging to a member of the university, until 'he should make a proper recantation. That the book should be 'burnt, and that he should pay the costs of the suit, which amounted 'to thirty four pounds.

This censure, says the author of the *Complete History of England*, vol. III. pag. 669, was the more grievous to the blunt author, because it seemed to come from a party of men whom he had the least disobliged. His bitterness had been against the dissenters, but of all the zealous church-men he had given characters with a singular turn of esteem and affection: Nay of the Jacobites, and even of the Papists themselves, he had always spoke the most favourable things, and therefore it was really the greater mortification to him, to feel the storm coming from a quarter where he thought he least deserved and might least expect it. For the same reason, this correction was some pleasure to the Presbyterians, who believed there was a rebuke due to him, which they themselves were not able to pay. W. & H.

Oct. 12. Election appointed: Dr. Coward a physician of Northampton, and fellow, came to the college to give his vote, the society suspended him of his vote, he appeals, the election thereupon prorogued.

31. Nov. 1st. and 2d. The fellows of Mert. coll. were electing a warden, and at length pitched upon Dr. Lydall, Dr. Conant, and Dr. Bateman: there were other voices given. Nov. 3. They went up to London to present.

Nov. 1. Wednesday, Mr. Kinsey, fellow of Oriel coll. and vicar of St. Mary's church, died in an house in Catstreet; left Oriel coll. fifty pounds, buried ———

5. Gun-powder treason; Dr. Hugh Todd of Univ. coll. preached in the morning.

8. Mr. Francis Hickman of Ch. Ch. spoke a speech in schola Linguarum, in laudem Bodlei, being accompanied from his college to the schools by some of his fellow students.

Friday, Dr. Lydall came from London without hopes of the wardenship; was here the next day in the afternoon.

Saturday, the archbishop, who had in a manner denied him, nominated him warden. John Franklin the drawer, being then at London with the fellows, was sent with a packet to the sub-warden, and another to Dr. Lydall; he came by dinner on Sunday, and finding Dr. Lydall in the hall, he congratulated him, and delivered the packets; after dinner the bells rung at Merton college, on Monday Dr. Lydall went to London.

25. In the morning the great bell of Ch. Ch. rung out for Mr. Harrington, so I presume he died on Thursday 23d.

At 6 at night came from London to Oxon. the new nominated warden of Mert. coll. accompanied by 100 persons on horseback, while Merton college bells rang.

27. Monday, Dr. Lydall admitted warden. As the archbishop Tillotson hath done the college justice, in letting it have a senior and a man of their own body, so he hath done great injustice in this, that he hath nominated a warden with a wife and 7 or 8 children, but being to be fed with the bread belonging to piety and learning, is a great detriment to the college; what they eat and drink will serve for exhibition of 7 or 8 poor scholars; besides, Dr. Lydall is old, and unserviceable, a man of no generous spirit, ignorant of learning, and so consequently no encourager thereof. He has been a packhorse in the practical and old Galenical way of physick, knows nothing else, buys no books, nor understands what learning is, or the world, how the affairs thereof passeth, which bent for sordid interest and sneaking compliance, cares for no man, but for a penny or two pence.

30. St. Andrew's day, int. 2. & 3. post merid. the body of James Harrington, esq; was conveyed to Oxon. from London, accompanied by 40 or 60 horses before his hearse, and 12 coaches behind it, buried in the North transept of Ch. Ch. at evening prayer.

Dec. 15. Died Dr. Narcis. Marsh,[1] archbishop of Dublin, and was buried with solemnity in Ch. Ch. Franc.
within the said city. He had a daughter on whom he doated, though neither handsome, or witty, but because she married, against his consent, an officer (a soldier) broke his heart.

16. Saturday, Oxford three hackney coaches robbed at Wheatley bridge by 4 Oxford scholars (as 'tis said) with vizard masques. A man on horseback, who rode on with the coach, lost 15 guineas, Mr. Lydall's son his silver hilt sword and money, Necessity Holloway and others.

27. My name and effect of the sentence was put into the proctor's black book,[2] subscribed by Dr. Aldrich vice-chancellor, -- -- -- Altham and -- -- Vesey of Magd. coll. proctors.

The first thing that Dr. Lydall caused to be done, after he was admitted warden, and before he settled in his lodgings, was to take down the old windows in the warden's dining room, and hall under it, containing rebusses, fantastick devices in almost all the panes, and set up square glass, yet caused the arms to be set up again, the majestick light was all lost. Had he been a

[1] Supple, *Merton college*. W. & H.
[2] See Athenæ Oxon. under the year 1693.
[3] See Athenæ Oxon. article Marsh.
[4] [See Supplement to this Life.]

single man, and not had a nice wife with 6 or 7 daughters, this would not have been done; the next was to set up a coach, having had none before; yet had he been a single man, as D^r. Goddard was, he would have kept none.

Copy of a letter from Arthur Charlet to A. W.

Sir,

Your friend the earl of Clarendon is now in town, I am sorry you was so much out of humour the other day, as not to dine with the author of the *Gentleman's Journal*. I want one of your pictures which I desire you to send to your loving friend

Ar. Charlett. Oct. 4. 93. past 11.

An. { *Dom.* 1694.
6 Gul. et Mar.

Thomas Wood told me, that the earl of Clarendon, and his party, will turn my lord's fees into a medal, in token of the victory, to be put into the museum.[1] Jan. 6.

I was with D^r. Woodroffe, and he told me he had six in commons at Gloucester hall, his 2 sons two.

King's fast, Mr. W^m. Wyatt, orator, principal of St. Mary hall, preached at St. Mary's, and it was a high flown sermon, made, as 'tis said, for K. James 2^d. reign: he was much against the perfidiousness of the Scots, and said they were the chief authors of archbishop Laud's death, who was of more worth than all Scotland. At this sermon was present (Archibald) Campbell a younger son of the marquiss of Argyle, yet a high flown loyalist, and nobleman of University coll. who being much enraged at what he said against the Scots, he did accost Mr. Wyatt when he came out of the pulpit, and did in a most egregious manner abuse him in the face of the people, and called him red-faced sot. Mr. Wyatt complained to the vice-chancellor (D^r. Aldrich dean of Ch. Ch.) D^r. Aldrich sent for Campbell, but Campbell is gone, and will not appear: the university gave this Campbell his degree of M. A. before he was standing for it, and allowed him to wear a nobleman's gown. 30.

Sund. morning the bells rung out for the death of D^r. W^m. Levett, principal of Magd. hall, and dean of Bristol, who died at 12. the night before. Feb. 11.

The president and fellows of Mag. coll. chose D^r. Mainwaring Hammond to be principal of Mag. hall, presented him the next day to the vice-chan. D^r. Aldrich, who denied to admit him, till the chancellor was satisfied. The president, then bishop of Oxford, went that day to London, and was not at the election. 12.

Mr. Daillon, a French minister, who had been committed prisoner for preaching treason in St. Mathew's church in Friday street, was found by the jury not guilty, and so acquitted. 20.

Saturday, D^r. -- -- -- Adams of All Souls was admitted principal of Mag. hall by the vice-chancellor. In the morning when they came to the gates, they found them locked, and when they begun to break open the door by chopping it to pieces, some of Mag. coll. came to them and told them that their college had let a lease of the hall to D^r. Mainwaring Hammond, whom they had chosen principal. However, making way in, the vice-chancellor conducted Adams to the refectory and there admitted him. Afterwards D^r. Adams made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and aularians with a glass of wine. The principal's lodgings were locked up by D^r. Hammond. Mar. 3.

The grace of White Kennet of St. Edmund hall did pass by a majority in congregation after it had been denied thrice, because he had sent in a letter to a certain gent. wherein he told him, 8.

[1] [See the Proceedings against Wood in the Supplement to this Life.]

that such a college in Oxford was a debauched college, that they were all given to looseness, which deterred that gent. from sending his son to that house.[1] Mr. Kennet was then at Bicister very sick, having about ten days before gone to that place to see his wife that was before sick, and afterwards to bury her.

Mar. 16. The archbishop's order dated for the restoration of Mr. Prowse, chaplain of All Souls coll. to his chambers and commons, from which, for some years before, he had been unjustly deprived by the new warden.

New Coll. school flourishing extremely much under the tuition of Mr. James Badger, (for there were above 100 commoners besides choristers) and therefore the school not big enough to contain them, Mr. Badger obtained leave to translate his scholars to the old congregation house at St. Mary's, wherefore they were accordingly translated thither Apr. 18.

20. Swore off 100l. before the commissioners.

Apr. 12. Thursday in Easter week, Trinity college chapell was consecrated for a pious use. Between 8 and 9 in the morning met together those heads of houses, doctors and others, that were invited to the solemnity, in the president's lodgings of Trinity coll. and at 9, D^r. Hough, bishop of Oxford, who had a commission[2] from the bishop of Winchester, visitor of that college, went thence to the new chapell at the head of them; afterwards the beadles, then the president and vice-chancellor, and rest of the doctors. The Chapel door being opened, the bishop entered, kneeled down, and said something; and then in the choir kneeled down again; so at the altar. The president read the service, Mr. Fyfald the first lesson, and Mr. Harding the second. When service was done, D^r. Thomas Sykes one of the sen^r. fellows preached; which done, there was a sacrament, and an offering, the money of which was given to -- -- --

Afterwards[2] went to dinner in the hall, where the company was nobly entertained. The president D^r. Bathurst built the outside, which cost him 1700l. and the inside by benefactors.[3]

Apr. 18. Mr. -- -- -- Altham the sen^r. proctor quitted his place, and in his speech spoke very honourable of James Harrington of Ch. Ch. lately deceased, and as dishonourably of the historiographer of Oxford, by calling him *scurra* and *calumniator*, one that in his late book he published, spoke of the vices, and omitted the virtues of men, that he had Lynceus his eyes, prying and peeping as a spy. This was to please his dean D^r. Aldrich, then vice chancellor, who sat just behind him, and who before hand had taken part with the earl of Clarendon.

May. Mr. Davenant made surveyor general of the duty on salt.

We hear from Hereford, that the bishop of that see with his attendants went to Welby to deface an inscription on a monument erected in that church in memory of coll. Jo. Birch, the minister and churchwardens thinking some words thereon were not right for the church institution. The words were these 'In hopes of resurrection to eternal life here is deposited the 'body of col. John Birch, descended from a worthy family in Lancashire. As the dignity he 'arrived at in the field, and the esteem universally yielded him in the senate house exceeded 'the attainments of most, so they were but the moderate and just rewards of his courage and 'conduct, and fidelity, none who knew him denied him the character of asserting and vindi-'cating the laws and liberties of his country in war, promoting it's welfare and prosperity in 'peace. He was born the 7th. of Apr. 1616, and died a member of the honourable house of 'commons, being a burgess for Welby, May 10. 1691.'——The colonel's nephew designes to bring an action against the bishop for defacing it.

June 16. Saturday, at 9 at night, I received a subpœna from two of the servants of Mag. coll. to ap-

[1] [The visitor had been applied to, to officiate on this occasion, but was prevented by business of a public nature at Westminster. See his Letter to the president in Warton's *Life of Dr. Bathurst*, 1761, p. 73.]

[2] Supple, *they*. W. & H.

[3] [The furniture and decorations of the inside were defrayed from large collections solicited by Dr. Bathurst from many persons of the first rank. In one of his letters on this subject he says: 'I have contributed my share for finishing the outward bulke, as walls, roofe, windowes &c. more than I am well able. For the inward and ornamentall part, as the wainscott, seats, skreen, marble, free-worke, &c. we must be faine to sollicite.'—See Warton's *Life of Bathurst*, p. 67.]

pear in the court of Common Pleas in Westminster, on the 20th of the same month being Wednesday, to swear to such things, as should be there proposed.

Tuesday, I went to London with Dr. Thomas Bayly of Mag. coll. June 19.

Wednesday, a trial in the court of Common pleas at Westminster between the hours of 9 and 1, between James duke of Ormond, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and the president and fellows of Mag. coll. concerning the right of nomination, of the principality of Mag. hall. The duke challenged it as his by prescription, because he and his predecessors, chancellors of the university, have had the nomination of the principal thereof, from queen Elizabeth's reign (when Robert earl of Leicester was chancellor of the university) to his time. The president and fellows of Mag. coll. they claimed the nomination, because the hall was theirs, and that the principal thereof pays rent to them, that it was originally built by the founder, and confirmed and enlarged by the coll. But the jury, Oxfordshire men, granted it to the duke merely by prescription *tempus immemoriale*. I then gave oath that the register of elections of Mag. coll. marked A. was the register that belonged to that coll. that the site of Mag. coll. containing Magd. hall was situated on the East side of town ditch. 20.

I returned from London in the company of a little poor thing, sir Lacy Osbaldeston.[1] 23.

I went to Astrop wells, took up my lodgings at Wm. Upton's at King's Sutton near thereunto, and continued there till the 15th of Aug. 12s. for my carriage backwards and forwards, and 5l. for my being there: 4s. 6d. I gave for my lodgings per week. July 10.

Edw. Wells, M. A. student of Ch. Ch. spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell being his obitual day in Ch. Ch. publick refectory before dinner, and at dinner time the dean and canons dined there, and the dean entertained all the hall with venison. This speech was founded by John Cross apothecary, one of the executors of the said Dr. Fell.

Sam. Thurston chose town clerk, who had 7 votes more than -- -- -- Slatford, by the endeavour of James earl of Abington, who got several country gent. that were of the house to give votes for the said Thurston. The commons enraged at it spoke vilely of the earl of Abington, and his son, called them Jacobites. He laid in town that night, went next day to the bishop's lodgings at Mag. coll. in the company of one or two constables to prevent abuses. 21.

About 1 or 2 in the morning Mag. hall plate was stole, the thieves broke open Mag. coll. gate leading into the grove, and then by force wrenched open a bar out of the window of the buttery. Aug. 17.

Upon Dr. Edwards's return from his attendance on the queen as chaplain, about the middle of Oct. reports that the queen had given order that a copy of ATHENÆ ET FASTI OXON. be new bound and she will read it; so he told Dr. Charlett. Oc.

Dr. Edwards served his month of Sept. and told me, that the queen ordered Dr. Edw. Stanley, clerk of the closet to buy for her ATHEN. ET FASTI OXON. which he did, and saw it lay in the closet.

Dr. Aldrich retook his place of vice-chancellor, which is the 3d. year: In his speech he spoke

[1] [It appears that Sr. L. O. had taken some liberties with Mr. A. W. and endeavoured to turn him into ridicule on account (as Mr. Wood expresses it, in a letter which he soon after sent him) of a growing infirmity. This letter is preserved among Mr. Ballard's collection in the Bodleian library, (vol. xiv. p. 19.) and is now given.

'Nothing but an implacable enmity to immorality and foolery, and a zeale of discountenancing vanity, hath mov'd me now to let y^u know y^r unworthiness by imposing upon a generous person, and making him a ridicule to the company y^u were lately in, because of his then growing infirmity; whereas on the contrary y^u should have had a mind suitable to y^r honor and greatness, of comforting and pittying him; for according to ye common maxime—*the greater the person is, the less harme there should be in him.*

Al persons y^t pretend to prudence will understand their company before they enter into free discourse, but y^u, like a vain man, either out of a high conceit of y^r flashy parts, or to make y^r self the *Merry Andrew* of the company did venter upon a person freely to expose him to scorne to ye societie, and to make him a poore and senseless thing.

Y^u have been bred an academian in the New Inn, and afterwards, as I have heard, in the inns of court, and in short time one of y^r issue is like to make y^u a grandfather, and so consequently to number y^u among the old gentlemen; and therefore consider, y^t seeing y^u have had a just education, and are arriv'd in years, y^u play not the coxcomb any longer, least a glove be throwne to y^u, y^r noddle broke, or y^r plump podex kickt into a jelly.

Farewell, be civil and sober, and henceforth think not y^t all are fools or poor things y^t are not B^rs. (Baronets).

For S^r. Lacey Osbalston Baronet,
To be left at Mr. Blagrave's house
in S. Ebbes parish, Oxon.
p^r to Oxon.
9 July 1694.

against hatts turned up on one side, and after the speech, he dissolved the convocation; but D^r. Jane went to him, and put him in mind of nominating the vice-chancellors and swearing them, which was done. *O mirum!*

Nov. 8. The visitation day of the publick library; Mr. Geor. Smalridge spoke a speech in schola linguarum, in laudem Bodlei.

D^r. Sloan chose physician to Christ's hospital.

This hard winter of 1694 hath strangely indisposed my body, and caused a weakness in my left leg, and some inkling of a cramp in my left thigh, when I turned in my bed.

An. { *Dom.* 1695. / *7 Gul.* III.

Jan. 24. Sam. Conant, B. D. rector of -- -- -- in Dorsetshire, was elected rector of Exeter college by 5 votes only, the other 7 fellows would not give votes, because they had before elected Mr. ---- Paynter.

27. Mr. Tho. Tanner entered his place of chaplain of All Souls coll.

28. Monday, 3 hackney coaches containing the vice-chancellor, some heads of houses, the proctors, orator, and servants went to London to present their address of condolement to the king, and books of verses on the death of the queen.

31. Thursday they were presented to the king at Kensington with an address of condolement for the loss of his queen, which, while reading, caused tears to stand in his eyes; he gave the vice-chancellor thanks, and the doctors with him, and told them, he would stand their friend, &c. 200 copies were given amongst the nobility at London, and elsewhere, one was presented to the king in a purple cover.

Feb. 2. St. Giles's bells rang all night and a bonfire made against Bridewell-gate for joy, that Slatford hath carried the town clerkship from Thurston.

4. -- -- -- Slatford town clerk sworn. Bonfire in town ditch against alderman Wright's door, another against the George inn in Mag. parish, St. Michael's bells rung.

Mr. Congreve rec^d. a gratuity of 100l. from his majesty for an accurate poem, which he wrote on the death of the queen.

Egg Saturday and Candlemas day, the sermon at St. Mary's, where one vice-chanc. sat, and at the same a presentation of determining bachelors in the convocation, where D^r. Halton sat; few bachelors presented, one of 10 of Wadham coll. one of five of Hert. hall. The rest are afterwards to come to save charges.

Shrove Monday, the university verses on the death of the queen were published at Oxford.

The judges in Westminster Hall gave their opinion in the case between the B^p. of Exon and D^r. Bury, that they could not give any farther judgement in the case, because the house of lords had reversed the former judgement.

Mar. 23. With Mr. J. Ecc. at the house next the Half moon. Two swearing and laughing women, he sweared and laughed with them.

May 21. At the hither end of Magd. bridge came out of the hole behind it, and the new herb-house, one -- -- -- Barskdale, and told me I had abused his grandfather, and followed muttering, till I came to Magd. college corner: I was feign to hold up my cudgell at him.

28. With the assessor D^r. Gardiner, and put him in mind of the act of parliament, and that I am restored to my gown, and liberty of suffrage in convocation; he told me, he wished me no harm.

June 7. I put the printed act of parliament into the hands of the assessor D^r. Gardiner in open court, and told him in the presence of the registers and Mr. Smith of St. John's, that I am restored to the university by virtue of the act, and left it in his hands. He told me that 'twas fit my kinsman Mr. Wood should have done such a thing.

[a] Quære if not *Pro Vice Cancellore*. Sed sic MS. W. & H.

Mr. R. Gorges told me at Port's tavern, that the duke of Brandenburgh had lately sent Dr. Wallis a medal for decyphering certain letters. July 29.

Dr. Rob. Gorges, who had been in Oxford 3 weeks before, read part of the 2d. volume of Athenæ, and admiring at the industry and curiosity of the author, then told Dr. Charlett, that he had rather displease half the university than displease the said author. Aug. 3.

About the beginning of Augt 4th. or 5th. Mr. Tanner of All Souls told me, that -- -- -- Codrington of All Souls, who was captain of foot at the siege of Namur, did signal service in the taking the town of Namur, for which he was rewarded with a captainship of the guards, worth about 500 l. per annum.

Dr. Gardiner of All Souls died.

In this month died -- -- -- Bouchier, son and heir of Dr. Tho. Bouchier, died at Witney of the small pox being newly elected a poor child. Some look upon this as a great judgement for his covetousness and grinding of the poor.

In this month the plastering of the high altar of New coll. was pulled down, and old broken statues discovered.

After my return from Weston, Sept. 11. I met with Edm. Gibson of Queen's coll. soon after, who told me he had been at Norwich, and was with bishop Moor, who told him that he had read over my book with great delight and pleasure, and he would read it over again.

Friday, Mr. Tho. Rowney who stood to be burgess of Oxford, entertained his voters, and cost him 20 l. and they went away civilly. Recorder Wright entertained his men in his back-side on Monday following, and being drunk, wandered about the city, broke windows, and abused many, went to Tho. Rowney's house, and hooted there. He came, and hooted with them, then went to Taylor the new mayor, and Wood the old mayor, and made a disturbance at their doors. These are the fanatical, or factious party, and shew what they will do, when they are in authority. They broke the windows of Mr. Evans, a gent. in Magd. parish, who hath a bayliff's place in the house, and is a great stickler for the loyal partie: they broke the windows of Howes, a taylor in Hallywell, upon the same account. This riot being mostly provoked by the town-clerk Slatford, who had formerly obtained his place by the endeavours of Wright, recorder, was bound over to the session. Sept. 20.

Thanksgiving day, Mr. Zinzan of St. John's preached at St. Mary's in the morning, there was before vocal musick from the organ gallery. 22.

Wednesday, dined with Dr. Charlett, Gandy, Creech, and one Harbin, a clergyman, and a Cambridge man by education, sometime chaplain to Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely, but a nonjuror, and in a lay habit. He was desirous to see me, so Dr. Charlett sent for me, he complimented me much, and told me of several matters in his book. 25.

With Mr. Tanner, to let me know when lord Clarendon comes to town. Oct. 3.

Wednesday, at 8 in the morning, I was with the earl of Clarendon at Dr. Turner's lodgings, and there I began to rip up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me against all law, 9.

* George. W. & H.

* Things done by Henry earl of Clarendon to ruin the author and his cause.

1. His dashing and scoring out of the original copies several matters relating to his father without any authority, which, if they had stood, he could not have pretence to go to law; he disarmes the author, then fights with him naked—he takes away his papers, and then bids him plead—he cuts out his tongue, and then bids him speake.

2. He endeavoured to set sir William Glynn on his back.

3. He entertained two proctors contrary to the custome, purposely to put Mr. Wood to charge, knowing well that by his greatness and money he should overcome him—he got Dr. Levet to rake and scrape up witnesses to augment the charge, because every witness that is taken and sworn, money is to be given to the register, apparator, &c.

4. He returned Mr. Wood's submission which he had sent to him, to ruin his cause, when his proctor put in a plea to make the opposite partie prove that he was author of Ath. et Fast. Oxon.

5. He recalled a *Habeas Corpus*, in the time of vacation, contrary to all custome.

6. He very readily put his name into the gazet for an infamous libeller, without naming the libells what they were.

And, after all this, the author is to submit to what he hath said, and be made a tool to recover the credit of a person that hath been banished 28 years, and dead 20.

Things done by the author to please his lordship Henry earl of Clarendon.

1. The author freely and readily communicated that part of the copy in the 2d. part of Ath. et Fast. Oxon. which concerned Edward earl of Clarendon his father before it went to the press; he blotted out many things, which if they had stood, there would have been no pretence to go to law.

that no abuse could be made against his father, because he was capable of no law to vindicate him, first not in Westminster Hall, because he had been dead several years, and not in any court elsewhere civil or canon, because he had been banished; whereupon he said, that though he was banished in person, yet they did not banish him in honour. Company came in, and stopped our farther progress. I told him, he had gotten from me more money than I should get again in 5 or 6 years, for I earned but 2*d.* per diem. I told him, I am restored from my banishment, by virtue of the late act of parliament; he said not, but I was excepted. I told him all matter of libels was excepted. He said not, but talked after a rambling way.

Oct. 9. Wednesday, at night, the writings past and sealed between me, and Mr. Tho. Rowney, concerning the Fleur de Luce annuity, 30 l. per annum, to commence from 24 June, yet the writings were dated 20th. Sept.

10. Thursday, Oxford feast, Mr. Stephens of Merton coll. preached.

12. With S^r. Tanner of All Souls, at Binsey chapel, where, in the porch, I read and told him the whole history of St. Frideswide, and the antiquity of that chapel; thence to Godstow, where I told him the antiquities of that place, and all matter of lady Edyve and Rosamond, so eat a dish of fish, and went through part of Wolvercote home.

14. Birth day of King James 2^d. meeting of the Jacobites at Mrs Harding's house near Hollywell church; musick there, and ringing of bells in the church.

24. Badger the scholemaster was married, so he hath '-- -- -- -- -- New college & the school, married Pointer's daughter.

Nov. 1. Early in the morning I shifted my shirt, and after that all my wearing apparell, but by twelve finding an alteration in me, I was resolved to walk it out, so at one of the clock I went to Bayworth, and returning exceeding weary; I went to bed at 8 of the clock, but between 1 and 2 the next, after I had slept four hours, I fell a vomiting, and was very uneasy for 3 hours, at length drinking a spoonful or two of cherry brandy, it put me into a sleep, and sleep I did near three or four hours; about 10 I rose and was hungry, but putting on my cloaths without warming I fell to vomiting again, and so continued till 2 or 3 in the afternoon, then slept 2 hours and seemed well, but my urine all the while was as red as blood.

I set these things down to prevent the like for the future by shifting.

11. Monday, visitation of the library, and Mr. -- -- -- Pelling of Ch. Ch. made the speech in Schola linguarum in laudem Tho. Bodley; this was to be done on the 8th day, but because the king was to be entertained the next day, 'twas deferred till 11th. Note the 8th of Nov. is the visitation day, but because the king was to come in the next day, it was deferred till Monday 11th, and from thence deferred till Thursday the 14.

Let. dated 12 Nov. D^r. Wilson bishop of Limerick is dead, so another letter dated Nov. 14.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

" In a few days after the seizure above mentioned (Nov. 1.) occasioned probably, by his put-
" ting on damp cloaths, Mr. A. Wood's disorder, which was a suppression of urine, increased to

2. He appeared in the vice-chancellor's court, which he might have refused, if he had so pleased, but because he had a mind to please the said earl, he therefore did appeare, thinking to obtain his favour, but you see what the event is.

3. He sent a submission to the said earl, to have it put into the term catalogues, gazette, &c, but he returned it to the court, to ruin the plea that the author's proctor put in to make the opposite party prove that he was author of the book.

4. He sent a letter with a printed epistle to the said earl for an accommodation, and for putting an end to the controversy, but he returned it to the court to ruin his cause. The epistle contained the character of the retired life of the author, which, one would think, would have mollified the court.

5. He dealt freely and generously with the said earl and his party for an accommodation &c. but his generosity was returned upon him, to ruin his cause.

6. He speaks honourably of the said earl of Clarendon in his 2^d. vol. of Ath. et Fasti Oxon. p. 808. and of his father, p. 288. (Fasti Oxon. vol. 2. col. 13. edit. 2. Athenæ Oxon. vol. 2. col. 530. edit. 2.)

7. He procured an *Habeas Corpus* to prolong the suit, that he might gain time to make his peace.

He denied the translation of the matter to Westm. Hall, purposely to please him.

From a loose paper, in the hand writing of Mr. A. Wood in bib. Bodl. MS. *Tanner*, 456. W. & H.

' Sic.

" a violent degree. It was some time before he could be persuaded to apprehend any danger, " and he retired to his chamber to avoid the remonstrances of his friends on this account, ob- " stinately persisting in his fancied safety. With some difficulty his intimate acquaintance " D^r. Charlett, master of University college, got access to him, and, after convincing him of the " danger of his situation, advised him to digest his numerous papers and to prepare for his dis- " solution. What passed in this conference we are told in a letter from D^r. Charlett to arch- " bishop Tenison, which is printed by Mr. Hearne in *Johannis Glastoniensis Chronica*, vol. 2. " p. 455.

Univ. Coll. Dec. 1. 95.

" Having been absent some days [1] from this place, I crave leave now to give your grace an " account of our laborious antiquary, Mr. Anthony à Wood. Having missed him for several " days, (more particularly because he had left several queries with me to answer, which I knew " he very impatiently desired) upon enquiry, I was surprized to hear, that he lay a dying of a " total suppression of urine. Immediately I sent to see him, which was the 22^d. Nov. His " relations sent me word, there were no hopes of his recovery, being the eleventh day, but that " he apprehended no danger, was very froward that they durst not speak to him, that therefore " they did very much beseech me to come to him, being the only person they could think on, " that probably he would hearken to. I was very sensible of the difficulty, but having been " so long and familiarly acquainted, I thought myself obliged to go without delay. His rela- " tions ventured to leave his doors unlocked, so I got up into his room, which he never let me " see before. At first sight, poor man, he fell into a fit of trembling, and disorder of mind, as " great as possible. I spoke all the comfortable words to him, and complained that he would " not send for me. After he had composed himself, I then began to be plain with him. He " was very unwilling to believe any thing of it, insisting that he was very well, and would " come to see me at night. I was forced to debate the point with him, till at last, upon men- " tioning a parallel case of a common acquaintance with whom I was conversant every day, he " yielded and said, *The Lord's will must be done. What would you have me do?* I desired him " not to loose a minute in vain complaints and remonstrances, but to proceed directly to settle " his papers, that were so numerous and confused. He then asked *Who he could trust?* I ad-

[1] [Mr. Tanner's Letter to Dr Charlett concerning Mr Wood's last illness, &c. from Ballard's MSS. in the Bodleian, vol. iv, N°. 15.

Hon'd Master,

Yesterday at dinner-time Mr Wood sent for me; when I came, I found Mr Martin and Mr Bisse of Wadh. with him, who had (with much ado) prevail'd upon him to set about looking over his papers, so to work we went, and continued tumbling and separating some of his MSS till it was dark. We also work'd upon him so far as to sign and declare that sheet of paper, which he had drawn up the day before, and call'd it his will; for fear he should not live till night. He had a very bad night of it last night, being much troubled with vomiting. This morning we three were with him again, and Mr Martin bringing a form of will, that had been drawn up by judge Holloway, we writt his will over again as near as we could in form of law. He has given to the university to be reposited in the musæum Ashmol. all his MSS. not only those of his own collection, but also all others which he has in his possession, except some few of Dr Langbain's Miscellanea which he is willing should go to the publick library. He has also given all his printed books and pamphlets to the said musæum which are not there already. This benefaction will not perhaps be so much valued by the university as it ought to be, because it comes from Antony Wood; but truly it is a most noble gift, his collection of MSS being invaluable, and his printed books most of them not to be found in town. And that the university may not be defranded of his treasure by his relations, he was willing this article should be inserted. 'Item, I will and desire that all my books, pamphlets and papers both printed and MSS. be immediately after my decease delivered by my executrixes into the custody of Dr Arthur Charlett, Mr Bisse of Wadham coll. and Mr Tanner of All Souls, or any two of them, to be dispos'd by them according to this my last will and testament.' So that I could wish you were in town, for fear any disturbance should be made by his relations about them; but Mr Bisse and I will endeavour to secure them as well as we can. He has conjur'd us to look over all his MSS. before they are expos'd to the public view, to see that there (are) no loose foolish papers in them, that may injure his memory. Merton college people are mighty officious, sending him notes and paying him visits, either in hopes to suppress any thing that he has writ (as they falsly imagine) to the scandal of their college, or else to prevail with him to give something to their library. He seems to be very sensible that his time is short, tho' truly he spends his spirits more in setting his papers in order, than in providing for another world. He is very charitible, forgiving every body and desiring all to forgive him; he talk'd a great while this evening with his sister, with whom (he had) been so long at variance.

Mr Swall is in town: he came last night with Mr Bas. Kenner.

The meeting about Mr Bingham is tomorrow morning at nine of the clock.

I am,
Rev'd Sir,
Your most oblig'd
obedient servant,
Thom. Tanner.

All Souls coll. Oxon.
Nov. 24, 1695.

Mr Wood in his will professes himself a member of the Church of England, and intends to die in the communion of it.

[These for the honored Dr Arthur Charlett.]

" vised him to Mr. Tanner of All Souls, for whose fidelity I could be responsible. His answer " was, *He thought so too, and that he would in this and in all other particulars follow my advice,* " promising me immediately to set about his will, and prepare for the sacrament the next day, " he having otherwise resolved to receive on Christmas day. I was extremely glad to find him " in so good a temper, and having discoursed him about several things, I told him I never " expected to see him again, and therefore took my last farewel, telling him that I should hear " constantly by Mr. Tanner.

" After I came home I repeated all that I had said in a long letter to him, being somewhat " jealous of him, and sent it by Mr. Tanner.

" He kept his word punctually, and immediately sent to a very good man, his confident, to " pray with him, appointing his hours, received the sacrament next morning very devoutly, " made his will, went into his study with his two friends Mr. Bisse and Mr. Tanner, to sort " that vast multitude of papers, notes, letters —— about two bushels full he ordered for the " fire, to be lighted as he was expiring, which was accordingly done, he expressing both his " knowledge and approbation of what was done by throwing out his hands. He was a very " strong, lusty man, aged [1] 65 years. He was 22 hours a dying. God Almighty spared him " so long, that he had his senses entire and full time to settle all his concerns to his content, " having writ the most minute particular under his hand about his funeral. He has given his " books and papers to the university, to be placed next his friend sir W. Dugdale's MSS. which " are very valuable to any of his own temper. His more private papers he has ordered not to be " opened these seven years, and has placed them in the custody of Mr. Bisse and Mr. Tanner, " of whose care I am told he makes me overseer. The continuation of his ATHENÆ OXON. in " two fol. which he had carried on to the 19th of October last (Dr. Merret and Dudley Loftus " being the two last) he gave the day before he died with great ceremony to Mr. Tanner for " his sole use, without any restrictions. His behaviour was very well during his illness, " was very patient and quiet, especially towards the latter end, he asked pardon of all that he " had injured, and desired the prayers of all the publick congregations. The last night he was " very decently buried, all the particulars were prescribed by himself. He has given great " charge to burn any loose reflecting notes. I beg your grace's pardon for this long hasty " letter and crave leave to remain

" May it please your grace,
" your grace's
" most obedient and most
" dutiful servant,
" AR. CHARLETT.

U. C.
Dec. 1. 95.

" SUCH was the last sickness of Mr. Anthony à Wood, which put an end to a life of sixty " three years, of which near forty nine were spent in a continued pursuit of the venerable " remains of antiquity, and in preserving them for the use of posterity. The large volumes he " published, together with the collection of curious papers in MSS. which he left, by his will, " to the place of his education, are indisputable proofs of his abilities, industry, and care. " The singularity which appears in the stile of his compositions, frequently the subject of ridi- " cule to modern refinement, should rather be placed to the fault of those times, in which he " imbibed the rudiments of learning, when uncouth phraseology was the prevailing taste, and " to that recluse way of life which disabled him from correcting it afterwards, by enjoying the " benefit of improved conversation. Contented with a moderate, it might be said, a narrow in-

[1] According to his monument in St. John Baptist's church, Oxford, he died in his 64th year, Nov. 28. 1695. The preface to the spurious (or second) edition of his ATHENÆ OXON. says Nov. 29. 1695. But if we follow his own account of the time of his birth he died in the 63d. or grand climacterical year of his age: for he tells us in his *Diary* that he was born on Dec. 7. 1632. HEARNE.

" come, he was indefatigable in the pursuit of truth, and fearless of danger when employed in " delivering it to future times. He lived in the practice of strict integrity and justice, and " died with a pious resignation to the divine will, and a sincere repentance of those errors, into " which the infirmity of his nature had betrayed him.

" He was attended to the grave by his most intimate friends, and buried in the ante-chapel " of the church of St. John Baptist de Merton in Oxford. In a short time after his decease, a " small neat monument was erected to his memory by Thomas Rowney, esq. containing this " short but comprehensive epitaph.

H. S. E.
ANTONIUS WOOD
ANTIQUARIUS.
Ob. 28. Nov. Anno
1695. ÆTAT. 64.

" There was no occasion, indeed, for a pompous detail of his merits in this memorial, since " his works afford sufficient testimony to his character. The university must for ever remem- " ber with esteem that son who has done so much for her credit, in an ample history of her " antiquity and magnificence; nor will his labours ever be forgotten, which have so much " alleviated those of succeeding writers, and for which the historian, the lover of antiquity, " and especially the biographer have the greatest reason to venerate his memory." WARTON and HUDDESFORD.

APPENDIX

TO

THE LIFE OF ANTHONY À WOOD.

No. I.

HEARNE'S ACCOUNT OF WOOD.

(From a manuscript in his own hand-writing in the Bodleian Library, among Dr. Rawlinson's collection. B. 246, *entitled "Historical collections relating to England, made in the years* 1700, 1701," *page* 267, *&c.)*

ANTHONY A WOOD was the son of Thomas Wood, alias à Wood or Awood, bach. of arts and of the civil law of the university of Oxon, by Maria la Petite, commonly called Pettie, his wife (descended from a gentile and ancient family in the county of Oxon). He was borne in the yeare 1631, in the parish of St. Joh. Bapt. in an house opposite to the forefront of Mert. coll. within the said university of Oxon. And after he had been educated in grammaticals, became student of Mert. col. where he took his master of arts degree. But his genius being naturally addicted to the study of Eng. histories and antiquities, he closely applied himself to this kind of learning, omitting Philosophical studies as hardly useful to him in searching into ancient writings relating to the antiquities of the English nation: yet finding that divers things might be inserted in old Philosophical MSS. which might in a great measure serve to give the character of a person, or to point out divers things pertaining to the illustration of any place, he so farre dwelt upon them, as he perceived might be thus serviceable to him. After he had made a great progresse in these studies, he was for some time at a stand, which way might be most necessary and convenient for him to exercise his faculty for the publick good. At last he found nothing would be more acceptable and beneficial than the illustration of the antiquities of his MOTHER the university of Oxon. Immediately therefore he set about so useful a worke, by going over all the colleges, and other public places, and with great diligence collecting all inscriptions, both sepulchral and fenestral, together with the founders, insigns and monuments, which seemed most obnoxious to the injuries of time. This being done, he had thoughts of perusing the histories which had been written of the university in general, or of any house in particular, and to have published them with his illustrations and emendations. But his collections encreasing daily to a large bulke, he changed his mind, and was resolved to write, himself, an entire history. Which after abundance more of pains, he did, in the English tongue, which being very acceptable to the heads of the university, they got it with the author's leave to be translated into Latin (the principal curator whereof was bishop Fell) which was so published with this title—*Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis duobus voll. comprehensæ*, Oxon, 1674: fol. What paines he tooke in composing this excellent worke, you may see at large in the preface to the reader. Our author designed had he lived to have printed the English copy, to have added thereto the antiquities of the city of Oxon also, and, as in his said antiquities he above once insinuates, to have compiled the history and antiquities of his own college Merton: but another worke hindred him, namely ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *or an exact*

history of all the writers and bishops, who have had their education in the most ancient and famous univers. of Oxon. from the fifteenth year of King Henry VII. *Dom* 1500, *to the end of the year* 1690, &c. *To which are added, The* FASTI *or annals of the said university, for the same time:* Printed at Lond. in two large folios, 1691. In which worke, for the safer conduct of the author, in describing and characterizing of persons so different in their stations and judgments, he endeavoured to secure himself against calumny, and also from giving just offence, by holding a commerce of letters with three sorts of men, viz. those of the church of England, some of which were very communicative; and took much pains in searching and collecting from the registers of their respective cathedrals and other churches, for the use and satisfaction of our author: 'though he professes himself 'sorry', that he had too much cause to say, that had he found more of such publick spirited men, his work had been proportionably more perfect, especially as to the authors of the church of England. The same might be said of the second sort, the nonconformists, from one or two of which, of learning and candour, the author was much informed. But the generality of this sort of men, whilst under a cloud of persecution, as they call it, were very shie and jealous of imparting what was enquired concerning their writers, not knowing what use might be made of such communications to their disadvantage. If therefore what is said of their writers, seem less satisfactory, the author is not to be blamed, having been forced to be silent of some of their writers, or else to use testimonies of them from those of another perswasion. The third and last sort were the Roman Catholicks, who were always very willing to communicate to the author whatsoever they knew of their writers in this worke: though the distance, and several other circumstances might have dispensed with them from any such correspondence. However it be, the worke is of great use, and as perfect as could be expected, our author being the first, after the ancient discoveries of Boston and Leland, who made any attempt towards so very desireable a worke. His diligence was very singular in the carrying it on; for he not onely consulted all the registers relating to the university, but all other writings and records, MS and printed, whether in the Bodleian, Norfolk[1] or Cottonian libraries, whether in the Tower, Exchequer, Paper office, or elsewhere, that could give him any notice of these authors, or let him into the true knowledge of their lives, preferments, and writings. The registers of the ancient churches, and cathedrals were diligently consulted; the wills of the deceased persons were at the prerogative office examined; the windows of churches, epitaphs and inscriptions, were searched; the genealogy of the authors at the Herald's office was enquired into; and no method was unattempted which could contribute to a true history of these writers, or ascertaine the least date and circumstance of their lives. Which extraordinary care and unwearied industry was undertaken without any other motive than a love to truth, and without any other prospect, than the benefit of posterity. But so it was, that the author having spoken some displeasing words of Edward, earl of Clarendon in it, was for that reason expelled the university. In the month of August 1654, Mr Roger Dodsworth, the Yorkeshire antiquarie died; after whose death my lord Fairfax, who had been a great encourager of, and patron to, the said industrious and unwearied Mr. Dodsworth in his study of antiquities, took into his possession not onely all the old manuscripts which he had obtained from several hands, but also all his proper collections which he had written from MSS, leiger books, evidences in the tower at Yorke, in the custody of many gentlemen, not onely in Yorksh. but other Northern counties, and also his collections of monumental and fenestral inscriptions, &c. which being done, he communicated them to D^r^. Nat. Johnson, a physit. of Yorksh. with hopes that he would extract from them, and make a compleat booke of antiquities of the West-riding of Yorksh. When the said lord Fairfax died, he bequeathed the said old MSS and collections (which last amounted to 122 volumes at least) to the publicke library in Oxon. but were not conveyed thither till June 1673; which being then a wet season, most

[1] In his Epistle to the reader.

[2] [This collection, both printed and manuscript, was given to the Royal Society, and is now preserved in the library of that institution.]

of them took wet, and had it not been for Mr. Wood (whom we are now upon) who with much ado obtained leave of the then vice chan. to have them conveyed into the muniment roome in the schoole tower, purposely to dry them on the leads adjoyning, which cost him a month's time to do it, they had been utterly spoyled. Anno 1673, was published by Mr. (afterwards sir) William Dugdale the third vol. of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. Some time before the publication whereof Mr Dugdale desired M^r^. Wood, that if in his searches towards the work of *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* he could meet with any materials towards the completion of the said third volume of *Mon. Anglic.* he would by all means help him to them. Whereupon for the great respect he had to the author, and such a noble worke as that was, he soon after sent him copies of many evidences; as first those four inserted in p. 11, concerning Wallingford. Secondly eleven others in p. 13, 14, 15, concerning Littlemore nunnery within the precincts of Sandford in Oxfordshire, which by a mistake sir William hath added to Sandford in Berkshire. Thirdly, three copies of charters in p. 18, concerning the hermitage of Musswell in the parish of Piddington, Oxfordshire. Fourthly, four copies in p. 30, 31, concerning Horkesley a cell to the abbey of Tefford. Fifthly, the six copies mentioned in p. 55, 56, 57, concerning the prioly of Cold Norton in Oxonsh. Sixthly, the twelve copies in p. 62, 63, 64, concerning the lands belonging to the Kt. Templers of Sandford, near to, and in the county of Oxon, which he transcribed from a leiger book containing all the evidences belonging to the preceptory of Sandford; near which place was the nunnery of Littlemore before mentioned situated. The said leiger book, which was then Mr Wood's proper book, is now in bibl. Bodl. Seventhly, that copy in p. 77 b, concerning Otteham priory. Eighthly, those copies of charters in p. 83, 84, 85, concerning the hospital of Brackley in Northamptonsh. Ninthly, that charter in p. 96 a, concerning the hospital of Ginges in Essex, otherwise called Gynge-Monteygney. Tenthly, that large charter concerning the priory of Newington-Longaville in Bucks [p. iii] and others. After he the said William had finished and printed the three tomes of his 'History of the Baronage of England,' he sent copies of them to Mr Wood, with an earnest desire that he would peruse, correct and add to them what he could obtain from record or other authorities. Whereupon spending a whole long vacation in that matter, he drew up at least sixteen sheets of corrections, but more additions; which being sent to sir William, he remitted a good part of them into the margin of a copy of large paper of the said three tomes. Mr Wood was a person who delighted to converse more with the dead than with the living, and was, as it were, dead to the world, and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He was so great an admirer of a solitary and private life, that he frequented no assemblies of the said university, had no companion at bed or at board, in his studies, walks or journies, nor held communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits: and truly, all things considered, he was but a degree different from an Ascetick, as spending all or most of his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing or contemplation. So that in truth the before mentioned Herculean work the ATHENÆ had been more proper for a head or fellow of a college or for a publick professor or officer of the university to have undertaken and consummated, than the author, who never enjoyed any place or office therein, or could justly say he had eaten the bread of any founder. He was equally regardless of envy or fame, out of his great love to truth, and therefore 'twas no wonder he tooke such a liberty of speech as most other authors, out of prudence, cunning or designe have usually declined. And indeed as to his language he used such words as were suitable to his profession. It is impossible to think that men who always converse with old authors, should not learn the dialect of their acquaintance. An antiquary retains an old word with as much religion as an old relick. And further since our author was ignorant of the rules of conversation, it is no wonder he uses so many severe reflections.

I have been told that it was usual with him for the most part to rise about 4 clock in the morning, and to eat hardly any thing till night, when after supper he would go into some bye ale-house in town, or else to one in some village neare, and there by himself take his pipe and pot. He was by the vulgar at least taken to be a Rom. Cath. and the author of

these matters, who hath a great respect for his memory, in his inquiries concerning him, could never hear any other report. Indeed he shews himself that way inclined in his ATHENÆ, and I have been told he received pensions from some of them, particularly from his great friend and acquaintance sir Ralph Sheldon of Beoly in Worcestershire, commonly called *Great Sheldon*. But this however I am apt to think proceeded not from any averseness to the church of England, but only from the encouragement he received from this party, more than he did from any Church of England man, in carrying on his great and tiresome work of ATHENÆ, for if you will believe what he himself says, and what I have often heard reported in Oxon, the greatest help he found from any one person in that university, was from Mr Andrew Allam, vice-principal of St. Edmund's hall, who died, to our author's great reluctancy, an. 1685. This ingenious retired and modest person helped him very much in the notitia of divers modern authors, whilst Mr Wood himself was day and night drudging in those more ancient; and therefore Mr Wood hath deservedly given an high character of Mr Allam. But so it is, that notwithstanding our author's great merits, he was but little regarded in the university, being observed to be more clownish than courteous, and always to go in an old antiquated dress. Indeed he was a meer scholar, and consequently must expect from the greatest number of men disrespect; but this notwithstanding, he was always a true lover of his mother the university, and did more for her, than others care to do that have received so liberally from her towards their maintenance, and have had greater advantages of doing good than he had. Yea, his affection was not at all alienated notwithstanding his being so hardly dealt with as to be expelled, which would have broke the hearts of some. But our author was of a most noble spirit, and little regarded whatever afflictions he lay under, whilst he was conscious to himself of doing nothing but what he could answer. At length after he had, by continual drudging, worne out his body, he left this world contentedly by a stoppage of his urine anno Dom. 1695, and was buried in the East corner of the North side of St. John's church adjoyning to Merton college: and in the wall is a small monument fixed with these words.

Antonius à Wood Antiquarius: 1695.

By his last will and testament he bequeathed (a great signe of his love to the university) to the Ashmolean museum, adjoining to the public library there, all his papers and MSS. as likewise all such printed books as were there wanting; which MSS. are in number 127 voll. amongst which are of Mr Wood's own writing and collection about 63 vol. Besides which, in the year 1692, the university bought of our author 25 MS voll.; which are very choice, and are now reposited in the Bodleian library; to which place he gave aslo Dr Langbain's MS collections containing in number 7.

To conclude; consider Mr Wood at his first entrance in the university, you shall find him an indefatigable student: after he had taken his degree consider him, and you will find his industry not only increased, but also directed to the intire good and honour of his mother: consider him after his expulsion, and you shall find him still of the same temper, having the same respect for her. In short, consider him in the whole course of his life, none was more studious, none more humble, none more virtuous.

No. II.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

(HEARNE, *Adami de Domeram Hist. de Glaston.* Vol. II. p. 731.)

E Registro curiæ prærogativæ Cant. extract.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Anthony Wood, Master of Arts of the university of Oxford, being sick in body, but of sound and perfect memory, do, this twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety five, make and ordain this my last will and testament (revoking all others by me formerly made) in manner and form following.

Imprimis, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who first gave it, (professing myself to die in the Communion of the Church of England) and my body to be buried in Merton college Church, deeper than ordinary, under, and as close to the wall (just as you enter in at the North on the left hand) as the place will permit, and I desire that there may be some little monument erected over my grave. Item, as touching the distribution of my worldly estate, I dispose of it as followeth. First, I give and bequeath to Anne and Frances Wood, the daughters of my late brother, Robert Wood, all the interest and share I have in the houses, gardens, and tennis court, situate, lying and being in the collegiate parish of St. John Baptist de Merton, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever; and in case they, the above-mentioned Anne and Frances Wood, should be willing to sell their share and proportion in the said houses, gardens, and tennis court, that then they shall be obliged to allow their brothers Thomas and Robert the first tender of it, provided that the said Thomas and Robert will give for the same as much as any other person. Item, I give and bequeath the principle and interest of the two bonds, (fifty pounds each) past betwixt me and my brother Robert Wood, to the abovementioned Anne and Frances Wood. Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Anne and Frances Wood, another bond of one hundred pounds, together with all interest from thence accruing, past betwixt me and my brother Christopher Wood (the interest of which was paid to the time of his death, after his death the interest was paid by his eldest son and heir Thomas Wood, and after the death of the said Thomas Wood 'twas paid by his brother Seymour Wood of London, oyleman, till he left off his trade). Item, I give and bequeath unto the above mentioned Anne and Frances Wood all other money, plate, jewells, linnen and cloaths, that I dye possessed of. Item, I give and bequeath unto Mary, the wife of William Hacket gent. all the network, that I am now possess'd of, and which was formerly left me by my mother Mary Wood. Item, I give and bequeath unto the University of Oxford, to be deposited in the Musæum Ashmolæanum, all MSS, of my own collection and writing, excepting such as are otherwise disposed of by me to the Bodleian Library. Also I give and bequeath to the Musæum before mentioned, all my other MSS. whatsoever, now in my possession. Item, I give to the said university all my printed books, pamphlets and papers, to be deposited in the Musæum, excepting such as are already in the Musæum. Item, I do will and desire, that all my books pamphlets and papers, both printed and MSS. be immediately after my decease delivered by my executrixes, hereafter mentioned, into the custody of Dr Arthur Charlet, and Mr James Biss of Wadham college, and Mr Thomas Tanner of All Souls college, or any two of them, to be disposed of by them, according to this my last will and testament. Item, I do hereby make, ordain, constitute and appoint my said nieces, Anne and Frances Wood, joint executors of this my last will and testament, to whom I give and bequeath all the rest of my

goods and chattels whatsoever, not herein mention'd. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Anthony Wood.

Signed, sealed and declared in the presence of } Nich'. Martin
The mark + of Jone Pinnack
The mark + of Jone Crawford

Probatum Londini fuit hujusmodi Testamentum vicesimo tertio die Mensis Januarii, anno Domini (stilo Angliæ) millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo quinto, coram venerabili et egregio viro, Domino Richardi Raines, Milite, Legum Doctore, Curiæ Prærogativæ Cantuariensis Magistro, Custode sive Commissario legitime constituto, Juramentis Annæ et Franciscæ Wood Executricum in dicto Testamento nominatarum. Quibus commissa fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti, de bene et fideliter administrando eadem, ad sancta Dei Evangelia (vigore Commissionis) juratis Ex.

R. C.

Henr. Farrant, Registrar.
Deputat.

No. III.

Hearne's Memoranda relating to Anthony a Wood.

Collected from his MSS Remarks and Collections preserved in the Bodleian library.

Anthony would not stoop to act contrary to honour as himself observes.

Anthony aim'd to be a despiser of riches, to live independent and not to be afraid to die. (Volume lxxxiii, page 119.)

I am told by one of the fellows of Merton college, that Mr. Ant. à Wood formerly us'd to frequent their common-room; but that a quarrel arising one night between some of the fellows, one of them, who thought himself very much abus'd, put some of the rest into the court; but when the day for deciding the matter came, there wanted sufficient evidence. At last Mr. Wood having been in company all the time the quarrel lasted, and put down the whole in writing, gave a full relation, wch appear'd so clear for the plaintiff, that immediate satisfaction was commanded to be given. This was so much resented that Mr. Wood was afterwards expell'd the comon room, and his company avoyded as an observing person, and not fit to be present where matters of moment were discussed.' (iii. 79.)

I have been told by B^p^ Tanner, that no one was more ready to correct his mistakes than Mr. Anth. à Wood, and that he was alway well pleased, when he was shew'd them. Once one told him 'Mr Wood, I have found two or three mistakes in your book.' 'Have you so,' said Mr Wood, 'I thank you, but I have found three or fourscore to them.' (cxliii. 157.)

Any papers of Mr. Wood's now (January 13. 1734) begin to be valuable, tho' a great many slighted him when he was alive. (cxliv, 14.)

Mr Robt Wood told me yesterday (June 11, 1729) that his uncle Anth. Wood was a wonderful pryer, that he used to go out by himself in by-places, wore his hat over his eyes, seem'd to take notice of nothing and to know nothing, and yet he took notice of every thing and knew every thing. (cxxi, 95.)

Yesterday (June 7. 1727) M^r^. Benj. Cole told me, that he was very well acquainted with Mr Anth. à Wood, and used to be often at his lodgings. He said Anth. put a great confidence in

him, and would order him several times to unlock his drawer, and take money out for him. He said Anthony was a very passionate man, but when out of his passion, he would be very pleasant and good humour'd. He said Anthony in his passion would swear very much. He said he bound books for Anthony (for this Cole was originally a book-binder) and that Anthony would once have had him work upon a Sunday, a copy of his ATHENÆ being in hast to be bound for the duke of Ormond, but Cole refus'd this upon any account. Mr Cole said Anthony could (when he pleased) hear very well, tho' he pretended to be very deaf always, and that he hath seen him several times walking under S^t^. Marie's spire and at some other places, when they have been ringing, on purpose to hear the bells, w^ch^ (it seems) he mightily delighted in. (cxvi, 124.)

Mr. Wood when he was consulting materials for his ATHENÆ OXON. would frequently go to bookseller's and generously give money to them purposely to obtain titles of books from them, and 'twas observ'd of him, that he spar'd no charges to make y^r^ work as compleat and perfect as he could. (ix. 185.)

I am told Ant. a Wood's way of going to bookseller's shops was always when scholars were not there, as at dinner time, or some other time. (lxiii, p. 111.)

Anthony used to take catalogues of scarce pamphletts and other books writ by Englishmen especially, that, he found either in bookseller's shops or gentlemen's studies, and afterw^ds^ he would make indexes to those collections. There are several vols of this nature in Mus. Ash. (lxxxiii, 106.)

Ant. à Wood, when he used to go out, as he was a tall man, went stooping, and he generally carryed his stick under his arm, and seldom held it in his hand, a thing much taken notice of by those that knew him, who also observ'd, that he went slow. (xcvi, 3.)

On Saturday last (March 7. 1723) in the afternoon I call'd upon D^r^. Thomas Tanner, the new canon of X^t^ Church, who told me, that Ant. à Wood used spectacles when he was about 25 years of age, and so continued to use them till the last. (cii, 134.)

I was told yesterday (Feb. 13. 1725) by several persons, that M^r^. Ant. à Wood tho' he was but 64 years of age, had the looks of one of fourscore. (cxi, 24.)

Memorandum. That M^r^. Antony à Wood told M^r^. Martin several times before his sickness, that he intended to receive the sacram^t^ at his hands in the church of Witham the following Christmass.

That during his sickness he was almost constantly attended by Mr Martin, Mr Biss &c. who can certifie y^t^ he always desired the ch. of England prayers, which he had constantly read to him twice a day for ye last week of his sickness; that he desired the sacrament to be given him by Mr Martin; that he himself particularly ordered that it should be inserted in his will wch was made 3 or 4 days before his death; that he died in the communion of the church of England as by law established: that there was no Papist or reputed Papist that visited him during his last sickness. This was transcribed at the masters [1] desire from the original of Mr Tanner. (vi. 28.)

At the end of the master's [1] copy of ATHENÆ OXONIENSES is a testimony in MS^t^ that Mr Wood died in ye communion of the church of England, and y^t^ there was no Papist came to him during all the time of his sickness. He rec^d^ the sacrament from Mr Martin of Hart hall for whom he seem'd to have a very good opinion. (i, 127.)

A. Wood, when in his last illness, being a suppression of urine, went down to Merton coll. church, and shew'd the very place where he would be buried.

He was speechless a day or two, but made a motion with his arm to have certain papers burnt. (cxix, 5.)

Being at dinner yesterday (Dec. 3. 1705) with Dr Charlett, he was pleas'd to tell me y^t^ upon Mr Ant à Wood's falling ill, he went to him (having more interest, wth him y^n^ any other person in Oxon.) and told him y^t^ 'twas the opinion of physitians and others y^t^ his disease (being a stoppage of urine) was very dangerous, and therefore desir'd him to prepare himself for death

[1] Dr Charlett, master of University college.

by prayers, and putting his papers (of wh^ch^ he had a great number) into good order: This had so good effect upon him, 'y^t^ he presently told the doctor he would take his advice, and desir'd him to let no other person read prayers or administer ye sacrament to him but M^r^. Martin, who promis'd he would not. After this he ask'd the doctor whom he thought the fittest person to leave certain papers with, and to put the rest in order to be dispos'd of as he should give order. He told him Mr. Tanner. Accordingly Mr Martin came constantly to Mr Wood and read prayers to him and Mr Tanner sorted all ye papers, some of wh^ch^ Mr Wood laid by in order to be burnt when himself should give a sign to Mr. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and Mr Tanner burnt those papers wch were put by for y^t^ intent. The rest Mr Wood left to ye Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to Mr Tanner, upon condition he would be honest and take care (as indeed Mr Tanner promis'd and so did Dr Charlett too, should be faithfully perform'd) to digest and make them publick. The D^r^ farther told me y^t^ Mr Wood died with a great deal of patience and submission, much like a Christian and Philosopher. (vi, 38.)

No. IV.

Character of Anthony a Wood.

(By the rev. William Huddesford B. D. late fellow of Trinity college, and keeper of the Ashmolean museum, Oxford.)

The character which Gassendus[1] gives us of Peireskius may with propriety be used as descriptive of Mr Wood's. 'As to the care of his person, cleanliness was his chief object, he desiring no superfluity or costliness either in his habit or food. His house was furnished in the same manner as his table, and as to the ornament of his private apartment, he was quite indifferent. Instead of hangings his chamber was furnished with the prints of his particular friends, and other men of note, with vast numbers of commentaries, transcripts, letters and papers of various kinds. His bed was of the most ordinary sort; his table loaded with papers, schedules, and other things, as was also every chair in the room. He was a man of strict sobriety, and in no means delicate in the choice of what he eat. Always restrained by temperance, he never permitted the sweet allurements of luxury to overcome his prudence.' Such as is here represented was the disposition of Mr Wood: of so retired a nature as seldom to desire or admit a companion at his walks or meals; so that he is said to have dined alone in his chamber for thirty years together. As he was seldom inclined to enjoy the company of his own sex, so he was totally averse to any connexion with the other; esteeming, as appears in his writings, a life of celibacy to be a state of merit. Yet it must not be supposed, that he entirely excluded himself from all social converse: among a select party of friends he was courteous and obliging, his conversation being truly agreeable on account of his extensive reading, his knowledge of those minute circumstances of history which had escaped the notice of others, and the various anecdotes his memory was stored with for the entertainment of company. For these reasons he was frequently requested to attend such strangers as were desirous of an accurate knowledge of the university and its history; which entreaty he often complied with, to their satisfaction, altho' to the hindrance of his own studies.

His chief view, and that from an early period of his life, was to do credit to the place of his

[1] Gassendus in *Vita Peireskii*, Hagæ Com. 1655, p. 208.

education. This great end he proposed to effect by two means: first, by giving an exact history of it from its beginning, tracing the various improvements made in it, and accounting by these, for its latter dignity and reputation. A design this truly laudable, and the more so in one who had been but a small sharer of its emoluments, nor was possessed of any office in it that might make such a testimony of zeal for its honour and effect, either of duty or gratitude. That it was an undertaking attended with great difficulty and trouble is indisputable, and that it was a most fortunate one for the public is equally certain; since the collecting, together, and the publication of these inestimable records, must preserve them, to the latest times, against those injuries they are liable to from length of age, from the malice of enemies, and not unfrequently from the inattention and carelessness of their possessors. The other method by which M^r. Wood proposed to do honour to these seats of learning, was by collecting an account of the lives of such of their members, as by their conduct and writings had done credit to their institutions, discipline and laws. For the due performance of both these extensive undertakings, not only the most unwearied diligence, but also the most strict impartiality was absolutely necessary. How far M^r. Wood was possessed of these requisites, must be determined by the works themselves, but as these have not always met with candid judgment, and as prejudice has frequently held the scale, a further inquiry into their real merits may not be unpleasing.

The HISTORIA ET ANTIQUITATES OXONIENSES is a work of such extent and so full of matter, that it would have been esteemed a mark of great industry, had it been the joint production of many persons. Its authenticity as to the facts related in it, and its accuracy as to the dates of them, have, in general, been justly applauded. It received ample testimonies of its use and value from the cotemporaries of the author: no bad indication of the merit of both. The titles of 'antiquarius, diligentissimus, peritissimus,' are to be found in every work, when any mention of them is made; and tho' some few enemies of Mr. Wood have reflected upon his performances, others of them have voluntarily confessed his merits, which have extorted the epithets of 'honest and industrious,' from those who were by no means candid to his failings.

What care, assiduity, and labour, such a work, as that we are now considering must require, may be left to the decision of those who have ever been engaged in this kind of undertaking. To gain access to the records and secret papers of private persons, is found to be no easy task. Surprise, ignorance, and sometimes downright obstinacy, throw obstacles in the way. To collect and arrange materials of this sort, unassisted by those to whom they belong, nay, frequently hindered by them, is a work of great difficulty. If this be the case in small and more confined attempts, the trouble must proportionably increase, as the object, or plan, becomes more extensive. The examination and digesting of the records, even of a private family or society, consisting of various donations, purchases, assignments, leases, all of these, perhaps, lying in confusion and disorder, require a large portion of time and industry. We may, therefore, easily conceive what pains and labour were necessary to complete that work, which contains not only the genetal annals of a large collective body, but also the particular memoirs of the many small members of it; each of them differing from the others in their institutions, fortunes, and emoluments.

An ingenious biographer, who is no less a good judge of antiquarian literature, [1] laments that D^r. Fell ever proposed a translation of this work, which would have been infinitely more pleasing in the plain natural dress of its artless, but accurate author, there being many particulars, unavoidably arising from the subject, which read ridiculous, and are sometimes unintelligible, in Latin; besides which, the circumstantial minuteness of local description, with which the work abounds, so interesting and agreeable to an English reader, and to persons familiarly acquainted with the spot, appears superfluous, insignificant, and tedious to foreigners." It was, no doubt, a desire of extending the reputation of the university, that suggested this scheme

[1] Warton's *Life of Ralph Bathurst, D.M. president of Trinity College, Oxon.* p. 147.

to D^r. Fell; to promote which, also, greater care than perhaps, was necessary, was taken in the stile and composition of the translation. The author himself, was certainly of opinion that the attention paid to elegance of language, had greatly injured the original, by often giving an improper turn to some passages, and obscuring the true sense of others. Accordingly he has testified his disapprobation of this performance, not only in his own memoirs of his life, but also in that particular copy of the work, which is deposited in the Ashmolean museum; where the quick sense of the injury has tinctured his remarks, with some degree of asperity.[a] Upon the whole, tho' we have an elegant and classical history of the university of Oxford, and as

[a] In M^r. Aubrey's MS. Life of M^r. Hobbes in the Ashm. museum, are the following passages: 'An. Dom. 1670. One M^r. Anthony à Wood of Merton coll. in Oxon, had finished the Hist. and Antiq. of that University, which he had, with incomparable industry, laboured in for ten years, or thereabouts. In this Hist. are contained the Lives of most of the eminent writers that have been bred up in each coll. and hall there. Among which, he wrote a brief of the life of Mr. Hobbes, though then living; and this he did because he looked upon him as a prime ornament thereof. This book being by him written in English, it pleased the prime sages of that university, (not without his consent,) to have it put into Latin: to the end that the fame of the said university, might be better known and understood beyond the seas; but the translators being more fit for declamatory than historical versions, were several errors committed, before any could perceive them.—The dean of Christ Church being zealous for the forwarding of this work, did not only discharge the translators, but most of the impression at his own expence.' Thus far in M^r. Wood's hand writing: 'The dean of Christ Church having the absolute power of the press, perused every sheet, before 'twas to be sent to the press, and after, and maugre the author, and to his great grief and displeasure did expunge and insert what he pleased: among other authors he made divers alterations in M^r. Wood's copy, in the account he gives of M^r. Tho. Hobbes of Malmesbury's life, in pag. 376, 377, lit. 2. 'Vir sane de quo (inter tot prosperæ et adversæ famæ qui de eo sparguntur hominum sermones) hoc verissime pronuntiare fas est, animi ipsi obtigisse, uti omnis scientiæ capacissimum et infertum, ita divitiarum, fæculi et invidiæ negligentissimum; erga cognatos et alios pium et beneficum; inter eos quibuscum vixit hilarem et apertum, et sermone libero: apud exteros in summa semper veneratione habitum, &c.' this and much more was quite dashed out of the author's copy by the said dean.' The following is also added by Mr. Wood: '1669, Cosmo, prince (since great duke) of Tuscany, came into England, and having heard much of his fame, went more than once to visit this great philosopher, in whose company he seemed much to delight: and because he would retain the memory of such a noted person, and express his veneration for him, did carry with him (besides what his retinue did,) most of his works and picture: All which are reserved at this time, as cimilia or rarities, in the library and closet of the said duke; than which none in the Christian world 'tis thought goes beyond.—This was put in the Hist. of Oxon. by the author in M^r. Hobbes's life, but dashed out by the publisher. D^r. Sam. Sorbiere also, his great acquaintance, mentions him with venerable respect in the relation of his voyage, (edit. Par. Gallice, an. 1664, pag. 65. &c.) into England, and tells us also, that his picture (which was drawn by the hand of M^r. Sam. Cooper, the prime of limners of this age,) hangs in his majesty's (Charles 2.) closet at Whitehall. His picture also is in great esteem in France, insomuch that the virtuosi thereof, have come in pilgrimage to the house of the said Sorbiere to see it.—This also was blotted out by the publisher.—Outlandish gentlemen also, when they came to London, did make it one of their prime businesses to visit him.—This also was blotted out.—King Charles 2. loved him and his facetious company; and after his restoration, allowed him £100 per an. out of the exchequer. To sum up all, he is excellently well skilled in the Latin and Greek, a great critick and poet, and above all a philosopher and mathematician.—This also was blotted out by the publisher. The following is in M^r. Aubrey's hand writing; with some corrections and insertions by M^r. Wood. 'D^r. Fell did not only expunge and insert what he pleased in Mr. Hobbes's life, but also in the lives of other very learned men to their disparagement; particularly of D^r. John Prideaux, afterwards bishop of Worcester, and in the life of D^r. Twiss, &c.—These additions and expunctions being made by the said dean of Christ Church without the advice of, and quite contrary to the mind of the author, he told him 'twas fit M^r. Hobbes should know what he had done, because that his name being set to the book, and all people knowing it to be his, he should be liable to an answer, and so consequently be in perpetual controversy. To this the dean replied, 'yea in God's name and great reason it was, that he should know what he had done, and what he had done he would answer for, &c.' Hereupon in the beginning of 1674, the author acquaints J. A. (M^r. Hobbes's correspondent,) with all that had passed, J. A. acquaints M^r. Hobbes. M^r. Hobbes taking it ill, was resolved to vindicate himself in an epistle to the author. Accordingly an epistle dated Apr. 20, 1674, was sent to the author in MS. with an intention to publish it, when the History of Oxford was to be published. Upon the receipt of M^r. Hobbes's epistle by Anthony à Wood, he forthwith repaired very honestly, and without any guile, to the dean of Ch. Church to communicate it to him, and to let him see that he would do nothing underhand, against him: The dean read it over carelessly, and not without scorn; and when he had done, bid M^r. Wood tell M^r. Hobbes, 'that he was an old man, had one foot in the grave; that he should mind his latter end, and not trouble the world any more with his papers, &c.' or to that effect. In the mean time M^r. Hobbes meets with the king, in the Pell Mall in St. James's park, tells him how he had been served by the dean of Christ Church in a book then in the press, entitled the Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, and withal desires his majesty to be pleased to give him leave to vindicate himself. The king seeming to be troubled at the dealing of the dean, gave M^r. Hobbes leave conditionally, 'that he touch nobody but him who had abused him; neither that he should reflect upon the university.' M^r. Hobbes understanding that this History would be published at the common act at Oxon, about the 14 July the said year, 1674, prints the epistle, that he had sent to M^r. Wood at London, and sends down divers copies to Oxon; which being dispersed at coffee houses and stationers' shops, a copy forthwith came to the dean's hands, who upon the reading of it fretted and fumed at it, as a most famous libel, and soon after meeting with the author of the history, chid him, telling him withal, that he had corresponded with his enemy (Hobbes.) The author replied, that surely he had forgot what he had done; for he had communicated to him before, what M^r. Hobbes had said and written: whereupon the dean recollecting himself, told him that M^r. Hobbes should suddenly hear more of him, and that he would have the printer called to an account for printing such a notorious libel: so that the last sheet of paper being then in the press, and one leaf thereof being left vacant, the dean supplied it with this answer, both the epistle and answer, I here exhibit, (which are to be seen in some particular copies of the Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.) To this angry answer the old gentleman never made any reply, but slighted the doctor's passion and forgave him. But it is supposed it might be the cause, why M^r. Hobbes was not afterwards so indulgent, or spared the less to speak his opinion concerning the universities, and how much their doctrine and method had contributed to the late troubles.'

to the facts related in it, a just and accurate one, yet it must be allowed, that it would have given much greater satisfaction to those readers, who can derive any use from it, in its native form and simplicity. Perhaps, this satisfaction may, at some future period be given to the public; since the original is carefully preserved in the Bodleyan library.'[1]

Having examined the merit of the historian, we may proceed to consider the esteem due to the biographer, another character which Mr. Wood has supported in his ATHENÆ OXONIENSES. It seems probable that having a natural bias to the study of antiquities, he had early meditated a work of this nature. At the age of seventeen, we find him copying inscriptions, epitaphs, and arms, and other monuments of this sort, wherever his business or amusement called him. The large collections which he made during his excursions on such pursuits, may be seen in the general *Catalogue of the MSS. of England*, Fol. Oxon. 1696: or in that more minute and particular one, published by William Huddesford, B. D. the late keeper of the Ashmolean museum, in 8vo. 1761:* and it may easily be conceived how useful they were to him, in ascertaining the births, stations, works, and deaths of those persons whose histories he proposed to write. The intention and design of this elaborate work may be seen in the introduction and prefaces to it. One of these, written by a person of no mean reputation in the literary world, asserts that 'the author, through the whole course of his life, declined the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and hath only according to his abilities, endeavoured to promote the honour and glory of that nation wherein he had been born, and more especially, of that university where he was educated.' Such a testimony as this, though coming from a friend, might reasonably incline us to entertain a favourable opinion, at least, of a work undertaken by so disinterested a person. The author indeed constantly asserted, that the facts related in the ATHENÆ OXON. were founded upon his own knowledge of them, or else upon the public memorials of the times referred to upon every occasion: the writings too of each person being enumerated, together with the account given of him, may serve as a touchstone of the truth of the character affixed to his name; nor can any injury be done, where the reader's judgment must necessarily be directed by this appeal, made to sentiments openly avowed and published. Yet it may be alleged, and justly too, that the same fact may be so represented, the same materials so disposed, as to make a very different appearance, and to produce very different effects, according to the art and management of the relater. This must be allowed, and here, perhaps, it is that the enemies of Mr. Wood's reputation have directed their chief force. Living in times of discord and confusion, it is asserted, that the prejudice of party, and a close attachment to one side, have undoubtedly given a false tint to the portraits he draws. That resentment at the manners of those times has, in many instances, infused some degree of acrimony into his stile cannot be denied: yet when we expect candour, let us also be candid in our judgment on this foible. Let it be considered, that a recluse way of life, observant perhaps of all moral and religious duties, may make every deviation from virtue and piety, appear much more enormous to a mind thus sequestered, than it might to one more conversant with mankind; and which, by being used to see variety of wickedness, is less disgusted at the smaller degrees of it. Let it be considered also that the 'quorum pars fui,' though no epithet be added, will always have some influence on the mind, and give a poignancy to its effusions. We must allow these to have been the case and situation of our author. He had, among many others, lamented the fall of monarchy and episcopacy, effected by methods unjust and cruel. He saw the fury of misguided zeal pour forth its wrath on the seats of learned repose. He saw, in various departments, men of deep and extensive literature, forcibly thrust from the chairs of science, to make room for illiterate petitioners for the emoluments annexed to them. He saw the pulpit, from whence sound and rational doctrines had been delivered to an attentive

[1] It is scarcely necessary to state, that the whole of Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, has since been printed in the original English, by the care of the rev. John Gutch, M. A. chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi colleges, 4to. Oxford, 1786, 1790, 1792, 1796.

* But a still more perfect Catalogue of Wood's MSS. will be found in the last volume of this present work.

and judicious audience, become the stage of cant, hypocrisy, and illiberal absurdity. He observed a shoal of indigent pretenders to knowledge crouding from other universities, in hopes to share the spoils of his unjustly ejected friends. He saw arbitrary impositions and engagements, contrary to former oaths already obligatory, forced upon the consciences of those who desired only to retain their due rights and possessions by the patrons (as they call themselves,) of civil and religious liberty. Should it not be forgiven to an eye witness of these transactions, if his pencil described them in livelier colours, than those which a more dispassionate painter, because less intimately acquainted with them, would now use, at a distant period of time? That many errors should be discovered in so voluminous a work as the ATHENÆ OXON. cannot be matter of surprize. It is rather difficult to conceive how the author, in his situation of life, could make such ample collections. His own industry was indeed, unwearied, and his correspondence so extensive, that the postage of the letters he received was no small burthen on his narrow income.

It was necessary for him to make application to living authors for their own histories, and sometimes for those of their ancestors or friends. As this was the surest method of being accurate in what he delivered down to posterity; it is a great pity that he had reason even to suspect that he had been unfairly and unjustly treated in the answers they sent him.[1] But if this was the case, it greatly extenuates the mistakes he has been guilty of.

But it may be further urged, that, in some particulars, the gloomy disposition of M^r. Wood has exhibited itself to the prejudice of characters through mere personal disgust, and from much weaker incentives than those already mentioned. No instance of this nature can be produced, perhaps, with more propriety than the account given of D^r. South, (ATH. 2. ed. vol. ii. c. 1041.) This severe, and in some respects unjust character of this gentleman, is said to have taken rise from a joke of the doctor's, uttered probably by him without any design of giving offence.[2] It was the doctor's custom, if not foible, to suffer neither sacredness of place, nor solemnity of subject, to restrain his vein of humour. But it must be allowed, that, in the present instance, the wit was illiberal and cruel: not that it deserved so severe a punishment as M^r. Wood intended, and which, perhaps, he would afterwards have mitigated; the effect of which, after all, is greatly lessened, since D^r. South's character has not suffered much in their esteem, who are acquainted with his jest: and it would have been forgiven, if the same kind hand which has not, in the second edition of the ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, scrupled to retrench the exuberance of the author's pen, had here also exerted itself in obliterating what is neither a credit to the person who drew the character, nor to the object of his reprehension.

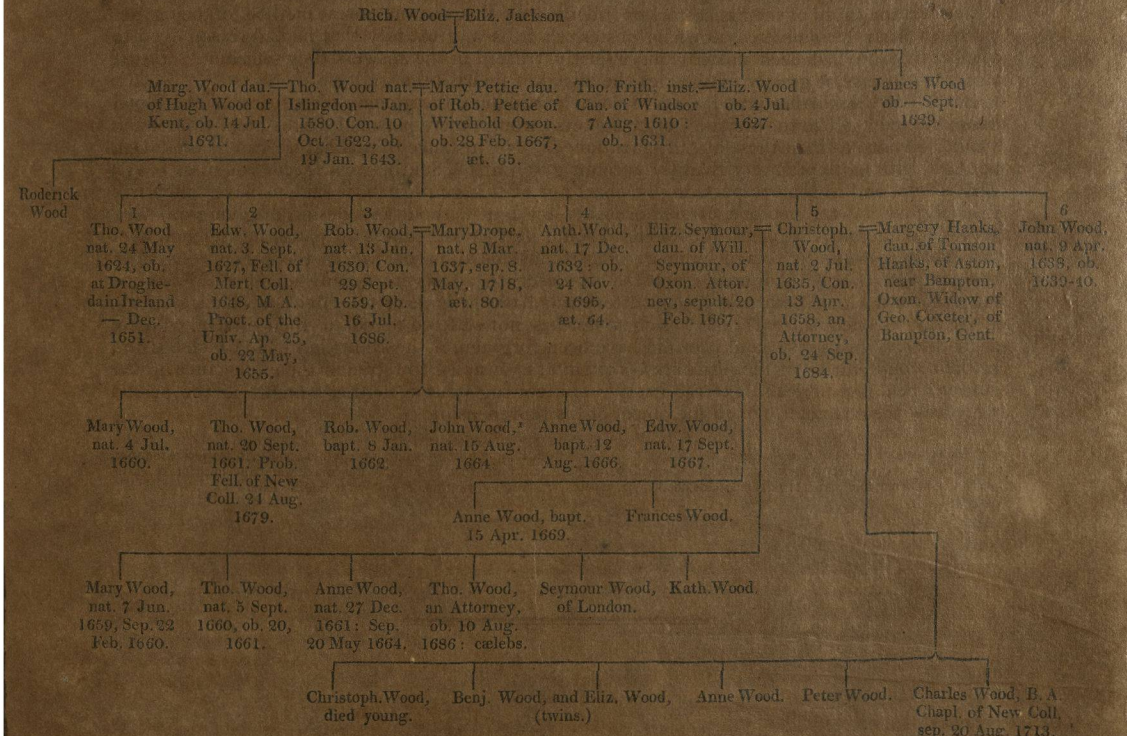
[1] See Hearne's Preface to *Caii Vindicia*, p. L.

[2] A. Wood complained to Dr. South of a disorder with which he was much afflicted, and which terminated in his death: viz. a painfull suppression of urine; upon which South, in his jocose manner, told him, that if he could not make water, he must make earth. Anthony went home, and wrote South's Life.

No. V.

Pedigree of Anthony a Wood.

(From an ancient Roman Breviary, in the Calendar prefixed, to which Mr. Wood has entered the nativities, marriages, and obits, of his family; in mus. Askmole. Oxon. N°. 8554, 109. C. 12. With additions from his Diaries *and the* Regist. of St. Joh. Bapt. Merton.*)*



[1] About a fortnight since died Mr. John Wood, a distiller of Oxford, nephew of the late Ant. à Wood. He hath left a very indifferent character behind him. He was buried in St. John Baptist's Church-yard. He was brother of Dr. Thomas Wood. Hearne, *MS. Collections*, Dec. 23. 1723, vol. xcix. p. 179.

No. VI.

Proceedings against Anthony a Wood.

The Libel issu'd out of the chancellor's court of the University of Oxford against Mr. Anthony à Wood, M. A. formerly of Merton-college in that university, by the right honourable Henry Hyde, late earl of Clarendon, with Mr. Wood's Answer, and the Sentence given after the tryal, begun March 3. 169$\frac{2}{3}$, *finish'd July* 29. 1693. *Taken from the originals in that court.*

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Nos Henricus Aldrich, S. T. P. vice-cancellarius universitatis Oxon legitime constitutus, tibi Antonio à Wood universitatis praedictae in artibus magistro, omnia et singula subscripta et subsequentia, articulos, capitula, sive interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem, præsertim libellum sive libellos famosos a te scriptos, compositos et publicatos concernentes sive tangentes ex officio nostro ad promotionem honoratissimi viri et domini Henrici comitis de Clarendon, damus, objicimus, ministramus et articulamur planum, plenum et fidele responsum in scriptis in quantum de jure teneris respondere, dari et fieri requirentes. Et objicimus et articulamur conjunctim et divisim et de quolibet prout sequitur.

I. Imprimis tibi praefato Antonio à Wood objicimus et articulamur, quod omnes et singuli, qui aliquid scripto composuerunt, aut quoquo modo in vulgo sparserunt et disseminaverunt, aut publicaverunt, unde viri alicujus (praesertim magistratûs) sive vivi, sive mortui existimatio et fama laedi possit, sunt de jure communi debitè corrigendi et puniendi, et speciatim ex statuto hujus universitatis, Tit. *De moribus conformandis, de famosis libellis cohibendis.* Omnes et singuli libellos famosos, sive componentes, sive disseminantes et publicantes sunt, tanquam pacis perturbatores banniendi. Et objicimus et articulamur ut supra, &c.

II. Tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod mensibus Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, Novembris, Decembris, Januarii, Februarii, annorum Domini 1690, 1691; mensibusque Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, et Novembris, Anni instantis 1692; eorumve mensium, et annorum pluribus uno sive aliquo tu librum quendam praetensum, cui titulus praetensus, Athenæ Oxonienses, an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the most ancient and famous Universety of Oxford, from the fifteenth year of King Henry VII, Anno Domini 1500, to the end of the year 1690, representing the birth, fortune, preferment, and death of all these authors and prelates, the great accidents of their lives, and the fate and character of their writings: to which are added the Fasti or Annals of the said university for the same time. The second volume. Revera autem libellum famosum seu potius libellos famosos, interius deductos, in se continentem, charitate semota, ex odii fomite, intra praecincta universitatis praedictae malitiose scriptos composuisti et scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps typis mandari et imprimi mandasti et curasti et fecisti; aut bibliopolae aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, copiasque dicti praetensi libri sic impressi, ac libellos sive libellum famosum in se continent falsitates, intra praecincta universitatis praedicta, et loca vicina, et latè circum vicinia ejusdem sparsisti, disseminavisti et publicasti, saltem spargi, disseminari, et publicari fecisti et procurasti; quarum copiarum una praesentibus annexa est, (eamque et omnes, et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem, prout hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis, et repetitis pars pro-

movens habet et haberi petit, quatenus ex parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

III. Item, magis speciatim tibi objicimus et articulamur quod infra tempus in proximo praecedenti articulo mentionatum, et inter alia in dicto libro, sic, ut praemittitur, composito, scripto, impresso et publicato, contenta, charitate semota, et ex odii fomite intra universitatem Oxoniensem praedictam, et loca vicina, ac circum vicinia ejusdem malitiose scripto composuisti, scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps typis mandari et imprimi mandasti, procurasti ac fecisti; aut bibliopolae aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur contraxisti, impressaque intra praecincta universitatis praedictae sparsisti, disseminasti et publicari fecisti et procuravisti (unde honoratissimi viri ac domini Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, regni Angliae domini cancellarii, necnon cancellarii hujus universitatis, et patris naturalis et legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio et fama laedi possit) libellum famosum, sive verba haec Anglicana sequentia, viz. *After the restauration of King Charles II. it was expected by all, that he* (quendam Davidem Jenkins, unum e judicibus regis in partibus Walliae Australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) *should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall; and so he* (eundem Davidem innuendo) *might have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor,* (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac dominum Edvardum Hyde militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regnique Angliae dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem ac legitimum partis hujus promoventis defunctum innuendo.) But our author (praefatum Davidem innuendo) *scorning such an act, after all his sufferings he retired to his estate in Glamorganshire.* Prout in dictae copiae hic exhibitae columnis 220, et 227, continentur; aut iis similia in effectu (quam quidem copiam, et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis et repetitis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IV. Item, magis speciatim tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod intra tempus et loca superius, in secundo articulo mentionata in dicto praetenso libro, sicut praemittitur, composito, scripto, impresso, et publicato; ex odii fomite, charitate semota, malitiose scripta composuisti, scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps typis mandari, et imprimi mandavisti, procuravisti et fecisti, aut bibliopolae aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut saltem, cum iisdem, ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, impressumque sparsisti, disseminavisti et publicavisti; seu saltem spargi, disseminari, et publicari fecisti et procurasti (unde etiam praefati honoratissimi viri ac domini Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, regni Angliae domini cancellarii, necnon hujus universitatis cancellarii, et patris naturalis, et legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio et fama laedi possit) libellum famosum, sive verba haec Anglicana sequentia, aut iis similia in effectu, viz. *After the restoration of K. Charles the second, he* (quendam Johannem Glyun hominem, ut tibi placet, inidonium innuendo) *was made* (innuendo regis) *eldest serjeant at law, by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor* (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac dominum Edvardum Hyde militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regni Angliae dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem et legitimum hujus partis promoventis defuncti innuendo) prout in copiae praedictae exhibitae columna 269 continentur, (quam quidem copiam, et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

V. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, de quibus libet aliis verbis, sententiis, et clausulis in et per totum dictum librum tuum praesentem, cujus copia hic, ut praemittitur, exhibita est, sparsis et contentis, ad existimationis sive famae praefati honoratissimi viri Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, laesionem sive diminutionem quo modo libet sonantibus,

(quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit; quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VI. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod tempus reditûs sive restaurationis Caroli secundi regis erat mense Maii, anno Domini 1660, hocque fuit et est notorium, publicum et manifestum. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VII. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod praefatus David Jenkins, mense Decembris, anno Domini 1663, et praefatus Johannes Glynn, mense Novembris, Anno Domini 1666, ex hac vita decesserunt. Haecque fuisse et esse vera tu praefatus Antonius à Wood novisti et noscis, intelligisti et intelligis, prout columnis 222 et 270 dicti libri tui praetensi, cujus copia hic, ut praemittitur, exhibita est (quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo) liquet et apparet. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VIII. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod præfatus honoratissimus vir Edvardus Hyde miles, et comes de Clarendon, erat dominus cancellarius Angliae unicus, et ex consiliariis regiis unus, toto, ac omni tempore, a tempore reditûs sive restaurationis Caroli secundi regis praedicti, necnon cancellarius hujus universitatis, a mense Junii, seu saltem Novembris, anno Domini 1660 usque ad annum Domini 1667. Hæcque fuerunt et sunt vera, notoria, publica, ac pariter manifesta. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IX. Item tibi Antonio à Wood objicimus et articulamur, quod es in artibus magister, et persona privilegiata hujus universitatis Oxoniensis, et tam ejus intuitu, quam ratione criminum superius deductorum intra praecincta dictae universitatis ut praemittitur, commissorum jurisdictioni hujus curiae in hac causa subditus et subjectus. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

X. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod omnia et singula praemissa fuerunt, et sunt vera, publica, notoria, pariter et manifesta, deque omnibus et quolibet eorum laboravit et laborat in praesenti publica vox et fama. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

Unde facta fide, &c.
Conclusio, pag. 150. Julii. CLAR.

Officium domini promotum per honoratissimum dominum Henricum comitem de Clarendon, contra Antonium à Wood universitatis Oxoniensis, ob libellum sive libellos famosos ab eo scriptos, compositos et publicatos. Martii 3, 169⅔.

Die 12 *Maii* 1693. *Wood et Cook, nomine procuratorio, ac ut procuratores legitimi dicti Antonii à Wood, omnibus melioribus via, modo et juris forma, &c. necnon ad omnem et quemcunque juris effectum exinde quovis modo sequivalentem, allegant, et in his scriptis in jure proponunt, conjunctim, divisim, articulatim prout sequitur:* viz.

Imprimis. This party proponent doth alledge that in the 14th year of King Charles II there was and is at present now in force an act of parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the frequent abuses in printing seditious, treasonable and unlicens'd books and pamphlets, and for regulat-*

ing printing-presses. In which statute or act of parliament, amongst other things, it was, and is enacted; THAT no private person or persons whatsoever shall at any time print, or cause to be printed, any book whatsoever, unless the same book, together with all things and matters thereunto annexed, be first entered in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London: And unless the same book or pamphlet, and all matters and things thereunto annexed, and therewith to be imprinted, shall be first lawfully licensed and authorised to be printed by such person and persons only, as are constituted and appointed to license the same, according to the direction and the meaning of the said act. *Quod quidem statutum pars proponens hic invocat, et pro hic lectis et insertis habet et haberi petit, et vult, quatenus fecit pro parte sua et non aliter,* &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

II. *Item.* That the book entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, Vol. II. exhibited by the party promovent in this cause, the 17th day of November 1692 with the preface and table, and other matters and things thereunto annexed, was first entered in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London, according to the abovesaid act of parliament; and that the abovesaid book, together with all matters and things thereunto annexed, was lawfully licensed and authorised to be printed, by one or both of the principal secretaries of state, or by their, or one of their appointments, according to the abovesaid act of parliament. *Quod quidem statutum pars proponens hic invocat, et pro hic lecto et inserto habet et haberi petit quatenus,* &c. *et ponit ut supra.*

III. *Item.* More particularly, that one Mr. Fraser was appointed and constituted supervisor or licenser of all books of profane history, by one, or both of the principal secretaries of state, in the year 1690, 1691, and 1692 *(ponit tamen pars proponens de aliquo alio amorum numero, pluribus sive uno)* and was in the time aforesaid generally so reputed and taken, and that the said Fraser, so constituted and appointed as abovesaid, supervised and licensed the printing of the abovesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Volume* II. exhibited by the party promovent in this cause, 18th of November 1692; and that if there is, or are, any passages in the abovesaid book contrary to good manners, the government, or governours of the church and state, or reflecting upon any person or persons, the aforesaid licenser, or the principal secretary of state, by whose appointment the said licenser did act, was, and is only answerable for them, as by the meaning and intent of the abovesaid act of parliament, does, and may more fully appear. *Ad quod quidem statutum pars proponens se refert,* &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

IV. *Item.* This proponent doth farther alledge, that the abovesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited in this cause into the court, the 18th of November 1692, by the party promovent in this cause, was, and is printed for Mr. Thomas Bennet, bookseller in London, and published in London, and within the university of Oxford, by the said Mr. Thomas Bennet, bookseller in London, and was received publickly by most or some of the booksellers of the university of Oxford aforesaid from the said Mr. Bennet only. And, by virtue of the said publication only, the said book has been since the said publication, and is now at present, publicly to be sold, and permitted to be publicly sold in the said booksellers' shops, and from them the said booksellers, to be dispers'd amongst the scholars and students of the said university, without the consent or order of Mr. Anthony Wood above-mention'd. *Et ponet ut supra.*

V. *Item.* That before the printing and publication in print of the aforesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited into this court by the party promovent in this cause, the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Bennet of London, bookseller, had the original papers of the author in writing in his custody, or in the custody of some others by his order, by the space of two years immediately before the printing of the aforesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES,

Vol. II. and exhibited as aforesaid *(ponit tamen pars proponens de quolibet alio temporis spatio,)* &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VI. *Item.* That the aforesaid Mr Thomas Bennet, or some others, by his order and consent, during the time in the precedent article deduced, altered the abovesaid original papers of the pretended author, by blotting out several passages and lines in the said original papers, by inserting many new characters of persons, many pages and lines different from the original papers, and that these alterations are printed without the consent or knowledge of Mr Anthony Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VII. *Item.* That James Harrington of the Inner Temple of London, esq; inserted the Introduction to the book entituled, ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, and also had the original papers of the pretended author of the aforesaid book in his custody, and altered the aforesaid original papers, by inserting many characters, pages, lines and sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, without the knowledge and consent of M^r^. Anthony Wood above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VIII. *Item.* That M^r^. Fraser above-mention'd had the original papers of the pretended author of the book, entituled, ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, inserting many new characters, pages, lines and sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. without the knowledge and consent of M^r^. Anthony Wood above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

IX. *Item.* That the most reverend father in God now [a] lord archbishop of Canterbury had the original papers, or some of the original papers, of the pretended author of the book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, inserting many pages, lines, or sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, intituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. without the knowledge or consent of M^r^. Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

X. *Item.* That the right honourable Henry earl of Clarendon, the party promovent in this cause, had the original papers, or some of the original papers, of the pretended author of the book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, by inserting and razing out many lines, sentences, and words relating to the character or characters of Edward late earl of Clarendon, without the knowledge or consent of M^r^. Wood. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XI. *Item.* That the clauses and sentences mentioned in the third and fourth articles of the articles exhibited in this cause, *(ad quos quidem articulos pars se refert,* &c.) and pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon, were and are inserted by some one of the persons above mentioned, or by the printer or printers of the said book, without the knowledge and consent of the said M^r^. Anthony Wood. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XII. *Item.* That during the time of printing the said book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, the author of the aforesaid book was absent and distant several miles from the printing-press all the time the said book was printing. *Prout ex clausula circa principium dicti libri in excusatione erratorum typographicorum adducta plenius liquet et apparet.*

[a] Archbishop Tillotson.

Ad quem librum et ad clausulas praedictas pars proponens se refert et pro hic lectis et insertis habet et haberi petit quatenus, &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XIII. *Item.* This proponent doth farther alledge, that between the time of the restauration of king Charles II. and the year of our Lord 1667, (the time deduced and objected in the 8th article of certain articles exhibited in this cause) there were other lord chancellors, besides the right honourable Edward earl of Clarendon, deceased; and particularly, the author or authors of the book, entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. exhibited as aforesaid, were of that opinion, as appears by column 228 of the ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, *Vol.* II. and page 804 of the FASTI OXONIENSES annexed to the said book, and exhibited as aforesaid; *Ad quam quidem columnam et paginam dictorum librorum pars proponens se refert, et pro hic lecta habet et haberi petit quatenus*, &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XIV. *Item.* That the pretended libellous words objected in the 4th article of certain articles exhibited in this cause, did, and do refer to Lisle, chancellor or commissioner of the great seal, and not to the lord chancellor Hyde, as is falsly suggested in the aforesaid articles. *Prout ex verbis antecedentibus dictam clausulam in dicto articulo objectam in columna libri exhibiti 269, facta collatione cum sententiis ad dictum Lisle referentibus in columna 228 dicti libri, intitulati* ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, Vol. II. *plenius liquet et apparet, ad quae quidem omnia pars proponens se refert et pro hic lectis habet quatenus*, &c. *Et ponit*, &c.

XV. *Item.* That the copies in print of a certain Epistle or Preface composed in writing, and pretended to be printed by M^r. Wood the defendant, with his pretended picture[1] and coat of arms, were delivered with directions to be inserted before the preface only of the first volume of ATHENÆ ET FASTI OXONIENSES. *Prout ex dicta epistolâ ex parte partis promoventis in hac curia exhibita plenius liquet*, &c. *ad quam epistolam pars se refert et pro hic lecta habet quatenus*, &c. And this proponent doth farther alledge, that the first volume of ATHENÆ OXONIENSES was printed and published by the space of two years before the second vol. of ATHENÆ OXONIENSES exhibited as aforesaid. *Ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio minori*, &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XVI. That the said M^r. Anthony Wood hath not had any lodging or diet, or any right to any lodging or diet, in any college or hall within the university of Oxford for these twenty years last, *(ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio majori,)* &c. neither has he had any name in any buttery-book of any college or hall for the time aforesaid *(ponit tamen pars*, &c.) neither hath he frequented any publick assemblies of the said university as a member thereof, or had any right to frequent the same, as a member thereof, for the time aforesaid; and that

[1] This portrait of Anthony à Wood has been mentioned before at page cxiv. note 4. It was a head-piece to the preface which was prefixed to a few copies only of the first edition of the ATHENÆ. D^r. Tanner told Hearne that it was very little, or indeed nothing at all like Wood, and that it was taken from the silly print of him in the Ashmolean museum, which was done when Anthony was young. 'But, says Hearne, I have heard old Burghers the engraver say, that he (Burghers) took this immediately from Anthony's face, and that Anthony came to him on purpose about it, sat down while it was doing, but behav'd himself all the time like one asleep. And this I have heard Burghers often say.' See Hearne's MS. *Remarks and Collections*, vol. cii, page 134.

[2] I am indebted for the following original notice of our author's work to the kindness of Joseph Haslewood, esq.

Advertisement. Proposals for printing ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, and FASTI OXONIENSES, both written by the famous historiographer Anthony à Wood; the first contains an exact history of the lives of all writers of that university, &c. in all professions, with an account of their works, &c. The FASTI contains not only the names, but the lives of all those who have not been authors of any considerable book, but otherwise remarkable for their dignity, parts, &c. The whole in two volumes in English, and extends to the end of 1690. Proposals and specimens are delivered gratis, and subscriptions taken, by the undertaker, Tho. Bennet at the Half-Moon in S^t. Paul's Churchyard, and by most booksellers in London and the country. Those who take subscriptions are desired to return them to the undertaker by the 10th of March next at the farthest, that advantage continuing no longer.

London Gazette, January 19-22: 1690. (i.e. 169.)

ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, and FASTI OXONIENSES, Vol. I. extending to 1640. is now finished, and will be ready to deliver to subscribers on Thursday the 18th instant. The second extending to this present year 1691. will be published in Michaelmas term next; the work being near a sixth part larger than designed; the subscribers are desired to send in their 2d. payment according to the proposals, and take up their books, to the undertaker Tho. Bennet bookseller, at the Half-Moon in S^t. Paul's Church-yard.

Gazette, June 4—8. 1691.

for the time aforesaid the said M^r. Anthony Wood has been reputed and taken to have forsaken all title or interest as a member of the said university. *Ponit tamen pars de alio temporis spatio majori*, &c. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XVII. *Item quod praemissa omnia sunt vera*, &c.

THE SENTENCE.

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Auditis, visis, intellectis, ac plenariè et maturè discussis per nos Georgium Gardiner L. L. doctorem, ac venerabilis et egregii viri Henrici Aldrich, S. T. P. et almae universitatis Oxoniensis cancellarii assessorem seu deputatum legitime constitutum; meritis circumstantiis cujusdam negotii reformationis morum quod coram nobis in judicio inter honoratissimum D. D. Henricum, comitem de Clarendon, partem officium nostrum promoventem ex una et Antonium à Wood, universitatis praedictae in artibus magistrum, partem contra quam hujusmodi negotium promovetur ex altera, partibus aliquandiu vertebatur et adhuc vertitur, appendet indecisum ritè et legitimè procedendum, partibusque praedictis eorum procuratores legitimos coram nobis in judicio ritè et legitimè comparantes, parteque dicti honoratissimi viri ac domini Henrici, comitis de Clarendon, pro parte sua sententiam ferri et promulgari, parte vero dicti Antonii à Wood justitiam fieri pro parte sua instanter et respective postulandam et petendam, rimatoque primitus per nos toto et integro processu, ita dicto negotio facto, et diligenter recensito, servatisque per nos de jure in hac parte servandis, ad nostram sententiae definitivae, sive nostri finalis decreti in dicto negotio, prolationem sic diximus procedendam fore, et procedimus in hujusmodi qui sequitur modum, *viz.* Quia post acta deducta, allegata, exhibita, pariter ac probata, in hujusmodi negotio comperimus, et luculenter invenimus partem ante dictam honoratissimi viri ac D. D. Henrici comitis de Clarendon deductam hujusmodi negotio datam, exhibitam, et penes registrarium hujus curiae remanentem, quorum quidem articulorum tenor sequitur, et est talis, *viz.* In Dei nomine, Amen. Nos Henricus Aldrich, S. T. P. vice-cancellarius universitatis Oxoniensis legitimè constitutus, tibi Antonio à Wood universitatis praedictae in artibus magistro, omnia et singula subscripta et subsequentia, articulos, capitula sive interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem, praesertim libellum sive libellos famosos a te scriptos, compositos et publicatos, concernentes sive tangentes ex officio nostro ad promotionem honoratissimi viri ac domini Henrici, comitis de Clarendon, damus, objicimus, ministramus et articulamur, &c. (quos quidem articulos pro hic lectis et insertis habemus et haberi volumus quatenus expedit) sufficienter et ad plenum, quoad interius pronunciato, fundasse ac probasse, nihilque effectuale ex parte aut per partem antedicti Antonii à Wood allegatum aut probatum fuisse aut esse quod intentionem antedicti D. D. Henrici comitis de Clarendon ex hac parte elideret, seu quovis modo enervaret. Idcirco nos Georgius Gardiner judex antedictus, Christi nomine primitus invocato, ac ipsum Deum solum oculis nostris praeponentes, de, ac cum concilio jurisperitorum, quibuscum in hac parte praedicta communicavimus, praefatum Antonium à Wood intra tempus et loca in hoc negotio articulatum librum quendam praetensum, cujus titulus praetensus sic incipit, ATHENÆ OXONIENSES: *An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the most ancient and famous University of Oxford, from the 15th year of King Henry VII. Anno Domini* 1500, *to the end of the year* 1690, *representing the birth, fortune*, &c. Et sic terminatur, *The second volume compleating the whole work.* Et inter alia in dicto libro contenta, libellos famosos in verba Anglicana sequentia, viz. Column. 221. *After the restauration of King Charles* II. *'twas expected by all, that he* (quendam Davidem Jenkins unum e judicibus regiis in partibus Walliæ Australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) *should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall; and so he might have been, would he have given money to the then lord chancellor*, (honoratissimum virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde militem, nuperum comi-

tem de Clarendon, regnique Angliae D. cancellarium, nec non cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem et legitimum partis hoc negotium promoventis defuncti inuendo,) et column 269. *After the restauration of King Charles II.* he (inuendo quendam Johannem Glynn) *was made his* (domini regis inuendo) *eldest serjeant at law, by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor* (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde, militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regni Angliae dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem et legitimum, partis hoc negotium promoventis defunctum similiter innuendo scripto composuisse et publicasse, unde praetati honoratissimi viri ac D. D. Edvardi Hyde, reliquis additionibus suis, ut praemittitur, colendissimi existimatio et fama laedi possit pronunciamus; ideoque dictum Antonium à Wood, quo usque ob tantum morum suorum excessum, recantationem (per nos aut alium judicem hujus curiae competentem approbandam) subscripserit cautionem item sufficientem fide-jussoriam de pace conservanda quoad crimina objecta, honestè in posterum se gerendo interposuerit, ex hac dicta universitate Oxoniensi tanquam pacis perturbatorem banniendum, et privilegiis ejusdem universitatis excidendum fore decernimus, et etiam bannimus et exuimus, praemissaque instrumento publice affigendo denuncianda et publicanda declaramus (in criminis insuper tam infesti detestationem, dicti libri copiam, copiam etiam, omisso nomine magistri Johannis Cook procuratoris) allegationis cujusdam intemperantis famosa et scandalosa ex parte dicti Antonii à Wood data in hoc negotio, tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini 169$\frac{2}{3}$, nullatenus vero probata hora nona antemeridiana diei trigesimae primae mensis instantis Julii, viz. die Lunae proxime sequentis, in area Theatri Sheldoniani per hujus curiae mandatariorum unam flammis committendam et comburendam fore decernimus, dictumque Antonium à Wood in expensis legitimis ex parte dicti honorabilis viri ac D. D. Henrici comitis de Clarendon, in hoc negotio factis condemnandum fore pronunciamus, decernimus et declaramus, prout condemnamus, quas visa prius billa, taxamus ad summam triginta et quatuor librarum[1] per hanc nostram sententiam definitivam, sive hoc nostrum finale decretum; quam sive quod ferimus et promulgamus, ac etiam (cum in hujusmodi negotio appellatio non sit admittenda) executioni demandamus in his scriptis

Lecta per nos

29 Julii, 1693.

GEORGIUM GARDINER, *Asses.*

For the following extract from the proctor's BLACK BOOK I am indebted to the reverend Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's college, the senior proctor for the present year:

ANTONIUS A WOOD hujus universitatis Oxon M. A. eo quod honoratissimi viri ac D. D. Edwardi Hyde militis nuperi comitis de Clarendon regnique Angliæ domini cancellarij nec non cancellarij hujus universitatis Oxon. defuncti famosis quibusdam libellis in libro cui titulus ATHENÆ OXONIENSES &c. *Volume the second,* publice editis existimationem et famam adhuc superstitem lædere tentasse legitimis probationibus convictus fuerit ex decreto judicis curiæ cancellariatus Oxon. quousque ob tantos morum suorum excessus recantationi per judicem dictæ curiæ

[1] 'With this fine the two statues of king Charles the First and the earl of Danby, standing in the niches on each side of the rustic-work gate, leading into the university Physick-garden, were erected. Hearne in his MS. *Remarks and Collections* for the year 1708, has the following note on this affair, although it is clear, from the above authentic copy of the sentence, that he was misinformed as to the fine:

'Anton. à Wood was prosecuted by the earl of Clarendon in y^e^ 'vice chancell^or^. court, for wh^t^ he had said of Edw. Hyde earl of 'Clarendon, his father, in ye ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, and when 'sentence came to be pass'd, his book was ordered to be burnt and 'he himself to fin'd 40^lbs^, wch sum poor Anton. was forc'd to pay to 'ye vice-chancellor, who laid out ye money upon three statues 'wch are plac'd in the nitches of ye gate of ye Physic garden. 'After this Mr. Wood told several persons and particularly D^r^ 'Hudson, that if he had liberty he could justify every particular y^t^ 'he had writ about ye earl of Clarendon from authentick papers, 'publish'd by authority.' *MS. Collect.* vol. vi. page 1.

ad probandæ subscripserit et cautionem fide jussoriam de pace conservanda et quoad crimina objecta in posterum honeste se gerendo interposuerit ex hac universitate Oxon. tanquam pacis perturbator bannitus et privilegiis ejusdem universitatis exutus erat, et instrumento publice affixo Quousque &c. (ut præmittitur) bannitus et exutus declarabatur et denuntiabatur vicesimo nono die mensis Julij A. D. 1693 necnon in criminis tam infesti detestationem libri prædicti copia ex decreto judicis prædicti in area Theatri Sheldoniani ultimo die mensis prædicti per dictæ curiæ mandatariorum unum flammis comburebatur.

R. ALTHAM, *Proc. sen.*
R. VESY, *Proc. jun.*

In Tanner's copy of the ATHENÆ is the following paper in the bishop's own hand-writing, which seems proper for insertion under this head. Hearne in his MS. *Remarks and Collections* has preserved a transcript of the original rough draught of this instrument, which was amongst Anthony à Wood's papers in the possession of M^r. Ward of Warwick. 'This form of submis-'sion was occasioned,' says Hearne, 'by M^r. Wood's prosecution.'[1]

THE RECANTATION OF MR. WOOD,

WHICH HE MADE BEFORE HE WAS RECALLED FROM HIS BANISHMENT.[2]

WHEREAS I Anthony à Wood master of arts have from my youth laboured in good letters for the honour and glory of the most famous university of Oxford without any prospect of reward or preferment, I am sorry and much griev'd at heart, that I have fallen into the hands of most barbarous and rude people of our own body, who have endeavoured to ruin me and my name, by making the Second volume of ATHENÆ and FASTI OXON. a libell, (which by the sentence of the assessor of the vicechancellor's court, a civil law court, hath been burnt) and afterwards to banish him from the said universitie to the great abhorrence of the generality thereof, purposely to please the magisteriall[3] humour of a certain lord, for 3 or 4 lines mention'd in the said second volume p. 221 and 269 concerning a person there mentioned without any name or title, who hath been banish'd from England Scotland and Ireland for refusing to answer to divers articles of treason and misdemeanors, for about 30 years and hath been dead 20.[4] I say I am heartily sorry for these things, witness my hand.

Whereas in the sentence passed against Mr Wood, it is said, that he shall continue banished till such time that he shall subscribe such a publick recantation as the judge of that court shall approve of, and which, upon his enquiry, he cannot yet learne what it is; he himself hath therefore, in the meane time drawn up a forme which is this.

The two passages for which the second volume was burnt are these. The first is in David Jenkins, a most loyal judge and the greatest sufferer for the king's cause of any person of his

[1] MS. *Remarks*, vol. cxxvii, page 145.

[2] On what authority bishop Tanner says, that Wood was recalled from his banishment I know not. He certainly conceived himself restored to his rank and privileges in the university, yet lord Clarendon (as we have seen at page cxxii) seems not altogether to have assented to Wood's opinion on this point, and some discussion would probably have arisen on the subject had our author lived to have prosecuted his claim.

It is usual when a name has been once entered in the *Black Book* of the proctor, and the delinquent has been pardoned or restored to his rank, for the proctor or vice-chancellor, or such officer of the university as may have been the complainant, to signify that the reparation demanded has been duly made by the offending party, and this is generally signified by placing a mark of acknowledgment, such as *satisfecit*, or some word of like import, on the page where the sentence had been recorded. But in the case of Anthony à Wood no such acknowledgment appears to have been made by either of the two proctors who signed the instrument of degradation.

[3] *The supercilious and tyrannical humour, &c.* Hearne's Transcript from Wood's original MS.

[4] *About 28 years and dead about* 18. Hearne's Transcript.

profession in his time running thus:—*After the restoration of K. Charles II. it was expected by all that he (Jenkyns) should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall, and so might he have been, would he have given money to the then lord chancellor.*

The other passage is in the life and character of Sr John Glynne, a prime instrument in bringing the immortall Strafford to the block, and enemy to archbishop Laud, an enjoyer of the places of certain royalists, ejected for their loyaltie, made recorder of London and serjeant at law by the long or rebellious parliament (and so consequently, being several times appointed an itinerant justice, fell many a noble and generous heart by his dismal sentence,) made lord chief justice of the King's bench by Oliver, and one of the other house, that is, the house of lords; made and created by that person. I say that passage excepted against in the life of the said S^r. John Glynn runs thus:—*After the restauration of K. Ch. II. he (Glynne) was made his eldest serjeant at law by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor*:—Whereas he should rather have had a halter, or at least have been excepted from the act of oblivion."[1]

It is a singular circumstance, and one I do not remember to have seen publickly remarked, that Wood suffered for a character of lord Clarendon of which, in fact, he was not the author. Hearne, of whose veracity there can exist no doubt, gives a curious history of this character, which it will not be impertinent to introduce:

'Anth. à Wood had the reflection that he passeth upon my lord Clarendon in the life of 'judge Jenkins (for which expression and some others Mr. Wood was expelled the university) 'from M^r. John Aubrey, *who had it from judge Jenkins himself*. This Mr Wood owned in com- 'pany afterwards to Mr Lhuyd of the Museum, who also received the like information from 'M^r. Aubrey himself. This I have been told by an intimate acquaintance (Mr Richard Dyer, 'fellow of Oriel college) who is a fellow of a college, of M^r. Lhuyd's, who kept it secret as long 'as M^r. Lhuyd was living. The said M^r. Aubrey gave Anthony à Wood abundance of other 'informations; and Anthony used to say of him, when he was at the same time in company; 'Look, yonder goes such a one, who can tell such and such stories, and I'le warrant M^r. Aubrey 'will break his neck down stairs rather than miss him.' MS. *Remarks and Collections* for the year 1710, vol. xxvi, page 39. This account of Hearne's is in a great measure corroborated by the following short account of Jenkins now printed from a manuscript in Aubrey's hand-writing, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum.

'Judge Jenkins, prisoner .... in ye Tower of London, Windsor, &c. .... yeares for his loyaltie. He would have taken it kindly to have been made one of ye judges in Westminster hall, *but would give no money for it*. He was of great courage; rode in ye lord Goraud's army in Pembrokeshire, in the forlorne hope, wth his long rapier drawne, holding it on-end. Obiit December 3. A^o. D^ni. 1663. Sepult. et Cowbridge church (in the South aisle) in Glamorganshire. No remembrance yet (1682) sett up for him.'

In another volume of Hearne's *Remarks*[2] we have a further testimony as to the truth of Wood's accusation against the lord chancellor: 'I have heard it said by a gentleman that lived 'in those times that the earl of Clarendon did take bribes upon the restauration,' and 'that a 'great number of loyal cavaliers suffered upon his account, and were not rewarded because not 'able to fee him: and that Mr Wood was honest and just in that part of his history. This I 'took the more notice of, because he spoke with a great deal of vehemence, and seem'd to be 'positive in the matter.']

[1] *'Can any man think the contrary, but that he gave money for his place, when he rather had deserved the halter, or at least to be excepted from the oblivion.* Hearne's Transcript.

[2] Vol. 10. page 8.

ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

THE FIRST VOLUME,

CONTAINING

THE LIVES OF WRITERS FROM THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1500
TO THE YEAR 1606.

THE

BOOKSELLERS TO THE READER.

[PREFIXED TO THE SECOND EDITION.]

THE character of the author, that industrious and exact antiquary and biographer Mr. Anthony Wood, is so well known to the learned world, and the reputation of this work is so established, that there need be nothing said more than to acquaint the reader that we have spared no expence nor care to make a new edition as correct and compleat as possible; to which end there are no omissions or alterations of any thing which was in the former edition, but what were made by the author himself. Mr. Wood's own preface, of which there were before very few copies printed, and those only to give away among particular friends, is now prefixed at large; and some thousands of additions and amendments are intermixed, which the author had with his own hand inserted in one of the copies of the former edition, now reposited in the musæum Ashmoleanum at Oxford: besides, there are above five hundred new lives and accounts of Oxford writers and bishops added to this edition, being such as Mr. Wood had in the few last years of life discovered to have been Oxford men, or such as had died after 1690, or were alive at the time of his own death, which happened on Nov. 29. A. D. 1695. All which new lives were communicated to us by the person to whom Mr. Wood bequeathed the original copy upon his death-bed; which is still preserved under his own hand, and may be seen at Mr. Knaplock's shop by any gentleman, who has the curiosity to satisfy himself how faithfully, and with what due regard to the memory of the author, and other persons therein mentioned, the same is now publish'd.

TO THE READER.

COURTEOUS Reader, that you may not seem to break in upon the following work, without the ceremony of an epistle, the author desires leave to entertain you a little while with one, containing a brief account both of the work and of himself.

The subject of these labours, then, is that which is the honour and glory of the University of Oxford; as presenting to your view, in a three-fold variety, AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE WRITERS, THE BISHOPS, AND THE FASTI thereof, from the year of our Lord 1500, to the end of 1690.

As to the first, you have not only those of the chief rank, who are just and compleat authors, but also the less considerable, and even translators. As to the second, you have not only those of the church of England and Ireland, but such as have been thus dignified in other countries and communions, whether titular or suffragan only, or diocesan and ordinary, both bishops and archbishops, and even cardinals too. All which have had most, or at least some, part of their education in the said university. And as to the last, (the FASTI) the author having many things to pre-admonish the reader, he has reserv'd them for a particular preface in its proper place, for fear of making this too large.

It was intended that this work should have begun with the reign of king Alfred, or rather before; but considering that very little could be collected either from records, or from the registers of the university, (which are either lost or imperfect) than what has been already forestall'd, and taken up by that noted antiquary John Leland, and his two followers John Bale, and John Pits; as also very few bishops but what are already mention'd by Dr. Francis Godwin, sometime bishop of Landaff (afterwards of Hereford) in his express commentary of them; it was thought more acceptable to commence this collection with the year 1500, from which time to 1690 it was much more certain and easy to find matter and means to carry it on.

The work was first began in the Latin tongue, and for some time continued on in the same; but upon the desire of a worthy person (now dead) who was an encourager thereof, it was thought more useful to publish, as you will now find it, in an honest plain English dress, without flourishes, or affectation of stile, as best becomes a history of truth and matter of fact. It is the first of its nature, I believe, that has been ever printed in our own, or any other, mother tongue: For tho' several authors, (particularly Ant. du Verdier, a Frenchman) have written Histories or descriptions of illustrious men of their respective countries in their own language,

eminent as well for the sword as pen, yet that of Verdier and all of the like subject are different from this present triple variety, written for the most part in the nature of a *Bibliotheque*, which, I presume, no person, as yet, hath done the like, in his native language.

For the safer conduct of the author, in describing and characterizing of persons so different in their stations and judgments, he hath endeavour'd to secure himself against calumny, and also from giving just offence, by holding a commerce of letters with three sorts of men. The first are those of the church of England, some of which have been very communicative, and have taken much pains in searching, and collecting from, the registers of their respective cathedrals and other churches, for the use and satisfaction of the author: tho' he is sorry, that he has too much cause to say, that had he found more of such public-spirited men, his work had been proportionably more perfect, especially as to the authors of the church of England. The same may be said of the second sort, the Non-conformists, among whom he hath found assistance from one or two, whose learning and candor he must ever acknowledge. But the generality of this sort of men, whilst under a cloud of persecution, as they call it, have been very shy and jealous of imparting what was enquired concerning their writers, not knowing what use might be made of such communications, to their disadvantage. If therefore what is said of their writers, seem less satisfactory, they must not blame the author, who has been forced to be silent altogether of many of, or to relate things concerning, them, from the testimonies of others of a different persuasion. The third and last are the Roman Catholicks, whom he must needs acknowledge to be very communicative and always ready to inform him, in whatever related to any of theirs in this public work; and this, notwithstanding their distance and other circumstances, which might justly dispense with them from such correspondence; tho' indeed of late years all such commerce hath been interrupted.

In relation to these three sorts of men, the author desires to prevent all offence, and sinister interpretation of himself, in what is said in praise or dispraise of them. For seeing it is not probable, three being so dissentient from one another, that they should give or like such encomiums, as they may here find; the author would not therefore have them look'd upon as the results of his own judgment and affection, but only as domestic testimonies of the reputation which each man had or hath among his own.

As to the author himself, he is a person who delights to converse more with the dead than with the living, and has neither interest nor inclination to flatter or disgrace any man, or any community of men of whatever denomination. He is such an universal lover of all mankind, that he could wish there was such a standing measure of merit and honour agreed upon among them all, that there might be no cheat put upon readers and writers in the business of commendations. But since every one will have a double ballance herein, one for himself and his own party, and another for his adversary and dissenters; all he can do is to amass and bring together what every side thinks will make best weight for themselves. Let posterity hold the scales and judge accordingly, *suum cuique decus posteritas rependat.*

To conclude: The reader is desired to know that this Herculean labour had been more proper for a head or fellow of a college, or for a public professor or officer of the most noble university of Oxford to have undertaken and consummated, than the author, who never enjoyed any

place or office therein, or can justly say that he hath eaten the bread of any founder.' Also, that it had been a great deal more fit for one who pretends to be a *virtuoso*, and to know all men, and all things that are transacted: Or for one who frequents much society in common rooms, at public fires, in coffee-houses, assignations, clubbs, &c. where the characters of men and their works are frequently discussed; but the author, alas, is so far from frequenting such company and topicks, that he is as 'twere dead to the world, and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He is likewise so great an admirer of a solitary and retired life, that he frequents no assemblies of the said university, hath no companion in bed or at board, in his studies, walks, or journies; nor holds communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits, that have in some measure been promoters and encouragers of this work: And indeed, all things considered, he is but a degree different from an *Ascetick*, as spending all or most of his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing, and divine contemplation. However, he presumes that the less his company and acquaintance is, the more impartial his endeavours will appear to the ingenious and learned, to whose judgments only he submits them and himself.

Ab æd. pat. in Vic.
S. Jo. Bapt. in antiq. & nob. civ.
Bellos. 5 Jun. 1691.

[1 Whereas Mr. Ant. à Wood in his *Epistle to the Reader* before ye first vol. of ATH. OXON. says that he never eat ye bread of any founder, D^r^. Wynne, ye non-juror, protests to me y^t^ he has often heard old M^r^. Cooper, register of the university, and formerly of Merton college, say, that he, M^r^. Wood, was clerk there, and y^t^ he had seen him often serve there. But quære further ab^t^ this? As also whether he often din'd with Bp. Fell and D^r^. Edwards, as I'am told he did. HEARNE, *MS. Collect.* ix, 217.]

THE PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME IN THE FIRST EDITION.[1]

BY

JAMES HARRINGTON, M. A.

OF CHRIST CHURCH.

IT is well known, that the author of this Work hath, through the whole course of his life, declin'd the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and hath only, according to his abilities, endeavour'd to promote the honour and glory of that nation where he had been born; and more especially of that university wherein he was educated. His early application, or as some call it, his natural propensity to histories and antiquities, made him more fit to serve his country in that, than in any other study; and that part of antiquity, which was most useful in its self, and which yet lay most neglected, became the immediate object of his care, as that which not only deserv'd, but requir'd and wanted the greatest industry.

[1] [I have here given a copy of the original Proposals for the first Edition.

Proposals for printing ATHENÆ OXONIENSES *and* FASTI OXONIENSES.—*Both written by the famous antiquary and historiographer, Anthony à Wood, M. A. author of the History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford.*

The book entituled ATHENÆ OXONIENSES will contain an exact history of all writers that have been educated in the university of Oxford in all professions; and of all archbishops and bishops, whether of this or any other kingdom, that have been members of the said university. The birth, fortune, preferment, and death, of all those authors and prelates, the great accidents of their lives, and more particularly the fate of their writings, and the character of their works, are here given with great exactness and fidelity. This work moreover gives not only an account of the authors of Oxford, but of such of the writers of the other famous university of Cambridge as were entred at Oxford, or studied in it, or assisted, opposed, or answered any author of that university. So that either by these means, or by way of digression, it contains an exact history of learning and of the learned men in England; and fully corrects, continues, and supplies Leland, Bale, Pits, and Godwin, on that subject, and deserves particular encouragement, as being the first work of this nature that ever was printed in English.

The book entitled OXONIAN FASTI, or Annals, contains an account of all the remarkable and eminent persons of Oxford, (i. e.) chancellors, commissaries, vice-chancellors, and proctors of the universities: the names of all dignitaries, as deans, arch-deacons, chancellors, chanters, heads of colleges and halls; abbots, priors, monks, friars, and all doctors, that have been incorporated in the university of Oxford, or have sojourned there.

The whole work will consist of two volumes, the first whereof will begin in the year 1500, and will end in 1640. The other will begin in 1641, and will end in the latter end of the year 1690.

The work will be disposed according to order of time, and will be made more useful by many large and full alphabetical indexes at the end of each volume.

A large Introduction will be prefixed before the first volume, giving an account of the history of learning in England, before the first date of this work in 1500.

And an Appendix will be added, containing an exact account of the births, preferments, and writings, of the most considerable writers now living in England.

In the mean time the undertaker, Thomas Bennet, doth here exhibit a specimen of the paper and print.]

The university of Oxford had now flourish'd for many centuries, its members had been great and famous; their works wanted neither value nor number, and therefore nothing seem'd more necessary for the increase of its glory, and for the true knowledge of its strength, than a register of its heroes and an exact survey of its powers: it was requisite then, not only that the writers of this university, and the characters of their works, shou'd be perpetuated to posterity, but that a history of all cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, as well in this nation as beyond the seas, all of them formerly members of this university, should at the same time and by the same hand be attempted, and carried on; and that, lastly, the account of any remarkable persons, that would not fall under those heads, might be reserv'd to, and digested under, the Fasti or Annals of the university. So that upon the whole, not only the lives of the authors, and the fate of their writings, but the succession of all eminent men in Oxford, the decay and growth, the rise and progress of learning, might, at one view, in due order of time, distinctly appear. It is a wonder indeed that among all the members of that body, who have signaliz'd their learning and industry in all professions, and almost upon all subjects, the intire glory of this work should be left to this author; and that no part of literature should be left wholly uncultivated in that famous society, but the memoirs of the university itself, and the history of learning therein. Somewhat indeed in defence of the antiquity of the place had before, by Mr. Twyne and others, been successfully undertaken and performed; but it was a far more easie and less useful enquiry to look into the original of this society, than to record the acts of its members; to discover the head of this fountain, than to trace all its channels: since therefore this work seem'd for the most part new, and as yet untouch'd, it was once the author's design to commence with the time of king Alfred, and from thence to have brought down the concurrent history of the university and learning together. But afterwards, when he had consider'd not only that the famous antiquary Jo. Leland, and his followers, Bale, Pits, and Dr. Fran. Godwin, had in a great measure anticipated the former part of his design, but that the records and registers themselves, upon which his relations are chiefly founded, were in those times either wholly lost, or at least dark and imperfect; he thought fit to begin with the 16th century, and to ascend no higher than his records would lead him. However, since a great and noble part of the history of learning, would upon so late a date of this work be wholly omitted, it was esteemed requisite that a short and full relation of all authors and works, which before that time had been publish'd in this island, should supply that loss, and render the work itself more perfect and entire.

This introduction the reader may expect before the second vol.[1] At present, nothing more remains for the subject of this preface, than to give a short account of the design of this work, of the management and language of it, and to add somewhat concerning the author.

As to the design, it must be own'd that since an intire collection of all passages relating to eminent authors was intended; some circumstances have a place here which at first view may seem trivial and immaterial. It ought therefore to be consider'd, that those little accidents, however mean in themselves, yet in respect of the persons and of the works which they attend, oftentimes become considerable. In a common repertory any redundance or superfluity of

[1] [In the present edition it will be found immediately following the *Vindication of the Historiographer*.]

matter, however too severely blam'd by nice palats, is such a fault as is not far remov'd from an excellence. The work is fitted for all men and in all faculties, and therefore those of one profession should not be displeased, if somewhat be inserted, which, however useless to them, may be chosen and admir'd by others. In all commentaries and journals which afford materials for history, there ought not only to be somewhat rude and naked, which may afterwards be polish'd; somewhat rough and plain, that may be beautify'd and improv'd; but somewhat at least little, and seemingly immaterial, that may upon occasion judiciously be chosen, or sometimes perhaps with no less prudence, rejected. Such general collections are read by most men with different designs; and therefore however easie it may be for any man to discover an omission; it is very hard for any one reader to pronounce one single passage in them wholly superfluous. 'Tis true indeed, that men who after a great search and enquiry into records, have found out somewhat that might as well have been spared, naturally chuse rather to trespass on the reader, than to pass sentence on their own discoveries; and this, if any blemish, is so common to this author with all other famous antiquaries, from Plutarch, and Athenæus, down to Selden, and Dugdale, that his title to that name might well be disputed if he should be without it.

2dly. The management of such a work as this must necessarily depend upon a search into ancient records, so upon a commerce with those relations and friends of the deceased authors which had survived them. Those of the church of Rome, to which this author applied himself, have been communicative and industrious in furnishing materials for this work; and therefore if any thing more largely be said of the members of that communion than may be thought necessary, it ought to be imputed to the ready concurrence of that party towards a work of this nature, rather than to any propensity of the author to that religion. The nonconformists, who bear some share in this work, have been, as usually, so little friends to the carrying on of a publick design, and to that free intercourse which ought to be maintain'd between all learned men, that very few, and those unsatisfactory, relations could be obtain'd from them; and therefore a true, but no very large nor favourable account of their writings ought to be expected from him. And lastly, as to those of the church of England, they have generally behaved themselves so well, that they have no need to desire flattery, nor have any reason here to complain of calumny. It is to be hoped therefore, since this author hath endeavoured to shew himself just and indifferent to men of all professions; his love of impartiality will not be mistaken for want of religion. All good antiquaries, men of enlarged souls, and of an even temper, however of divers professions, have always been of the same principle: they all equally sacrificed to truth and learning; and suffered not their private opinions to put a biass on their history. And whoever will compare the cento's of Bale and Pits, with the excellent works of Leland and Camden, must necessarily discern, how near an alliance there is between zeal and ignorance, and between learning and moderation.

3. As to the language, the reader may expect such words as are suitable to the character of the work, and of the person. It is impossible to think that men who always converse with old authors, should not learn the dialect of their acquaintance. An old word is retain'd by an antiquary with as much religion as a relick; and few are by him receiv'd as English, but such as

have been naturaliz'd by Spencer. Language is the dress of the thoughts, as well as cloaths of the person; and therefore the expressions of an antiquary ought to be privileg'd, as well as his garb. Words are neither good nor bad, if abstracted from things; and therefore they, as all ornaments, have no beauty in themselves, but receive it by accident, as gracefully suited and apply'd to the subject. Originals are best express'd, as found, without alteration; and it is not only a mis-spent, but ridiculous labour, to change the old expressions of a deed; and to put a new stamp upon a medal. Thus much hath in short been said of the book, and somewhat that may prevent objections may without suspicion of vanity be added concerning the author of it. When this work some years since was first undertaken, he not only consulted all the registers relating to the university, but all other writings and records, MS. and printed, whether in the Bodleian, Norfolk, or Cottonian libraries, whether in the Tower, Exchequer, Paper-Office, or elsewhere, that could give him any notice of these authors, or let him into the true knowledge of their lives, preferments, and writings. The registers of the ancient churches and cathedrals were diligently consulted; the wills of the deceas'd persons were at the Prerogative Office examin'd; the windows of churches, epitaphs and inscriptions, have been search'd; the genealogy of the authors at the Herald's Office hath been enquir'd into; and no method hath been unattempted which could contribute to a true history of these writers, or ascertain the least date and circumstance of their lives. This extraordinary care and unwearied industry, was undertaken without any other motive than a love to truth, and without any other prospect, than the benefit of posterity. The author never enjoy'd any preferment, nor pursu'd any; he liv'd as a recluse from the world, so independent of it; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd if he takes such a liberty of speech as most other authors, out of prudence, cunning, or design, have usually declin'd. It might be fit perhaps that some harsh expressions might be allay'd; that a few severe reflections might be softened, and that some passages at last, which seem too hardly charg'd on men otherwise creditable, might be wholly omitted: but at the same time it is not to be denied, that faults ought no more to be conceal'd than virtues, and that whatever it may be in a painter, it is no excellence in an historian to throw a veil on deformities.

If, lastly, there should be any defect or failure; if truth, which is often too strictly pursued, should in one single instance, or some little circumstance, be mistaken; it is at least, certainly, a just request, that in so great and tedious a work, which oftentimes, and almost every where deserves praise, any small errors may be entitled to pardon.

A further discourse of the nature of these books in general, and of the use of this in particular, is reserv'd to the second [1] volume; in the mean time, all judicious men must be satisfied that the history of learning, which hath hitherto been so much wanting in England, is now at last so far advanced; and that the materials at least of so great and so useful a work are ready, and prepar'd.

In other countries, particularly in France, Italy, and the Northern nations, now above fifty years, the most famous writers have employ'd their care in the account of authors and books,

[1] [See it at the end of the *Vindication*.]

and have thought it more necessary to number and marshal than to increase the forces of the common-wealth of learning.

In England, in the mean time, an account of learning was more defective even than our civil history: our authors had been as famous as our heroes; our writings were as successful as our battels; and yet the annals of both were so imperfect, that either generally we had no representation of them at all, or such an one as traduc'd the original. As to our heroes indeed, tho' an universal history, to the discredit of this nation, be yet to be desired, and in all probability will be long expected, yet some independent relations that give account of one great action, or perhaps of one particular reign, may with honour be remembered; but as to our authors, after the ancient discoveries of Boston and Leland, there hath been nothing attempted but some rude and disproportionable draughts of mean and ignorant designers. However, now at last it must be own'd, That if this essay may not be just and compleat, yet the first lineaments are so faithfully and exactly drawn, that the finishing strokes may without difficulty be added, and perhaps without loss expected; and that so regular a design is here presented to your view, as may encourage at least the future industry of the best artist, if not supersede it.

A Vindication of the Historiographer of the University of Oxford, and his Works, from the Reproaches of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in his Letter to the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, concerning a Book lately published, called, A Specimen of some Errors and Defects in the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Anthony Harmer. Written by E. D.

To which is added the Historiographer's Answer to certain Animadversions made in the before-mention'd History of the Reformation, to that part of Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, which treats of the Divorce of Queen Katharine from King Henry the Eighth.

THE prefacer to the first volume of ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, (now an eminent proficient in the common law,) saith, first, 'It is well known that the author of that work hath, through the 'whole course of his life, declined the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and hath only, 'according to his abilities, endeavoured to promote the honour and glory of that nation wherein 'he had been born, and more especially of that university wherein he was educated. His early 'application, or as some call it, his natural propensity to histories and antiquities, made him 'more fit to serve his country in that, than in any other study; and that part of antiquity which 'was most useful in itself, and which yet lay most neglected, became the immediate object of 'his care, as that which not only deserved, but required and wanted the greatest industry.'

The first product of his labours and generous studies was, The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, which being by him wrote in English in his juvenile years, it pleased the chief heads of the said university to have it put into Latin, that the learned world might know and be acquainted with the antiquity, honour, and glory thereof: which, had it been done by a scribler, or poor writer, as his lordship of Salisbury is pleased to characterize the author in his letter, p. 9. they would not in the least have taken notice of it; nor would a certain[a] writer of note have stiled it, four years before it was published, Liber aureolus plurimo labore nec minori judicio consignatus, &c. It was a book of eight years labour, and all, or most part of it, was extracted from the very bowels of antiquity, as the many quotations from records and manuscripts in every page thereof do shew. It hath afforded matter for many eminent writers, whether domestic, or foreign, who have made honourable mention of it, and its author, as those who are bookish men, (who have frequently stiled it, A choice treasure of Antiquities) do know very well.

[a] See page xxiv, No e 2.

[b] Nich. Lloydius in *Dictionario Historico, Geograph. Poet.* &c. edit. Oxon. in fol. 1670. p. 593. col. 2. in voce Oxon.

After it was finished, the curators of the Sheldonian press, namely, sir Leoline Jenkins, sir Joseph Williamson, Dr. John Fell, (afterwards bishop of Oxon,) and Dr. Thomas Yates, did dedicate it to his majesty king Charles the second, to whom being presented at Windsor in July 1674, by Dr. Richard Allestry, provost of Eaton college, his majesty was graciously pleased to accept of it, turn over several parts thereof, and hold some conference about it with that learned doctor, as the author of it was by his letters informed. Soon after the heads of the university of Oxon agreed, that as many copies that cost eighty pounds should be presented to the great persons of the royal court, of the clergy, and of the law. And afterwards it was presented, in the name of the said university, (1.) To the most illustrious prince John William prince of Neoburg, when he was entertained by the members thereof in the beginning of June 1675. See in the FASTI of the second volume of ATHENÆ OXON. p. 199. (2.) To the most illustrious prince Cosmo de Medicis, the great duke of Tuscany; to whom the said Hist. & Antiq. was sent by the decree of the venerable convocation of the doctors and masters, held on the seventh of October 1675, and with it a Latin letter penn'd by the public orator, wherein a just and laudable character was given of the said book, as it appears in the register of the acts of that convocation. The said duke had been entertained by the university of Oxon, when he came to see it, and its glories, in the beginning of May 1669. (3.) To Charles Maurice le Tellier archbishop and duke of Rheimes, when he and other French nobility visited the university. It was presented by the hands of Dr. Fell bishop of Oxon the 8th of May 1677. (4.) To his royal highness James duke of York, when he was entertained by the university in the month of May 1683. See in the said FASTI, p. 223, &c. To omit others, must not be forgotten the most illustrious and excellent lord Peter Spart Fzee, baron of Croneberg, &c. general of the army of foot belonging to the king of Sweedland, and extraordinary embassador to the king of Great Britain, from the said king of Sweedland, who had a copy presented to him by the heads, tho' not quite finished at the press, when he was entertained in Oxon in the month of June 1674.

These memoirs are purposely set down, that the reader might understand what value the chief members of the most famous university of Oxon had for that book, which they deemed a fit present for a prince, and other great persons, and that he might see that the author thereof was not a poor writer, or scribler, or one who had no reputation to lose, as his lordship of Salisbury in his letter before-mention'd tells you, p. 9—10.

The said book, wherein is maintained, by several valid arguments, the antiquity of the university of Oxon, against that of Cambridge, remains as yet unanswer'd; nor is any part of it animadverted upon, but a minute part, by doctor Gilbert Burnet in the first part of The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, printed at London, 1679, wherein, p. 85, 86. the author speaking of the divorce of queen Katharine from king Henry the eighth, makes these animadversions following on the said part in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 256. a.

'The collector of the antiquities of Oxford informs us of the uneasiness of this matter, (the 'divorce) and of the several messages the king sent before that instrument (meaning the act, 'or decree of the university, in order to the divorce,) could be procured. So that from the

'12th of February to the 8th of April, the matter was in agitation, the masters of arts gene-
'rally opposing it, tho' the doctors and heads were (for the greatest part) for it. But after he
'has set down the instrument, he gives some reasons (upon what design I cannot easily imagine)
'to shew that this was extorted by force; and being done without the consent of the masters
'of arts, was of itself void and of no force. And, as if it had been an ill thing, he takes pains
'to purge the university of it, and lay it upon the fears and corruptions of some aspiring men
'of the university; and without any proof gives credit to a lying story set down by Sanders, of
'an assembly called by night, in which the seal of the university was set to the determination;
'but it appears that he had never seen, or considered, the other instrument to which the uni-
'versity set their seal, that was agreed on in convocation of all the doctors and masters, as well
'regents as non-regents; giving power to these doctors and bachelors of divinity to determine
'the matter, and to set the seal of the university to their conclusion. The original whereof the
'lord Herbert saw, upon which the persons so deputed had full authority to set the university's
'seal to that conclusion; perhaps that instrument was not so carefully preserved among their
'records, or was in queen Mary's days taken away, which might occasion these mistakes in
'their historian.

'There seems also another mistake in the relation he gives, for he says, those of Paris had
'determined in this matter before it was agreed to at Oxon. The printed decision of the
'Sorbone contradicts this, for it bears date the second of July, whereas this was done the ninth
'of April, 1530, &c.'

Thus the church historian. Soon after the author, or collector of the antiquities of Oxford, examining the said animadversions on that little part of his book beforemention'd, he divided them into several pieces, and made answer to each, but were not then printed. The contents of which, and the answers follow.

——— *But after he hath set down the instrument, he gives some reasons,* &c.

The two first reasons (if they may be so called) were put in by another hand, and the other were taken by the author from these three books following, viz. (1.) From A Treatise of Marriage, &c. written by doctor Nicholas Harpesfield, which is a folio manuscript, written either in the time of queen Mary, or in the beginning of queen Elizabeth, and 'tis by him quoted in the place excepted against. (2.) From, The Life of Queen Catherine, written by William Forest in the reign of queen Mary, and dedicated to her. 'Tis also a manuscript, and written in a fair character on parchment. (3.) From, An Apology for the Government of the University of Oxon against King Henry the Eighth, &c. written by a master of arts in the time of queen Elizabeth. 'Tis a manuscript also, and hath all the king's letters therein, written to the university about the question of marriage and divorce, with several passages relating to convocations and congregations, concerning the said question.

So now you may see, that he did not frame, or give those reasons from his own invention, but from authors of credit in the time they lived.

——— *(Upon what design I cannot easily imagine.)*

There was no design at all in the matter, but only for truth's sake, which very few in these days will deliver.

——— *And, as if it were an ill thing, he takes pains to purge the university of it,* &c.

It was a very ill thing (as he thought) for a king by his letters to frighten persons out of their consciences and opinions, and to endeavour to force them (as 'twere) to say and do what must please him: but forasmuch as the masters would not be frightned, and therefore they were laid aside, and the matter discussed and determined by a few old doctors, and bachelors of divinity, who would act and say any thing to please the king, lest danger should follow, they ought to be commended for keeping their consciences sound, and standing up for that which they thought was equity.

——— *And without any proof gives credit to a lying story set down by Sanders, of an assembly called by night,* &c.

Sanders is not his author, for he says no such thing in his book De Schismate, of an assembly called by night. His author for it is the Apology beforemention'd, which adds, That when a regent of Balliol college (whom the scholars called king Henry) heard that the commissary (or vice-chancellor) and his company were going to dispatch this night-work, denied the seal with his breeches about his shoulders for want of a hood. See in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 256. a. The truth is, the meeting was unseasonable, and all their actions clancular, as having been protested against by, and done without the consent of, the regents. And as for Sanders, tho' he cannot defend him, yet many things in his book De Schismate, especially those relating to the university of Oxon, he finds, from other places, to be true.

——— *But it appears, that he had never seen and considered the other instrument, to which the university set their seal,* &c.

The grand collection, or farrago, which Mr. Thomas Master, of New college, drew up by the lord Herbert's appointment, in order to write the Life of king Henry the eighth, he had seen and perused, but could not with all his diligence find that instrument, act, or decree of convocation; neither in the three great folios written by another hand, containing materials at large for the writing the said Life; neither in any of the registers, records, or papers, belonging to the university: so that for those reasons, and because that the lord Herbert says, that it was blurred, and not intended for the king, and that also it was not under seal (you say 'twas) neither passed it the majority of votes, therefore did he omit it, as not authentic. Truly he had good grounds to think, that it was only drawn up, and not proposed; for if it had been proposed, it would have been registred, there being nothing proposed either in convocation, or

congregation, but is registred, whether denied or not: and the register of that time is most exactly kept, and nothing, as he could perceive, hath been tore out.

There seems to be another mistake in the relation he gives, for he says, those of Paris had determined in this matter, &c.

He says it not, for it was said by M. Warham archbishop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the university, in his letters thereunto, To make what expedition they could to give in their answer to the king's question, forasmuch as Paris and Cambridge had done it already. For this matter he quotes the book of Epistles sent from, and to the university of Oxon, which is a manuscript in the archives of Bodley's library, epist. 197. Yet he believes the archbishop said those things to hasten the members of the convocation of the university of Oxon the more, tho' probably it was not so. However he was not bound to take notice of that, but to follow record as he had found it: and that he doth follow record throughout his book, there is not one (as he presumes) of the venerable senate of antiquaries, or historiographers, can deny it, &c.

Thus far the answer to the animadversions of the church historian, made on a little part of Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Now forasmuch as the said church-historian doth often quote and make use of several manuscripts and records in the Cottonian library, it would be well worth the curiosity of some persons to enquire why he did not make use of a certain volume in that library, under Faustina, C. 7. containing letters sent from, and copies of charters, privileges, &c. of the university of Oxon: in which letters are several matters relating to the reformation of the said university by certain commissioners appointed by king Henry the eighth, anno 1535. To which may be answer'd, that there being many vile things in the said letters, which tend rather to the deformation of the said university, (a nursery to supply the church) they would have spoiled the smooth current of his History of Reformation: and if so, as several curious persons have supposed, it doth, under favour, argue much partiality; and he that is partial, is not fit to be an historian. One passage, among the rest, I shall here set down, written by Richard Layton, or Leighton, one of the commissioners, his letter dated the twelfth of September, 1535, and directed to Thomas Cromwell secretary of state, (wherein is mention made of some of the mad work they had done relating to the works of the famous Joh. Duns Scotus,) tells you thus, 'We have set Dunce in Boccardo, (meaning a prison in Oxon so called,) and 'have utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blind glosses, and is now made a 'common servant to every man, fast nailed up upon posts in all common-houses of easement. 'Id quod oculis meis vidi. And the second time we came to New-college, after we had 'declared their injunctions, we found all the great quadrant-court full of the leaves of Dunce, 'the winds blowing them into every corner, and there we found one Mr. Greenfeld, of Bucking-'hamshire, gathering part of the said book-leaves (as he said) therewith to make him scuels, 'or blaunsheers, to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his 'hounds, &c.' Thus, Richard Layton: which things were mostly done by Dr. John London, another commissioner, at that time warden of New-college, who spared not to abuse his

founder, college, university, and his conscience, to gain favour from great persons, and wealth into his purse.

If so be the said commissioners had such disrespect for that most famous author J. Duns, who was so much admired by our predecessors, and so difficult to be understood, that the doctors of those times, namely Dr. William Roper, Dr. John Kynton, Dr. William Mowse, &c. professed that in twenty eight years study they could not understand him rightly, (as John Bale, an inveterate enemy to that author, and Romanists' reports), what then had they for others of inferior note? Truly, I have very good reason to think, that the said commissioners made sad havock in the university at that time, and were not wanting, upon all occasions, to give an ill report of learning and learned men. So it was, that what the wisdom of former times did advance and cry up, the peevish and base humour of these (1535) did decry and run down; such is the world's career.

But now let's proceed: it has been a wonder, that among all the members of the most famous university of Oxon, who have signaliz'd their learning and industry in all professions, and almost upon all subjects, none have undertaken the history of the writers thereof, and of learning, till our historiographer wrote the ATHENÆ AND FASTI OXON. the first volume of which coming out in 1691, doth make the second volume which he has written. It was partly collected from records, and registers, and some of it from the works of authors who are therein mention'd. Another part from books written pro and con: and what concerns the death and burial of authors, is taken from epitaphs, parochial and other registers, or from the Will or Herald's-Office at London. And lastly, what is said of such Roman-Catholick writers, either in that, or the second volume, who to enjoy their religion in peace and safety have fled their native-country, is partly taken from the registers of those colleges, and houses of religion beyond the seas, wherein they have settled, and spent their time, or from the epitaphs or inscriptions on their graves. All which hath been communicated to the author by letters from persons mostly unknown to him. Now whereas the bishop of Salisbury saith in his letter, p. 9. That he hath been visibly made a tool by some of the church of Rome, to reproach all the greatest men of our church; is, under favour, not true, as he himself hath several times protested, and with zealous imprecations declared his innocency of such a matter, so much, that he is ready to make oath in any court of judicature, that he hath not in the least, either by letter from, or discourse with, any Roman-Catholick, whether religious, or laick, been desired, persuaded, or provoked to speak any one thing of, or against, a writer, or bishop, or any person else of the Protestant persuasion.

His lordship, in that character of the historiographer's being made a tool, hath seemed much to incline to the vain reports of some men, and hath received things too much upon trust; for had he enquired of several persons in Oxon of known worth and truth, he would have found him not to be so. But it seems those just truths which he hath given of trimmers and temporizers relishes not with many men of this age.

Furthermore also, whereas his lordship doth alledge, That he hath laid together all that the

[1] In his *Mystery of Iniquity*, &c. printed at Geneva, in octavo, anno 1545, fol. vel pag. 26.

malice of missionaries could furnish him with, to blemish the work of one of the greatest men of our church, bishop Jewell; is, under favour, a mistake, for he laid them not, but R. Parsons the Jesuit, whom he quotes for what he says: and if any thing be ill said of that bishop, those of Parsons his party are to answer for it; while in the mean time the author of the ATHENÆ OXON. is so far from speaking ill of that worthy and learned bishop, that he tells you in that book, That he was one of the greatest lights that the reformed church of England hath produced; that for his great learning and sufferings he was made bishop of Salisbury by queen Elizabeth; and adds, with Camden, (who was no missionary) that he was a wonderful, great, and deep divine, a most stout and earnest maintainer of our reformed religion, against the adversaries of his learned books: that he was a man of singular ingeny, of exquisit erudition in theologicals, and of great piety, &c. What more can be said? If this is not enough, after an excellent book written of his life by the learned Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, I know not what is.

The truth is, which may be easily observed by any ordinary reader (not prejudiced) that the author of ATHENÆ OXON. hath written 'very impartially, and has related whatsoever he knows, whether good or bad, of those whose lives he writes. The Roman Catholicks are not better used by him than those of the church of England, as may be seen in the lives of many of them in the first volume, among which are those of John Bekinson, William Chiadsey, Edm. Bonner, Thomas Harding, Henry Cole, Edm. Campian, John Nicholls, Robert Parsons, and others, whose great mutability in religion, (which the author of The Works of the Learned calls hypocrisie) he sets down.

The second volume of the ATHENÆ OXON. which makes the third volume, that the author hath published, was collected as the first, viz. from records, registers, &c. In it you'll find a great deal of the mystery of iniquity acted in that dismal rebellion which was commenced by the Puritans, and other factious people, anno 1642, opened and displayed. It shews how those brethren were common preachers up of treason and rebellion, and how their pulpits were esteemed, by observing men, the chairs of jugglers: that blasphemies, profanations, absurdities, &c. were by them vented every day in their extemporary prayers and sermons, to the great blinding and misleading of the people. It shews how the men of those times did turn themselves, and overturn all things, meerly for private interest and gain. It shews also the instability of others, who then swore and forswore for their own ends, made religion a stalking-horse, and of sacred oaths no more than common knights of the post.

Therein you'll find many passages relating to the life and actions of that blessed martyr king Charles the first, especially for the two last years of his reign, which were never before published, and the intriegues of many of the leading men on the rebel's side, that were carried on, in bringing that pious prince to the block. Therein you'll find great and generous sense of loyalty in the author, and from his pen just and impartial characters of the true and suffering sons of the church of England; as also the impartial relations of such as were not so, mostly taken from their own books and sermons, or pamphlets written by the brethren, or royal party. You'll also find therein the just characters of many of the nobility and gentry that adhered to

[1] So in *The Works of the Learned*, &c. London, 1691. qu. p. 7.

the said king when he was at Oxon, and what not of history that relates to that most wicked and barbarous rebellion before-mention'd? You'll also find therein many bold and undeniable truths, which treading too close on the heels of time, several persons (whose relations had been actors in, or submitters to, the men in the said unparallel'd rebellion,) have endeavoured to make them abuses and libels, thereby to bring the author into trouble.

Both the volumes of the Athenæ and Fasti Oxon (which his lordship of Salisbury calls a despicable book) are most exactly written according to time; and the author has been so punctual, that the very day, and sometimes the hour of a thing done, or of the death of a writer, or bishop, is set down; and all compacted in so good and exact a method, that nothing of that nature can possibly be done better: and therefore why his lordship of Salisbury should say, That he has thrown together a tumultuary mixture of stuff and tattle, none in Oxon can imagin it, or in the least judge where that stuff and tattle should be lodged. Both the said volumes will, without doubt, be of great use to all persons of literature, but particularly to such as apply themselves to history, or politicks, whom it concerns every moment to know what kind of men were the authors of those books they read. Neither is that knowledge unnecessary to all that study; for as the writings of authors may be said to be the picture of the mind, so to know their life, religion, and most remarkable actions, must needs be a great help towards judging rightly of their sentiments. This being an infallible truth, it has been a wonder to many, why his lordship of Salisbury, who hath written many lives (and many more) of eminent men, and seems to have a peculiar genius that way, should now endeavour to run down the Athenæ and Fasti Oxon. which consists all, or most, of lives and characters, and make it a despicable book, and the author a scribler, &c.

As for that passage in Mr. W. Fulman, in the second volume of Athenæ, p. 824, that his corrections of, and observations on, the first part of The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, were some omitted, and others curtail'd, &c. The author had from Mr. Fulman himself, who related it several times with reluctancy before him, and some of his collegiats of Christ Church college, and seemed to condole his misfortune, that his labours and lucubrations could not stand according to his mind; desiring withal, that as the said author had done [1] him right, as to the collecting of the works of king Charles the first, and obtaining materials for the writing of that king's life (the glory of which Dr. Richard Perenchief carried away,) so he would be pleased to do him right in the work (Athenæ Oxon.) that he was then meditating, to let the world know of the omitting and curtailing of many of the said observations. All which, he, according to a promise then made, hath performed, and thereby done right to the memory of his deceased friend: which being just and equitable, and not unbecoming an historian, his lordship of Salisbury needed not to expect to see a writer of his (Anthony Harmer's) rank descend so low to cite such a scribler, especially upon such an occasion, &c. Had it not been for Mr. Harmer's reference to a passage in the second volume of the Athenæ Oxon. the character of a scribler, and other most terrible things of the Historiographer, would not have been mention'd; but something must be said, let it be never so unjust, lest an answer should be deficient, Et hinc Lachrymæ.

[1] See *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 243. See also in ATHENÆ OXON. vol. 2. p. 824.

I cannot but reflect on that sort of creature, who when for their snarling and barking, a stone or a stick is thrown at them, they turn tail to him that threw it, and fall with teeth and grins upon the poor instrument of correction. With reverence be it spoken, there is a great likeness in the present case. Mr. Harmer being a little offended with the noise made by the writer of The History of Reformation, thought fit to cast at him a passage out of Athenæ Oxon. Vol. II. p. 827. Upon this the author of that history turns away from the objecter, and falls upon the book so objected to him, with so much fury, that if the book had been burned, it had been better used. But pray where's the ingenuity of this method of defence? Would any court of equity allow, that when a person stands convicted of a crime by this or that evidence, he shall not insist upon disproof of the testimony, but fall upon the witness, and call him fool and knave, because he dared to prove him guilty? If the writer of this vindication had treated Mr Harmer with some scorn and contempt, it had not affrighted him, nor deterr'd him from enquiring further into the truth[1] of things. And therefore it seems when he foresaw his scorn and contempt would be thrown away upon the said Mr. Harmer, he was resolv'd to cast it all upon the by-stander, the author of Athenæ Oxon. And it was wisely done, not to provoke the man that wore the sword, but to turn the affront upon the naked passenger. And he has effectually done it upon one, who can digest a rude thing, and equally neglect greatness and passion.

The next matter that his lordship of Salisbury takes notice of, is, *his barbarous attacking the memory of his predecessor bishop Ward, who was in so many respects one of the greatest men of his age*, &c. What his lordship means by barbarous attacking, is, no doubt, in his sense, abusing, or reporting false things of him. If so, then let the reader know that what is said, being taken from register and observation, is as clear as the sun at noon: but I see truth must not be spoke at all times. Had his lordship known Dr. Ward before his majesty's restoration, he would have been of another mind; but his knowledge of him, was not, I presume, till after he was a bishop, when then, and to the time of his death, he was esteemed a good and excellent man. The truth is, he was a man of parts, and a great royalist for a time; but when he saw that king Charles the first was beheaded, and monarchy never in a possibility of returning again, then did he change his orthodox principles, submit to the men then in power, and eat the bread of two royalists, (that had been ejected,) successively. And tho' his friends say, that he never took the oath called the engagement, yet it appears that he did so in the register belonging to the committee for the reformation of the university of Oxon, as I was many years since informed by the clerk belonging to that committee.

What his life and conversation was, while he lived in Oxon, the poor remnant of the royalists that then remained there, would have told you, who usually said, that had not Dr. Ward degenerated from their principles of loyalty, he would not have lashed out into several immoralities, &c. for the doing of which, he also lost the opinion that the then saints in the university had of him.

And now to conclude, I shall leave with you the character of the author of the Athenæ Oxon. which is at the end of the epistle to the reader, (of which but few were printed,) set before the first volume of the said Athenæ, running thus, 'The reader is desired to know, that this Her-

[1] Preface to the *Specimen of Errours*, &c. p. 625.

'culean labour had been more proper for a head, or fellow of a college, or for a public profes-
'sor, or officer of the most noble university of Oxon, to have undertaken, than the author, who
'never enjoyed any place or office therein, or can justly say, that he hath eaten the bread of
'any founder. Also, that it had been a great deal more fit for one who pretends to be a vir-
'tuoso, and to know all men, and all things that are transacted; or for one who frequents
'much society, where the characters of men and their works are frequently discussed; but the
'author, alas, is so far from frequenting such company, that he is as 'twere dead to the world,
'and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He is likewise so
'great an admirer of a solitary and retired life, that he frequents no assemblies of the said uni-
'versity, hath no companion in bed, or at board, in his studies, walks, or journeys; nor holds
'communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits,
'that have in some measure been promoters and encouragers of this work: and indeed all
'things considered, he is but a degree different from an ascetick, as spending all or most of
'his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing, or divine contemplation. However,
'he presumes, that the less his company and acquaintance is, the more impartial his endeavours
'will appear to the ingenious and learned, to whose judgments only he submits them, and
'himself.'

To which I shall add what I know besides of the same author, viz. that he did never in heat and forwardness meddle with a subject to which he was not prepar'd by education, and a due method of studies: that he never wrote to oblige a rising party, or to insinuate into the disposers of preferment; but has been content with his station, and aimed at no end but truth: that he never took up with the transcript of records, where the originals might be consulted, nor made use of others eyes, when his own could serve: that he never wrote in post with his body and his thoughts in a hurry, but in a fix'd abode, and with a deliberate pen: that he never conceal'd an ungrateful truth, nor flourish'd over a weak place, but in sincerity of meaning and expression has thought an historian should be a man of conscience: that he has never had a patron to oblige, or forget, but has been a free and independent writer: and in a word, that he confesses there may be some mistakes in modern things and persons, when he could have no evidence but from the information of living friends, or perhaps enemies; but he is confident, that where records are cited, and where authentick evidence could possibly be had, there he has been punctual and exact: and therefore he defies Anth. Harmer to write any one specimen of errours and defects in his history; or if he can find out eighty-nine, or one hundred, gross mistakes, yet he should not value his threats of further exposing him, and his writings.

THE INTRODUCTION, OR, PREFACE TO THE SECOND VOLUME IN THE FIRST EDITION, *BY MR. HARINGTON.*

A GENERAL and perfect history of the learning of the English nation, is a work of that use and fame, that every advance towards that design hath so much the greater share and proportion of glory, as it tends nearer into the accomplishment of so vast an undertaking.

And therefore it will naturally be the subject of wonder, why our author should not rather chuse to carry the date of those memoirs as high as the first original of learning in Britain, and to extend enquiries as far as the schools and societies of this island, than to confine himself within the bounds of two centuries only, and of one single university.

It is to be own'd indeed, that even this so great a work, with a little alteration of the model, might have been almost wholly compos'd of the materials which our author had here prepar'd; if it had been his design to affect rather the shew and grandeur of the frontispiece, than the beauty and strength of the fabrick. But when the reader shall consider what is here offer'd, he will have no reason to blame the modesty of our author. That his performance has exceeded his promise, and that his title only is below his work. For first, As in civil history, four great and remarkable periods have usually been taken from the rise and fall of monarchies; so upon a general view of the best authors, and their writings, it is easy for us to observe four signal epochas in the increase and decay of learning.

The three first of those from the nations which were successively the seats of empire and of learning, may be nam'd the Chaldean, the Grecian, and the Roman; and the last, in honour of those that were the chief favourers and promoters of the restoration of letters, the Alfonsine or Medicean.

When the empire was first settled in the East, whether among the Assyrians first, or afterwards among the Medes, or lastly among the Persians, learning still continued within the confines of Asia; their philosophy as well as their monarchy was confin'd to that great continent, as being alike rather desirous of establishing its power, than of enlarging its dominions. The native riches of the country made them despise commerce with the West, and the in-born wit

of the Eastern inhabitants seem'd to promise itself no improvement from the society of those, who were at a greater distance from the sun.

Hence very improbable it is, that during this epocha of learning, so distant an island, as this of Britain, should be sought out and cultivated, by those who had but a late, and that no great intercourse even with the nearest Europeans: especially since the people itself was so wealthy and so sensible of its own sufficiency, that even the greatest advantages, which we either conceive or find in this island, could hardly tempt them to so long and so unnecessary a voyage.

However, since I have no mind to contradict etymologists, because I have no inclination to dispute with them, it may be own'd, that some part of our tongue, especially of the Cornish and Welsh dialects, seems to retain some appearance of conformity with the Eastern originals.

Whether this agreement of words, and at least of some letters in them, can be wholly ascrib'd to chance; or whether in all derivative tongues there still remains some footsteps and traces of the common language; or whether, as in some words, the sense naturally directs different nations to the same sound; or whether, lastly, there was an ancient correspondence between Asia and Britain; and the Phenicians, a nation born for trade, being tempted by the value of our tin and other metals, brought from the coast of Syria, not only the native commodities of that soil, but the language, customs, and religion of those countries: certain it is, that our correspondence, if any, was not with scholars, but seamen; and consequently that whatever alterations our tongue, our usages, and religion might receive from them, our learning could have no advance or improvement.

In the second period of learning, when the Grecians had first made themselves masters of the arts and sciences, and afterwards of the treasure of Asia: 'tis not wholly improbable that a vain-glorious people, fruitful of colonies, and successful in navigation, should carry their trade beyond the Mediterranean, and place, even in this remote island, the monuments of their learning, and of their power.

For though it would not be easy for our antiquaries to find out the altar which Ulysses erected in this island, and the search after the college of Athenian philosophers, which the learned king Bladud happily founded in this his kingdom, might as successfully be made in Utopia, as Britain; yet it is not hard, even in that age, to descry not only some remains of their language, but some footsteps too of their philosophy. For, as it appears from Cæsar that the Druids, the ancient philosophers of this island, us'd the language of the Grecians, or at least their characters; so are the notions of the Druids and Bards such, as seem to confess the same original. Whether the neighbouring colony of the Grecians at Marseils contributed to the cultivating this nation, or whether the Scythians, that with a more than ordinary shew of probability have been prov'd to have peopled this island, having had formerly the advantages of a nearer correspondence with the Greeks, brought hither the small stock of their borrow'd knowledge; and not only subdu'd, but informed us.

However the matter is, our author hath with prudence begun this History of Learning below the date of those remote and doubtful inquiries, as being topicks already exhausted by the most fanciful antiquaries, and which, as dark and barren islands, can at best yield no praise to any other than their first discoverers.

Afterwards learning, like the sun, having first enlightened the Eastern countries, and then gradually proceeded to the neighbouring nations, at last took its progress to the West, and so far dispers'd its beams, that even the most remote islands were made sharers in its influence. For when the Romans had subdu'd Greece, and brought from thence not only the riches of the country, but their arts and learning too, as the noblest spoils and marks of their conquest; then began in Italy the third period of learning, which was so much greater than the former, as the empire, under which it flourished, was more large and extensive.

Wherever their valour prevail'd, their language and their learning usually triumphed; and arts, as well as laws, were imparted to their provinces, from a place which was equally the source of learning, and the seat of empire.

But during the progress of the Roman wars in Britain, their arms left us no leisure to rival their eloquence: they fear'd and commended our courage, but had no occasion to envy our learning. If we consider in Cæsar, Tacitus, and Dio, the length of those wars, the warmth of the opposition, and the variety of the success, we shall easily find that from Julius Cæsar to Severus, there is a continued succession of battles and truces, and that peace was nothing but a time of preparation for war.

In this troublesome and active age the ambition of the Britains was carried to other objects than learning: nor was it possible, that arts should flourish in this island, when the growth of the wars not only interrupted the pursuit of studies but prevented it.

Afterwards when the Northern nations invaded Europe, and the Saxons at last seated themselves in Britain; all arts and sciences fell in the ruin of the Roman empire, and from thence commenc'd the dark age of barbarity, superstition, and ignorance.

At that time all things concurr'd not only to the gradual loss, and decay, but to the sudden and final extirpation of learning: at once inundations and fires destroy'd her choicest libraries; and rapine, force, and envy, as it were combining with those natural causes of destruction, carried away the last remains of her treasure. Some schools are said indeed to have been erected for its support or restoration, and several writers have rather from the mistaken sound of words, than any solid foundation in antiquity, maintain'd that Greeklade and Lechlade were anciently founded here, as the common seminaries of the Greek and Roman learning in Britain. However probable it is that no care was taken for the education of the youth of the English nation, till schools were founded for them by Offa at Rome, by Iltutus and Dubritius in Wales, and by the excellent prince king Alfred at Oxon. Monasteries indeed in this age there were without number, but such as were designed to be the seats of devotion, not of learning, and whose ancient orders rather respected the severity of discipline and regulation of manners, than the improvement of arts and sciences. And though afterwards in those religious societies, especially in that at Banchor, and among those of the Benedictine order, there were some that applied themselves to study; and though in the heat of those wars, that then reigned in Britain, the privilege of religion exempted the monasteries from rapine, and gave them leisure and security: yet, whether it proceeded from the laziness of the monks, the ignorance of the age, or the want of foreign correspondence, certain it is that little of value was ever produced by the cloister, but what receives its price from its antiquity.

And even in Bede himself the most general scholar of that time, a man would rather admire the extent of his learning, than approve its exactness and accuracy; and more commend his diligence in history, than either his judgment or discretion. In the succeeding age, the Danes and the Normans successively oppress'd us. The like tyranny continued the same waste and spoil in the cities, and the like face of superstition and ignorance in the monasteries.

At last indeed, after the settlement of a short peace amongst us, there was a small appearance of learning in this nation: the false fires succeeded in the place of night: mystic divinity, as a proper employment for men of leisure and fancy, was entertain'd and flourished in all our confraternities and schools. Logick, that was design'd to direct the use and improvement of reason, was wholly turn'd into a subtilty of disputation; and as the devotionists of that age intirely apply'd themselves to their legends, so men that pretended to a greater depth of capacity, aspir'd to nothing higher than the niceties of scholastic distinctions. In the mean time, all the studies of humane learning, all the best arts and sciences, lay waste and neglected. Their painture was such as did not surpass the dye of the antient Britains: their knowledge of the tongues seldom equalled, and never exceeded, the languages of the cross: their mathematicks extended only to the use of their calendars. And in short, there was nothing tolerably attempted in any other study than either history or law. Law indeed, by the happy genius of its professors, or by the emulation raised against the canonists, upon the introduction of ecclesiastical constitutions; or lastly, by the near insight into feudal tenures, then first established among the Northern nations, receiv'd even at that time not only improvement but almost perfection.

Their histories, though they wanted eloquence, art, and decency, were yet often supported by their truth and faithfulness; and now at last upon account of the matter, rather than the writer, are recommended to us by their antiquity.

It must in the mean while be own'd, that many of those historians, that are the most valuable writers of that age, even those that in their several monasteries were design'd by the crown to that province, and rewarded for their care in it, are so little exact, and yet so unhappily long, that they speak much, but say little; and give us matter enough to tire the reader, and yet not enough to satisfie him: and in particular it will seem a wonder to any man, that in so notorious a thing, as the date of the coronation, or the death of our kings, no historian is silent, none is doubtful, and yet almost every one disagrees from each other.

As to the poetry of the age, the beauty of speech, and the graces of measure and numbers, which are the inseparable ornaments of a good poem, are not to be expected in a rude and unsettled language; and though Chaucer, the father of our poets, had not taken equal care of the force of expression, as of the greatness of thought; yet the refining of a tongue is such a work as never was begun, and finish'd by the same hand. We had before only words of common use, coin'd by our need, or invented by our passions: nature had generally furnish'd this island with the supports of necessity, not the instruments of luxury: the elegance of our speech, as well as the fineness of our garb, is owing to foreign correspondence. And as in clothes, so in words, at first usually they broke in unalter'd upon us from abroad; and consequently, as in Chaucer's time, come not over like captives, but invaders: but then only they are made our own, when,

after a short naturalization, they fit themselves to our dress, become incorporated with our language, and take the air, turn, and fashion of the country that adopted them.

And this happy state of our language we never saw, till the last period of the restoration of learning first began in Italy, and diffus'd its influences into Britain.

For though 'tis natural for us to dream always of hidden treasures in the tombs of our ancestors; and fancy that oftentimes creates the wealth, always improves the value of it; and though the search into authors of an elder date, especially antiquaries and historians, is a necessary task for those that shall hereafter with inquisitive diligence and severe judgment undertake the general history of this nation; yet still it must be own'd, that ore, however rich, must lose its dross before it be refin'd into metal, and that unpolish'd materials, whatever they may be wrought into, are not yet a fabrick.

It is confess'd, in the mean time, that the rudeness or ignorance of our ancestors, the meanness of their studies, or the carelessness of their performances was not the fault of our nation, but the age: Gildas and Bede challenge the precedence of the most antient historians of our neighbouring nations: our Alcuine gave learning to one of the most flourishing universities of Europe; none elsewhere were more subtil than our schoolmen, nor more learned than our canonists: So that in that universal cloud of ignorance, Britain enjoy'd, if not always the dawn of the day, yet at least comparatively the least share of night.

Now then, it is time for us to observe, that our author's work begins with the first progress, if not the earliest rise of learning in this island; that if he had ascended higher, his subject had been worse, and his guides more uncertain. Records had been wanting, as well as writers, and neither wou'd the haven have been so good, nor the buoys so visible, nor the voyage so pleasant. For when in the middle of the 14th century the art of printing was discover'd, and a few years afterwards Constantinople was taken; then the exil'd Grecians, who had before given learning to Italy, now by the encouragement of Alphonso in Naples, and the family of the Medicee's in Florence, restor'd it to the world.

And it was the particular happiness of England, that as soon as the Italian learning could reach this Northern island, about the first date of this work in the beginning of the 15th century, then concurr'd a third cause of the restoration and increase of learning among us, the discovery of America, the encouragement of our navigation, and the extent of our foreign correspondence.

I shall not anticipate this work so far as hereafter to observe the progress of learning, and the steps that it made in this island, nor to shew the gradual improvements of our fathers in the best studies among us; yet thus much upon a view of this period of learning in Europe, and particularly in England, may without vanity be said, that learning that came very slow to the Western, and the Northern climates, hath yet like a rich and weary traveller seem'd not only to fix her last seat here, but to disperse among us the spoils of other nations, and the gains of her former travels.

However unskilful therefore our author hath been in the management of the fabrick; it is not to be denied, but that he hath intituled himself to the glory of a good architect, in the choice of a rich and fruitful, and that a new and unbroken soil. Before this age, and some-

what within it, Leland, who by the command of king Henry VIII. had undertaken to survey and perpetuate books of the antient monasteries, after the dissolution thereof, hath completed that work with so great exactness, that Bale and Pits, who have since attempted the same, have only made use herein of the Gorgon's common eye, and have reflected that single light only upon posterity. But in this work, (unless we would set a value upon the writings of mean and fanciful authors, I mean Lloyd, and Fuller) our antiquary hath let himself into a new and full harvest, and not condescended to gather the gleanings of another hand.

Thus far of the extent of our author's work in respect to time——It is now requisite that we consider the latitude of it in respect of place. It is indeed by its title confin'd to one university only; but either by the peculiar happiness of that famous body in producing eminent authors, or by the care of this writer in inserting such of the other university as were likewise entred at Oxon, or studied in it, or assisted, oppos'd, or answer'd any author of that university; the work, in its several commendable digressions, seems almost to contain an exact and full history of learning, and of the learned men in England. And, even as to the university, itself, though I have no mind to revive the disputes of Caius and Twine on that subject, which are now as happily ended, as they were unhappily begun, it may be observed that of those authors that are recited by Pits, there are CCCLXXX of the university of Oxon, and only CX of the other university. And I dare upon inquiry affirm, that that eminent body hath been as fruitful in the produce of eminent authors in this last century, as any of the former; and it remains to be wish'd that some good antiquary of the other university would convince us of our errour in this particular.

Thus far as to the subject of our author; as to his management of it, there is much said in the preface to the first volume, and neither have I leisure to add more, nor seems the matter itself to require it: the little particulars of several men's lives, especially the repetition of passages already known, seem distastful to some palates; when indeed the common loss of all ancient arts is to be imputed only to the want of timely observation: for while no man writes what every man knows, at last none know, what none have ever written. We have an esteem of Photius, Philostratus, and Eunapius, for the value of the subject, rather than the excellency of the performance; and the price of their works is only inhanc'd by the minute circumstances of their lives, and characters of learned men, which other historians have omitted.

Others there are that are offended at the disadvantageous representations of eminent authors in this work, and the disobliging expressions of our author concerning them. It is to be considered that all antient criticks, not only the most severe and morose, as Scioppius and Scaliger, but even the most polite, and easie men, as sir Tho. More, have transgressed the rules of civility and compliment, which are not to be learn'd from an antiquary. And since our writer for the publick benefit of learning is equally regardless of envy, and of fame; it will be an intire satisfaction to him, that those who, upon these or other like accounts, distespect or censure the author, must yet have a just esteem and value for so useful a work.

ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

WRITERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

FROM THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1500.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, the most noble theatre and emporium of all good sciences, the very source and most clear spring of good literature and wisdom; from whence religion, civility, and learning have spread most plentifully through all parts of England, and beyond the seas; hath these things following, going under her name as author.

Epistolæ ad Magnates & alios; in two volumes in folio. The first, written on parchment, begins in 20 Hen. 5, Dom. 1422, and ends in 18 Hen. 7, Dom. 1503, which is two years and more beyond the time wherein I begin this work. This book, endorsed with the letter F, was chiefly written by the hand of one John Farley, the publick scribe or registrary of the university of Oxon, and is at this time kept in the school-tower, among the books and records of the said university. The second vol. which is written on paper, begins about the latter end of the 24 Hen. 7, Dom. 1508, and is continued to 1597, and hath added to it certain epistles of a later date. This book, endorsed with the letters F F, was borrowed from the school-tower by Dr. Tho. James, the first keeper of the Bodleian library; who afterwards putting it into the archives thereof, did enter it, as a manuscript belonging thereunto, into the Bodleian catalogue of books, printed in 4to. An. 1620. [Bodl. Arch. A, 166.] The continuation of the university epistles (mostly penned by the publick orator) are remitted into the books of acts of convocation that follow F F. To pass by the sentence or opinion of the university of Oxon, concerning the divorce between King Henry VIII. and Queen

Catharine, dated 8 Apr. 1530, and their sentence in order to the expelling or ejecting the pope's authority from England, dat. 24 July, 1534, (both which contain but little more matter than two programmas[1],) I shall set down other things going under her name of a later date, as,

An Answere to the humble Petition of the Ministers of England, desiring reformation of certaine Ceremonies and Abuses of the Church, Oxon. 1603 and 1604, in four or five sheets in quarto[2].

[Col. 2. Ed. 1721.] *Decretvm-damnans propositiones Neotericorvm, infra-scriptas sive Jesvitarvm, sive Puritanorvm, sive aliorum cuiuscunq. generis Scriptorum*—— dat. 6 Jun. 1622. Oxon. 1622, in one sheet in 4to. See the full relation of the said decree and propositions in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. i. p. 327.

Epistola ad reverendiss. in Christo patrem D. Gul. Archipræs. Cantuar. dat. 10 Nov. 1640. It was printed at the end of the said archb. letter, which he sent with divers MSS. to the university of Oxon.

Humble Petition to the Parliament in behalfe of Episcopacy and Cathedralls——dat. 24 Apr. 1641. Oxon. 1641; printed in one sheet in 4to. as also on a broad-side of a sheet. It was answered by a certain Anonymus, but very sillily.

Epistola ad ampliss. & reverendiss. D. Gul. Archipræs. Cant. dat. 6 Jul. 1641. It was printed at the end of the said archbishop's letter, by which he resign'd his office of chancellor of the university of Oxon. This epistle was published by command of the chief members of the said university, upon occasion of a base libel and forgery that was printed by Anon. under the said title. Oxon. 1641, in one sheet and an half.

Reasons of their present Judgment concerning 1. *The Solemn League and Covenant*; 2. *The Negative Oath*; 3. *The Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship, approved by general consent in a full convocation, on the first of June*, 1647. Oxon, 1647, in five sheets and half in 4to. These reasons (which were for the most part drawn up by the profound and learned Dr. Rob. Sanderson, of Linc. coll.) were afterwards translated into several languages and published.

Answer to the Petition, Articles of Grievance, and Reasons of the City of Oxon, presented to the Committee for regulating the University of Oxford, 24 July, 1649. Oxon. 1649, and 1678, 4to. This answer was drawn up by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, of Queen's coll. but published in the name of the university of Oxon. The said petition of the city of Oxon (the general part of which were then presbyterians, or at least very factious,) was for the diminishing, and taking away, several of the liberties and privileges of the university. [3]

Judgment and Decree passed in the Convocation, 21 July, 1683, *against certain pernicious Books and damnable Doctrines, destructive to the Sacred Persons of Princes, their State and Government, and of all Humane Society*[3]—printed at the theatre in Oxon. in Latin and English in three sheets in folio, 1683[4].

Humble Address and Recognition presented to His Sacred Majesty, James II. King of England, &c. according to an act of convocation, bearing date 21 Feb. 1684.—'Tis printed in Latin and English; and was set before the verses, made by several members of the university on the said king's coming to the crown of Great Britain, fol. [Bodl. Mar. 44.]

The Case "of the University," shewing, that the City of Oxford is not concerned to oppose the Confirmation of their Charters by Parliament; presented to the Honourable House of Commons, 24 Jan. 1689. Oxon. 1690, in 2 sheets in fol. and in two and an half in 4to. drawn up by Ja. Harrington, "then bach. and afterwards" master of arts of Christ Church. [Bodl. 4to. M. 13, Th.]

Judicium & decretum latum in Convocatione habita Aug. 19, *An.* 1690, *contra propositiones quasdam impias & hæreticas, exscriptas & citatas ex libello quodam infami haud ita pridem intra dictum Academiam perfidè typis mandato, ac divulgato, cui tit. est*, The naked Gospel. *Quæ præcipua fidei nostræ mysteria in Ecclesia Catholica, ac speciatim Anglicana, semper retenta & conservata, impugnant ac labefactant.* Oxon. 1690, in two sheets in fol. This book, called *The Naked Gospel*, was written by Arth. Bury, D. D. rector of Exeter coll. and by him was first made publick in the beginning (in Apr.) of the same year: and tho' it is said in the title page to be printed at London, yet it was really printed at Oxon, by virtue of his authority, as being then pro-vice-chancellor. But before twenty copies of it had been dispersed, the author, by the persuasion of some of his friends, made certain alterations for the best, as he thought, in one or more sheets in the middle of the said book; and thereupon several copies so altered were exposed to sale; yet, in the month of May following, the remaining copies of the impression, not alter'd, were dispersed abroad. The said book was publickly burnt in the school-quadrangle, just after the said decree had passed: whereupon, about three days after, the author of it dispersed in manuscript, his apology for writing the said book, called *The Naked Gospel*; the be-

[1] [See the whole of these decrees in *Hist. et Antiq., Univ. Oxon.* tom. i. 255, 259.]

[2] [The Bodleian copy, (4to. A A, 22, Th. Seld.) contains six sheets. Wanley mentions an edition in 1641, 4to. of four sheets. MS. note to his copy, in the library of the Royal Institution, London.]

[3] [It was resolved by the house of lords, 23 March, 1709, that this decree should be burned. *Journals*, vol. ix. page 122.]

[4] [These, although it does not appear so from this article, are two separate publications; that in Latin is in the Bodleian, H. 9. 15. Art.]

ginning of which is this: 'The design of the book and the occasion of it were as followeth; when the king had called a convocation to reconcile, as it was hoped, to the church of England the several sects, &c.' In which *Apology* the author saith, that 'certain persons to him unknown, got a copy of the said book unaltered, and printed it at London.'

As for the several books of verses, which were published on various occasions, under the name of the university of Oxon, they are not to be remembered here, because the names of all, or at least most of, the persons that had composed copies of verses, are at the end of them.

[Under this first and extensive article of our author, it would be an endless task to enumerate the various letters and public acts which bear the name of the university. We have, however, given the titles of a few additional pieces which appear more immediately to have a relation to the subject.

1. *Parisiensis,* OXONIENSIS, *Pragensis et Romanæ vniversitatvm, Epistola, de avctoritate imperatoris in schismate paparum tollendo, et vera ecclesiæ libertate adserenda. Anno Domini* MCCCLXXX. This was printed in *Monarchia S. Romani Imperii,* per Melchiorem Goldastum, folio, Hanov. 1612, p. 229. (Bodl. E. 1. 13. Th.)

2. *The Privileges of the University in point of Visitation, clearly evinced: together with the University's Answer to the Summons of the Visitors,* 4to. Oxford, 1647. (Bodl. 4to. Z. 17. Art.) This according to bishop Humphreys, is said to be written by Dr. Allestrey.

3. *Litteræ D. Tho. Bodleio τῦ πάν ex morbo decumbenti, missæ,* 4to. Oxon. 1658. (Bodl. 4to. I. 12. Art.) These were published from the originals in the Bodleian library.

4. *A Decree of the Vice-chancellor, and some of the Heads of Houses and Halls concerning the Heresy of three distinct infinite Minds in the Holy and ever Blessed Trinity.* Against this, Dr. Wm. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, published, *A modest Examination of its Authority and Reasons.* Lond. 1696, 4to. which was replied to in the following:

5. *Decreti Oxoniensis vindicatio in tribus ad modestum ejusdem examinatorem modestioribus epistolis a Theologo transmarino.* 1696, 4to. (Bodl. Crynes, 910.)

6. *Responsum ad Literas ab Academia Genevensi.* Oxon. 1707. (Bodl. U. 4. 5. Jur.)

7. *Epistolæ et Orationes aliquammultæ Academiæ Oxoniensis,* in Hearne's edition of Roper's *Life of Sir Thomas More,* 8vo. Oxford, 1716, page 69.

8. *The Complaint of the City of Oxford, with the Answer of the University, and Replication of the City to those Answers.* MS. In the Ashmole museum at Oxford. (Wood. 27.)

9. *The University of Oxford's Plea for their Claim of Privilege in the King's Courts.* MS. In the Ashmole museum. (Wood. 22.)

10. 'There is also a *Prayer for the preservation of the University* to be used in chappels, printed at Oxford, 1644, belonging less properly to this head.' Bishop Humphreys's *Additions to Athenæ et Fasti. Oxon.*]

WILLIAM BEETH, a person famous for his great knowledge in the theological faculty, was educated from his youth among the Dominicans, commonly called Black Friers, then noted in England and elsewhere, for their religion and learning: and, in the prime of his years, obtained much of his learning in the college or convent belonging to that order, in the south suburb of Oxon. In his middle age, he being then accounted by those of his society a person of great discretion and prudence, as well as of learning, he was elected by them their provincial minister, that is the chief governor or master of them and their order in England; which laudable office he executed for some years with great approbation. He hath written, according to Anton.[5] Senensis,

Comment. sup. 4. libros sententiarum.

Tract. de unitate formarum.

Lecturæ Scholasticæ, and other things which I have not yet seen. This William Beeth was in great renown among learned men, especially among those of his order, in the reign of K. H. 7 of England, but when he died it appears not[6]. Claruit 1501. [4]

JOHN PERCEVALL discovered even in his childhood an early affection to learning, and when at the age of about twenty, he diligently applied his muse to philosophical learning in the universities of England, especially in this of Oxon; wherein he obtained a considerable competency in humane and divine learning. At riper years, he, upon mature consideration, entered[7] into the most holy order of the Carthusians; and soon after, by a severe and strict life among them, mostly by fasting and a continual and religious contemplation, his divine soul was at length totally refined and fitted for the society of the saints in heaven. He hath transmitted to posterity;

Compendium divini amoris. Par. 1530, in oct. This book was printed elsewhere before that time.

Epistolæ ad solitarios; besides other things as 'tis said, but such I have not yet seen: 'Theodor. Petreius in his *Bibliotheca Cartusiana*[8], tells us, that this John Percevall was prior of the Carthusians at Paris, in the year 1550; but my author, (Jo. Baleus) before quoted, mentions no such matter, only that he was a bare Carthusian, and that he was in great esteem among men for his piety Claruit 1502.

[5] In *Bibliotheca Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum,* edit. Parisiis, 1585, in octavo, p. 97.

[6] [A. Senensis says that he was living in 1498.]

[7] Joh. Baleus, in lib. *De Scriptorib. maj. Britanniæ,* cent. 8, num. 51.

[8] Edit. Colon. 1609, in octavo, p. 212.

and learning fifty years before that time. The reader is now to know, that, contemporary with the former, lived another John Percevall, doctor of divinity of Oxon, and by order a Franciscan or Grey Frier; who being a person of great note among his brethren, or among those of his society, was elected the seven and fortieth provincial minister of them; but what relation there was between this and the former it appears not. This John Percevall, the Franciscan, died at London, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans, now commonly called Christ Church within Newgate; whereupon Henry Standish, D. D. (whom I shall mention elsewhere) succeeded him in the provincialship. It is also farther to be noted, that whereas a learned[9] author tells us, that this John Percevall succeeded in that honourable office one Will. Goddard, a doctor of divinity of Oxon, it is a great mistake; for that Will. Goddard, whom he sets down to have been provincial minister, was only warden or guardian[1] of the house or college of Franciscans, at London before mention'd, (to which he was a benefactor,) who dying 26[2] Sept. 1485, was buried in the chappel of the apostles, joining to the church of the said house. As for the famous Dr. Will. Goddard, who was the[3] provincial minister of the Franciscans, he[4] died 30 Octob. 1437, and was buried in the said church, on the right side of the tomb of Sir John Hastyngs: so that I believe two, three, or more were provincials between this last Dr. Goddard's death, and the time when Dr. John Percevall took the provincialship upon him.

ROBERT BALE (called by some Robert Bale, junior, because there was another of both his names, a lawyer of London, and before him in time,) was born in the county of Norfolk, entered, when young, among the Carmes or Carmelites, commonly called White Friers, in the city of Norwich; spent some time, for the sake of study, among those of his order, living in the north suburb of Oxon, where he improved himself much in the faculty of theology; as, I presume, he did partly at Cambridge among those of his society there. Afterwards he became prior of the Carmes at Burnham, in his own country, where he was had in veneration by them and others, for his great love towards learning and learned men. All the time that he could procure, he greedily spent in his beloved study of divinity, and histories, both divine and profane; and having, to his great expence, obtained a considerable library of books, [5] they at length came, after his death, to that of the Carmes at Burnham. He hath written,

[9] Francisc. à Sancta Clara, in *Supplement. Historiæ Provinciæ Angliæ*, edit. Duac. in fol. 1671. p. 7. b.

[1] Ut in quodam Manuscripto continent. *Monumenta in Ecclesia Fratrum minorum* (vel *Franciscanorum*) Londini, MS. in Biblioth. Cottoniana, sub effigie Vitellii, F. 12.

[2] Ibid. [3] Ib.d. [4] Ibid.

Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum. The beginning of which is, 'An. Mundi, 3042. Helias Thesb.' &c.[5]

Historia Heliæ Prophetæ. The beginning of which is, 'Ecce ego mitto,' &c.

Officium Simonis Anglı. The beginning of which is, 'Simon pater inclytus,' &c. This famous Simon was Simon Stock, the most noted and religious brother of the Carmes that ever was; the first of all his order that took a degree in this university, as I have told[6] you elsewhere; and the same, who many years after his death was canonizd. Besides the said books, he the said Rob. Bale composed several *Sermons*, which went from hand to hand, as one[7] of his order will farther tell you, who addeth, that he giving way to fate in 1503[8], which was about the 18th year of king Henry 7, was buried in his monastery of Burnham before mentioned. 1503.

RICHARD BARDNEY was born at or near to Bardney in Lincolnshire; became, when young, a monk of the order of St. Benedict in his own country, received his learning in the supreme faculty, among those of his society in Oxon, and afterwards retiring to his monastery, wrote in verse,

Vita Roberti Grostest quondam Episcopi Lincolniensis. 'Tis as yet in manuscript, and was finished by the author in 1503, he being then batchelor of divinity, and by him dedicated to William Smythe, bishop of Lincoln. The beginning of this book is 'Lincolniensis apex presul sacrate Wilelme,' &c. Many fabulous things are inserted therein, not at all agrecable to so profound and subtile a philosopher as Grostest was: who in his life and actions did very humbly[9] imitate, or at least endeavoured so to do, St. Austin, archbishop of Canterbury. The said author Bardney tells us, that Grostest was born at Stow in Lincolnshire[1], which no author besides himself hath in the least mentioned, and other matters of him which are false, tho' some are true, and fit to be men

[5] [Of this tract there is a manuscript copy in the Bodleian, Arch. Seld. B. 72, supr. *Incipit cronica parua siue exordiu sacr. ordis Carmelitarū et beate Marie V'ginis que edidit q'dā eiusde Religionis professor.* This begins very differently from the copy mentioned by Bale, whose account Wood has copied. 'Anno mūdi, 4186, helias pphā p'mus priarcha car^m ordinis natus est in bedelem. Anno xxij regis Salomonis, et nutritus in tesba ciuitate,' &c.]

[6] In *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. i. p. 99, a.

[7] Vide Baleus, in lib. *De Scrip. maj. Brit.* ut sup. cent. 11, num. 59.

[8] [On the 11th of November, according to Tanner, *Biblioth.* p. 71.]

[9] Tho. Bradwardin, in lib. 3. *De libero arbitrio contra Pelagium.*

[1] [Bale, Collier, and other writers, assert that bishop Grosthead was born in Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1235. Fuller, who has sainted him, says that he wrote no fewer than three hundred treatises, which Dr. Williams, his successor in the see of Lincoln, intended to have published in three fair folio volumes, had not the late troublesome times disheartened him. *Worthies*, in Suffolk.]

Claruit 1504.

tion'd in history. What else our author Bardney hath written, I know not as yet, nor any thing else of him; only that he was in good esteem for some parts of learning, especially by those of his society, during the time that king Henry 7 lived; but when he died it appears not.

DONALD O-FIHELY, a person much valued among his country-men, for his unwearied industry in matters relating to history and antiquity, was born of an ancient family in the county of Cork, in Ireland: whence, in his youthful years being sent to Oxon, improved himself much in academical learning; but whether he took a degree, we have no register that testifies it. Afterwards receding to his native country, he wrote in his own language, *The Annals of Ireland*,—drawn down with great care and labour to his time, and by him dedicated to his patron, and favourer of his muse, Florence Mac Mahoun. This book, which doth as yet, as I conceive, continue in MS. was in the custody of one Flor. Mac Carty, in 1626, as the antiquary [2] of Ireland attesteth [3]; who adds, that this our author O-Fihely did write the said annals about the latter end of the last, or in the beginning of this century, which we are now upon: so that I presume that he was living in fifteen hundred and five, and that he wrote, as 'tis probable, other things, but lost. In this man's time, I find many noted persons of Ireland to have studied in this university, who, as it seems, have either been writers, bishops, or statesmen in that kingdom; but most of their christian names being deficient, I cannot justly particularize them, or say that this was afterwards a writer, or that a bishop, &c.

Claruit 1505.

[6]

STEPHEN HAWES, or Hawys, originally descended, as it seems, from the Hawes, of Hawes in the Bushes, in the county of Suffolk; was instructed in all such literature as this university could at that time afford, but whether he took a degree, we have no register to shew it. Afterwards, in his travels through England, Scotland, and France, visiting the receptacles of good letters, did much advance the foundation of literature that he had laid in this place; so that after his return, he, being esteemed a complete gentleman, a master of several languages, especially of the French, and above all, for his most excellent vein in poetry, he was received into the court of king Henry 7; who being a great encourager of learning, and a judicious understander of men, was by him made [4] at length one of the grooms of his chamber, and highly esteemed by him for his facetious discourse, and prodigious memory; which last did evidently appear in this, that he could repeat by heart most of our English poets; especially Jo. Lydgate, a monk of Bury, whom he made equal, in some respects, with Geff. Chaucer [5]. He hath transmitted to posterity several books in English, some of which are in verse and some in prose, as

The Pastime of Pleasure; or, the history of Graund Amour, and la bel Pucell, containing the Knowledge of the seven Sciences, and the Course of Man's Life in this World. Lond. 1555, quart. Written in English verse, and finished by the author, 21 Hen. 7, Dom. 1505-6; about which time it was first of all, I suppose, made publick [6]. It is adorned with wooden cuts to make the reader understand the story the better, and printed in an old English character. But such is the fate of poetry, that this book, which, in the time of Hen. 7 and 8, was taken into the hands of all ingenious men, is now thought but worthy of a ballad-monger's stall [7]. He hath also written, 1. *The Exemplar of Virtue* [8]. 2. *Delight of the Soul.* 3. *Consolations of Lovers.* 4. *The Crystalline Temple*, &c. one or more of which were written in Latin. This author was in great value among ingenious men, in the latter end of Hen. 7, but when he died I know not as yet [9].

[2] Jacob. Waræus, in lib. 1. *De Scriptorib. Hibern.* cap. 11.

[3] [Sir James Ware saw the MS. at London, in that year.]

[4] Joh. Baleus ut supra, cent. 8, num. 53, where 'tis said that the king called Steph. Hawes 'ab interiori camera ad secretum cubiculum.'

[5] [Hawes continually calls Lydgate 'my master.' In the *Pastime of Pleasure*, he says,

'I lytell or nought expert in poetry,
Of my mayster Lydgate wyll folowe the trace,
As evermore so his name to magnyfy
Wyth suche lytle bokes, by Goddes grace.']

[6] [The first edition was 4to. by Wynken de Worde, in 1517; *Here begynneth the Passe-tyme of Pleasure.* It was again printed under the title of *The History of graund Amoure and la bel Pucell, called the Pastyme of Pleasure, conteynyng the knowledge of the seuen sciences, and the course of man's lyfe in this worlde*, &c. by John Wayland, in 1554, (without cuts,) by John Waley, in 1555, with cuts, (Bodl. 4to. Z. 3. Art. Seld.) and by Richard Tottel in the same year.]

[7] ['This complaint,' says Ritson, 'has long ceased to exist, as it is believed, though the book may be less red, it is infinitely more rare and precious than it was in the above reigns.' *Bibl. Poet.*—Warton speaks in high commendation of this poem, he looks on it as almost the only effort of imagination and invention, which had yet appeared in our poetry since Chaucer, and declares it to contain no common touches of romantic and allegoric fiction. See the *History of English Poetry*, where a long analysis and a variety of extracts are to be found. The following short specimen will afford a tolerable idea of Hawes's manner:

'Carbuncles, in the most derke nyght,
Doth shyne fayre, wyth clere radiant beame,
Exylyng derkenes wyth his rayes lyght;
And so these poetes with theyr golden streames,
Deuoyde our rudenes wyth grete fyry bemes,
Theyr contencious verses are refulgent,
Encensyng out the odour redolent.' Sign. F. iv. b.]

[8] [*A compendyous story, and it is called the exemple of vertu, in the whiche ye shall fynde many goodly storys and natural dysputacyons betwene foure ladyes named Hardyness, Sapyence, Fortune, and Nature.* Printed by Wynken de Worde, in 1530. Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.*]

[9] [There appears to be some reason for doubting whether, what Wood terms *The Crystalline Temple*, be rightly attributed to Hawes, since, in his *Pastime of Pleasure*, he himself ascribes it to Lydgate;

'————and the tyme to passe
Of loue he made the bryght *temple of glasse*—'

yet the composition seems superior to Lydgate's authenti-

Clarnit 1506.

[In addition to the pieces mentioned by Wood, we have to notice the following:—*The Conversyon of Swerers*, in octave stanzas, with Latin lemmata, printed by W. de Worde, in 1509, and *A Joyful medytacyon to all Englonde of the coronacyon of our moost naturall soverayne lorde kynge Henry the eyght*, in verse, a single sheet, by the same printer, without date. Warton speaks also of *The Prince's Marriage*, and of *The Alphabet of Birds*, neither of which he had seen, and which he conceived were never printed.]

WILLIAM GALEON, a Norfolk man born, did, in his manly years, take upon him the habit of the friers of the order of St. Austin the hermit, at Lynn Regis, in his own country; studied several years in this university, among the brethren of that order in their college there, proceeded[1] doctor of divinity at Oxon, and at length was made provincial of this order, that is, the chief governor of the said brethren, living in the province of England; he being then accounted a most eminent person for literature and piety, and the prime example among those of his society for all kind of virtue and learning. He hath written and left to posterity,

Lectiones in Theologia.

Disputationes Variæ.

Course of Sermons for the whole Year, preached to the People.—Besides other things which I have not yet seen[2]. He paid his last debt to nature at

1507. Lynn before-mentioned, in fifteen hundred and seven, (22 and 23 of Hen. 7,) and was buried in the church there, belonging to the friers of St. Austin.—Joseph Pamphilus, Bishop of Segni, saith[3] that he died in 1500, aged 90 years, but falsely, for all our authors except himself say otherwise.

"PHILIP DENSE was born in the diocese of "Canterbury, elected probationer fellow of Mer- "ton Coll. in 1500, proceeded in arts four years "after, entered on the physick line, but took no "degree in that faculty, yet writ something "thereof; as also *Tables of Astronomy*, which "continued in the library of his coll. till the "times of reformation, when they were taken out "and made waste paper. He died of a pestilen- "tial disease, on the 4th day of September, in fif- "teen hundred and seven, and was buried in the "choir of the church belonging to Merton coll. "in whose *Album*, or catalogue of fellows, he is "characterized to be, Medicus & Astronomus "cum primis doctus."

JOHN SOWLE, a Carme of London, was [7] for some time a student in the sacred faculty among those of his order in Oxon; took one, if not both the degrees in the said faculty in this university[4], in the reign, as I conceive, of Henry 7, being then a very famous preacher, and not only followed by the secular priests, but by many of the religious orders. He was a great admirer, and a preacher up of the doctrine of St. Paul, and endeavoured to his utmost to frame his life according to it, and to make others do the like, and therefore much 1508. honoured and valued by Dr. John Colet, the learned and religious dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. He hath written, according to Baleus[5], these things following,

Sermones ex D. Paulo.

Divisiones Thematum.

A Course of Sermons for the Year. Besides other matters relating to divinity. He departed this mortal life in fifteen hundred and eight, which was the last year of king Henry 7, and was buried among the Carmes, commonly called the White Friers, in their convent near Fleet-street, in the suburb of London, leaving then the character behind him of a most pious and religious father.

EDMUND DUDLEY, son of John Dudley, esquire, second son of John Lord Dudley, of Dudley castle in Staffordshire[6], became a student in this university about 1478; went afterwards, as it seems, to Grey's-inn, in Holborn, near London, where he in a short time became so noted a proficient in the municipal law, that king Henry 7, taking notice of him, did[7], for his singular prudence and faithfulness, make choice of him to be one of his privy-council in the first year of his reign Dom. 1486, Dudley being then but twenty-four years of age. Soon after, he discerning the

cated pieces, and to be written much in Hawes's manner. The following is a short extract:

'The complaynt of the man.
Redresse of sorowe, o Citherea,
That, with the stremes of thy plesãt hete,
Gladdest the mount of all Cirrea,
Where thou hast chosen thy paleys and sete,
Whose bright beames ben wasshen and wete
In the ryuer of Elycon the well;
Haue nowe pyte of that I shall you tell.'

It was first printed in a collection of miscellany poems by Chaucer and Lydgate, by Caxton. See Dibdin's *Printing*, i. 306. Ames (who, however, seems to have been misled) supposed it to have issued from the press of Wynken de Worde, in 8vo. 1500. Mr. Heber possesses a copy in 4to. by the same printer, without date; and the Bodleian contains, "*This boke called the Teple of Glasse is in many places amended and late diligently unprynted*—(at the end) *Thus endeth the temple of Glasse. Emprynted at Lõdo, in Flete-strete, in the house of Thomas Berthelet, nere to the Cundite at the sygne of Lucrece. Cum Priuilegio.* In the same library are two MSS. of this poem, both of which are unaccountably intitled *The Temple of Bras*, and which differ from the preceding copy in the two first lines:

'For thoght constreynt, and grevous hevynesse,
Fior pensyf hede, and for high distresse,
To bed I went,' &c.

MSS. Fairfax, 16. MSS. Bodl. 638.]

[1] Bal. cent. 8, num. 66.

[2] [Bale says, 'nonnullaque alia, quæ vivus adhuc contulit bibliothecæ spectabili collegii sui.']

[3] In *Chron. ord. Fratrum eremit*, edit. Romæ, 1581, in qu. fol. 92, b.

[4] [Tanner says, that he was 'doctor conventus Norvici.']

[5] In cent. 9. *Script. maj. Britan.* num. 13.

[6] [He was born in 1462.]

[7] Pol. Virgil, in lib. 26. *Angl. Hist.*

king to be of a frugal disposition, did, to gain his favour the more, project the taking advantage against such as had transgressed the penal laws, by exacting from them the forfeitures according to those statutes. In which employment he had for his assistant one sir Richard Emson[6], another lawyer, son of a sieve-maker, of Tocester, in Northamptonshire. Both which being constituted by the said king, his 'Judices fiscales[9],' as one[1] is pleased to style them, (Dudley being then [2]a person that could put hateful business into good language) they became so extremely hated of all people, that they were forced many times to go guarded in the streets. In the 19 of Henry 7, he being speaker of the house of commons in parliament, should have been made sergeant at law on the 13 of November the same year, but (for what reason it appears not) he did petition that he might be discharged from assuming that degree, which was accordingly done to his desire, and in the 22 of the said king's reign, he[3] obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings, in Sussex*.

* *He hath written a book entitled Arbor Reipublicæ, &c.* first edit.

" Mr. Stow[4] saith, that this Edmond Dudley, in the time of his imprisonment in the Tower, compiled " a notable book, which he entitled, " *The Tree of the Common-wealth*[5], dedicated to " king Henry 8, but it never came to his hand." It is penned in a juridic style, and is now, or at least lately was, reserved as a choice monument in the Cottonian library[6]. Whether ever printed, I cannot tell. At length king Henry 7, (who favour'd his actions because he brought grist to his mill,) being dead, his successor, king Henry 8, did, for the people's satisfaction, issue out his special precept for the execution of the said Dudley, then a prisoner in the Tower of London. Whereupon he had his head smitten off on Tower-hill, 28 Aug.[7] 2 Henry 8, being the year of our Lord 1510, leaving then behind him several sons, the eldest of which was John, afterwards duke of Northumberland, father to Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, and to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester[8].

1510

JOHN HOLTE, called by some Holtigena, was born in the county of Sussex, and from being usher of the school joining to the common gate of St. Mary Magdalen college, and batchelor of arts, was elected probationer of the said college, in 1490, and within the compass of an year following, was admitted true and perpetual fellow thereof. Afterwards he took the degree of master of arts, and carried on the profession of pedagogy so zealous, that by his admirable way of teaching the faculty of grammar, many from his school were transplanted to several colleges and halls in this university, that were afterwards eminent in the nation. Since which time, and that of king Henry 7, hath been a singular care of royal authority, and of worthy learned men to lay a solid foundation of all kind of learning, by producing a right grammar institution. For, tho' before the said king's time a great part of our Englishmen had little leisure, and less care of good arts; yet when the houses of York and Lancaster were united by the counsel of Dr. John Moreton, bishop of Ely, and

[8]

[6] [From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. 6, in the British Museum, 'omnibus Xti fidelibus—frater Tho. Docwra prior hospital. S. Johis Jerus. et confratres salut. Sciatis nos ad firmam dimisisse Ricardo Emson mil. cancellario dñi regis ducatus sui Lancastr. omnia illas terras et tenementa juxta Brydewele, in paroch. Sēte. Brigide in Flete strete, in suburbijs Lond. dat. 5 Aug. 1507.' KENNET]

[9] ['These 'judices fiscales' were, in all probability, nothing more than commissioners of the star-chamber, which court was new modelled in the third of Henry VII. and which, it is to be apprehended, was the place where Dudley and Empson's commission was conducted. Polydore Virgil, perhaps not rightly understanding the nature of the star-chamber, made use of an expression somewhat obscure; but Hall, who wrote immediately after, and whose materials are entirely derived from him, translates the passage 'maisters and scrueiers of his forfaites,' which may perhaps be the true meaning of the expression, and which answers directly to the office of commissioners of the star-chamber. Since writing the above, a friend has kindly favoured the editor with the following: 'Fiscalis dicitur promotor, cujus est in judicio inquisitionis libellum accusati delicta complectentem inquisitori judici præsentare, &c.' So Dufresne; consequently I take 'fiscalis judex' to be the person appointed, not only so to inquire into, but to decide himself on the merits of each case.]

[1] Pol. Virgil, in lib. 26. *Angl. Hist.*

[2] Franc. Bacon, Visc. S. Alban, in his *History of Henry 7*, printed at London, in folio, 1622, p. 209.

[3] In the third tom. of the *Baronage of England*, p. 217, b.

[4] *Annals* in the year 1510. See also Baleus, ut supra, cent. xi. no. 84.

[5] [*The Tree of the Common-wealth; by Edmund Dudley, esq. late councellor to king Henry the VII. The same Edmond being, at the compiling thereof, prisoner in the Tower, in the first year of king Henry the VIII. The effect of this treatise consisteth in three special points; first, in remembrance of God, and the faith of his holy church, with the which thing every christian prince hath need to begin. Secondly, of some conditions and demeanors necessary in every prince, both for his honour and the surety of his continuance. Thirdly, of the Tree of Common-wealth which toucheth people of every degree of the conditions and demeanors which they should be of.* The above is the title of a MS. copy of Dudley's book, formerly in the possession of William Bromley, esq. of Bagginton, Warwickshire, as described in *Cat. Libr. MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ*, Oxon. 1697, II. 102. Strype, in his Life of Stowe, prefixed to the *Survey of London*, says, that the original MS. was discovered by Stowe, who caused it to be transcribed, and presented the copy to Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, about the year 1562, which is proved by Stowe's own account of the transaction, in his *Annales*, edit. 4to. 1592, page 815; so that the writer of Dudley's life in the *Biographia* is wrong in his assertion that it was delivered to the earl of Warwick. The original MS. was in Lord Oxford's library, now deposited in the British Museum. *Harl. MSS.* 2264.]

[6] [It does not occur in the printed catalogue of that collection.]

[7] [Holinshed and Stowe say on the 17th, Hall on the 18th.]

[8] [It has been deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon this article, as an ample account of Dudley may be found in Polydore Virgil and Bale; in Dugdale's *Baronage*, Fuller's *Worthies*, Bacon's *History of Henry VII.* Holinshed's *Chronicle*, and in the *Biographia Britannica*.]

the times thereupon became more peaceable, our author Holte made a grammar, intit.

Lac Puerorum, &c. printed about the year 1497, and dedicated to the said Moreton, then archbishop of Canterbury. Which grammar, (printed also with the works of John Stanbridge) being the first of note, or most fit for use, that was ever printed in England, was much used, and taken into the hands of all sorts of scholars. Afterwards the said Stanbridge, and his scholar Robert Whittington, with others, did put forth divers treatises of grammar, but more especially Dr. John Colet, the learned dean of St. Paul's cathedral, who compiled the *Eight parts of Speech*, and William Lilye, the first master of St. Paul's school, an *English Syntax*: whereunto cardinal Thomas Wolsey did afterwards prefix an epistle, and directions for teaching the eight classes or forms in Ipswich school. The learned Erasmus also, intreated[2] by Dr. Colet to revise Lilye's *Syntax*, made a new Latin Syntax, in 1513, upon which Henry Pryme, a schoolmaster in a certain monastery, and Leonard Cox, of Carleon, in Monmouthshire, commented; the former in 1539, and the other in 1540. But these things being spoken by the bye, I shall only say that our author Holte, being esteemed the most eminent grammarian of his time, there is no doubt but that he did compose other things belonging to grammar, which perhaps are now quite lost, and past recovery, as the time of his death, and place of burial, is. One Holte, who was master to sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, did publish an accidence and grammar about the same time that *Lac Puerorum* was made extant. Which Holte is in the[1] auction catalogue of Mr. Richard Smith, sometimes secondary of the Poultry compter, written Nich. Holt.—Qu. whether not mistaken for John[2]?

Claruit 1511.

[A copy of Holte's very rare volume, with this title, *Lac Pueror M. Holti. Mylke for Chyldren*, is in the possession of Richard Heber, esq. of Brasenose College. It is printed in 4to. by Wynken de Worde, without date, and is honoured with a commendatory epigram by sir Thomas More.]

NICHOLAS MAGWIRE, was born in Idron, within the kingdom of Ireland, educated among the Oxonians[3], and took one or more degrees. Afterwards returning to his country, he was made prebendary of Hillard, in the diocese of Laighlin, being then, and after, accounted famous among his countrymen for his great learning, and constant preaching among them. In 1490, he was, by provision from the pope, promoted to the bishoprick of Laighlin, aged about thirty-one years. Where being settled, he began to write several books, but being untimely snatch'd away by death, finished only these following.

Chronicon Hiberniæ, (of which Thaddeus Dowling made use, when he composed his *Annales Hiberniæ*), and

Vita Milonis de Rupe Episc. quondam Laighliensis.

This our author, Magwire, died in fifteen hundred and twelve, (4 Hen. 8,) and was buried, as it seems, in his own church of Laighlin. In his bishoprick succeeded one Thomas Halsey, doctor of both the laws, whom I shall remember in his proper place, among the bishops that have received their education in Oxon. 1512. [9]

MAURITIUS DE PORTU, otherwise called O-Fihely, who, in his time, was, for his great learning and virtue, called and written by many 'The Flower of the World,' was born[4] in the county of Cork near to a celebrated port called Baltimore in Ireland, where the ancient seat of the O-Fihely's was placed, instructed for some time in grammaticals and trivials[5] in this university, and not unlikely in other learning (after he had taken upon him the habit of St. Francis) in the convent of the brethren of that order situated in the south suburb of Oxon, wherein the person that he admired beyond all the world (John Duns Scotus) had spent some years in religion and learning, and in the library of which place many of his books had been religiously preserved. From Oxon he travelled into Italy, and settling in the university of Padoua or Padua, then flourishing in learning, made very great proficiency in philosophy in the monastery of the Franciscans called St. Antony, and at riper years applied himself severely to the study of metaphysicks, school-divinity, and above all to the doctrine of John Duns, whom he had in so great veneration, that he was in a manner besotted with his subtilties. After he had taken the degree of doctor of divinity (in which faculty he for some time read with great applause among the brethren) he became known to, and much respected by, pope

[2] See in the preface of Tho. Hayne to his *Grammatices Latinæ compendium*, printed in 1640, in octavo. From which pref. one John Twells, a schoolmaster in or near Newarke, hath furnished himself with many materials for his preface to his *Grammatica Reformata*—Lond. 1683, in octavo, but without any acknowledgment on his part.

[1] Printed at London, in 1682. See there among the English books in quarto, numb. 310.

[2] [Bishop Kennet gives the following extract to prove Nicholas right. '21 Feb. 1501. Magr. Robtus Colyns in artibus inceptor ad vic. perpet. eccl. de Feisted, vac. per mort. nat. Dñi Nich. Holt ult. vicarii ibid. ad pres. abbasisse et conv. mon. Syon, vt script. est archivo Midlesex.' *Reg. Warham*, Lond. KENNET.]

[3] Jac. Waræus, eq. aur. in *Comment. de præsulibus Hiberniæ*. Dublin, 1665, p. 156.

[4] Idem Waræus in lib. 1. *De Scriptoribus Hiberu.* cap. 12, and in *Com. de præsulib. Hib.* ut sup. p. 250.

[5] [Grammar, rhetoric, and logic: these were called the trivium, or threefold way to eloquence, in the same manner as the four mathematical arts, viz. arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy were called quadrivials, as being the quadrivium or fourfold way to knowledge.]

Julius 2, who, for a reward of his learning and virtues, conferred on him the archbishoprick of Tuam in Ireland in the year 1506. In 1512 he was present at the two first sessions of the council of Lateran; and in the year following, minding to return to his native country, he obtained a faculty from the pope, of granting indulgences to all such that should retire to Tuam to hear the first mass that he should celebrate there: But at his arrival at Galloway, being overtaken with a deadly disease, died before he could celebrate it. His works, which have been much admired, and taken into the hands of all catholicks, are mostly these.

Expositio (sive lectura) *accuratiss. in quæstiones dialecticas Divi Johan. Scoti in Isagogen Porphyrii.* Ferrar. 1499. Ven. 1512, &c. fol.[5]

Commentaria Doctoris Subtilis Johan. Scoti in xii. lib. Metaphysicæ Aristotelis, emendata, & Quotationibus, Concordantiis, atque Annotationibus decorata. Venet. [1499, 4to. 1503, 1505,] 1507. fol. These comments were made to the new translation of, and the many additions made to, the said twelve books, by that most famous disciple of Duns Scotus, named Antonius Andreas, a Franciscan of the province of Aragon.

Epithomata in insigne formalitatum opus de mente Doctoris Subtilis, &c. Ven. 1514, [1517,] fol.

Dictionarium Sacræ Scripturæ universis concionatoribus apprime utile & necessarium. Venet. 1603, fol. This dictionary reaches but to the latter end of the letter E, to the word extinguere[1].

Enchiridion fidei. Printed in 1509[8], [1591, 4to.]

Epistolæ diversæ ad Jo. Camersium, with several other things, besides his postillizing the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus, and his subtle comments on his universals, as Ant. Possevinus in his *Apparatus Sacer* [Venet. 1603, folio.] will farther tell you. He gave way to fate at Galloway, before he could reach to Tuam (as it is already told you) to the great reluctancy of all learned men, especially those of his own country, and of Padoua, 1513. on the eighth of the Cal. of June, in fifteen hundred and thirteen; whereupon his body was buried in the church of the Franciscans, commonly called the Grey Friers, at Galloway. In the see of Tuam succeeded one Thomas O-Mullaly, commonly called Laly; which sirname occurring often in our registers and records, there is no doubt but that he had received some knowledge of good letters among us.

[To the pieces already enumerated we may add the following from Tanner. 1. *Theorismata de mente Scoti.* Venet. 1499, 4to. 1514, 8vo. 2. *Castigationes in libros iv sententiarum scripti Oxoniensis.* Paris, 1513, folio. Lugd. 1520. 3. *Reportata ejusdem recognita.* Paris, 1518. *Notas et postillas in universa fere Scoti opera.* These last are inserted in the edition of Scotus' works, 12 vol. folio, Lugd. 1639. 4. *In vitam Scoti*, a MS. in the library of the convent of Ravenna. 5. *Compendium veritatis.* 6. *Additiones marginales et concordantias in formalitates Antonii Syreti, et Stephani Burliferi.* Venet. 1502, folio. 7. *Comment. in sententias F. Mayronis*, Venet. 1507, folio.]

HENRY BRADSHAW was born in the antient town of West-Chester, commonly called the city of Chester, and being much addicted to reli- [10] gion and learning, when a youth, was received among the Benedictine monks of S. Werberg's monastery in the said city. Thence at riper years he was sent to Gloucester college, in the suburb of Oxon, where after he had passed his course in theology among the novices of his order, he returned to his cell at S. Werberg, and in his elder years wrote,

De antiquitate & magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ. Chronicon, &c.

And translated from Latin into English, a book which he thus entitled, *The life of the glorious Virgin S. Werberge: Also many Miracles that God hath shewed for her*[9]. Lond. 1521, qu. He died

[5] [Printed also according to Tanner's *Bibl. Brit.* 605, in 1510, 1504, 1519, folio; and it is found in the collected works of Duns Scotus, printed Lugd. 1639, folio, vol. 3, page 483.]

[7] [This work is compleat to the letter Z (Zona) among the Bodleian manuscripts. *Bodl.* 46. At the end of which is 'Explicunt distinctiones fr'is mauricij.' The learned Dr. Langbaine doubts whether it be not the production of some other Mauritius, since there is a copy in Merton college library, given by Thomas Bloxham, who was fellow of that society, in the year 1406. *MSS. Langbaine, in Bibl. Bodl.* 5. 34.]

[8] [In 4to. with the following colophon. ¶ Uenetijs per Bonetum locatellum presbyterum. Mandato et expensis heredum nobilis viri quondam domini Octauiani scoti ciuis ac patritij Modetiensis, 1509. Vigesima tertia mensis nouembris.]

[9] [This is the second title. The Bodleian contains two copies of this very rare book, one among Mr. Gough's collection, the other 4to. W. 6. Th. Seld. ¶ *Here begynneth the holy lyfe and history of saynt werburge, very fruitfull for all christen people to rede.* At the back of the title is the prologue of J. T. in which we find the following particulars and character of the translator.

"O, good lady maistres, declyne thy syght afer,
And graciously beholde thy seruaunt chast and pure,
Henry Bradsha, sometyme monke in Chester,
Whiche only for thy loue toke the payne and laboure
Thy legende to translate, he dyd his busy cure,
Out of latine in Englisshe rude ande and vyle,
Whiche he hath amended with many an ornate style

Alas! of Chestre ye monkes haue lost a treasure:
Henry Bradsha the seyrpe of eloquence!
Chestre, thou may wayle, the deth of this floure;
So may the citezens, alas! for his absence;
So may many other for lacke of his sentence.
O swete lady Werburge, an holy abbasse glorious,
Remembre Henry Bradsha, thy seruant most gracio".

In hym remayned no vice ne presumpcion,
Enuy and wrath from hym were exyled,
Slouth ne Uenus in hym had no dominion,
Auarice and glotony he vtterly expelled;
No vyce in hym reigned: his felowes he excelled,
As clere as cristall he bare these vertues thre,
Chastite, obidience, and wylful pouerte."

1513. in fifteen hundred and thirteen (5 Henry 8,) and was buried in his monastery, leaving then behind him other matters to posterity, but the subject of which they treat, I know not.

[Mr. Herbert possessed *The Lyfe of saynt Radegunde* printed in 4to. by Richard Pipson, without date; of which he says, 'although the name of the author or translator of this book does not directly appear on the face of it; yet on comparing it with the life of St. Werburge, it may readily be perceived that both were penned by the same person, Henry Bradshaw; but hitherto omitted in every list of his works.' *Typog. Antiq.* p. 294. I suppose this to be the copy, which afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Woodhouse, and which was purchased at his sale in 1803, by Mr. Robert Heathcote for seventeen guineas.]

JOHN HARLEY, of the order of the Preaching or Dominican, commonly called Black, Friers, did also pass his course in the supream faculty among those of his order in the college pertaining to them, sometimes situated and being in the south suburb of Oxon; where making great proficiency in his profession, was at length honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity, being then accounted one of the prime theologists of his order, not only for learning, but for conspicuous virtue, sanctimony of life, and acuteness in all subtilties, and scholastical disputations[1]. He hath written, according to Anton.[2] Senensis, a brother of the said order,

Bina Commentaria super 4 libros Sententiarum.
Tract. de Prædestinatione Dei.
Quodlibeta varia.

The time when he left this vain and transitory life my author Anton. Senen. tells me not, only that his name sounded high, and was in great renown for his erudition, and most refined sanctity. Claruit of life, in fifteen hundred and fifteen, which was 1515. the seventh year of king Henry 8 of England[3].

"ANDR. AMMON, or AMMONIUS, as he writes "himself, son of a grave matron of Luca, called "Elizab. de Harena, or Arena, was born in the "said city of Luca in Italy, and bred in all kind "of polite literature in that country, became an "apostolic notary, and collector for the pope in "England; where living mostly in the last years "of his life, became a great acquaintance with "the eminent scholars there of that time, par-"ticularly with Colet, Groem, Erasmus, &c. and "for their sakes, while they were conversant with "the muses in Oxon, studied those also for a "time, and became very useful among them for "his learning. He was also Latin secretary to "the king, and great in favour with Hadrian de "Castello bishop of Bath and Wells, who, as 'tis "said, was a chief instrument in obtaining for "him the said secretariship, but whether true I "cannot tell; sure I am, that he was made pre-"bendary of Compton-Dunden in the church of "Wells, and perhaps also rector of Dychnt in "the diocese of Wells; to which he was admitted "on the resignation of Mr. Will. Atwater in "Nov. 1513. In the said year also in the month "of July, he the said Ammon was, by recommen-"dations of the king to the bishop of Salisbury, "made preb. of Fordington and Writhlington in "the said church, (on the death of Gondesalvus "Ferdinandus a foreigner) in whose collation "and admission he is written Andreas Ammonius "de Arena. This person, who was a most ad-"mirable Lat. poet and rhetorician, and a candid "friend to Erasmus, is highly extolled by that "polite person in his epistles to him; wherein "are such admirable encomiums of him, that a "person might easily perceive that there was "nothing wanting in Ammon to make him a "gentleman and a compleat scholar. He hath "written several things as well in verse as prose, "among which are

"*Epistolæ Variæ ad Erasmum*; to which Erasm. "hath several answers, as in his *Epistles* may be "seen.

"*Scotici conflictus Historia.*
"*Bucolica & Aegloge.*
"*De rebus Nihili.*
"*Panegyricum.* [11]
"*Epigrammata varii generis.*
"*Poemata diversa*, and other things, as Baleus[4] "saith. He died in the prime of his years[5], in

Bradshaw himself speaks with great modesty on his performance:

"To all auncient poetes, litell boke, submytte the,
Whilom flouryng in eloquence facundious;
And to all other whiche present nowe be,
Fyrst, to maister Chaucer, and Ludgate sentencious,
Also to preignaunt Barkley, nowe beyng religious,
To inuentiue Skelton and poet laureate,
Praye them all of pardon both erly and late.
If there be any thynge within this litell boke,
Pleasaunt to the audience, contentyng the mynde,
We praye all reders, whan they theron do loke,
To gyue thankes to god, maker of mankynde,
Nat to the translatour, ignoraunt and blynde."—
Sign. a. ii.

Besides the life, the volume contains a conclusion by Bradshaw, part of which is just given as a specimen of his versification, two ballads to the author, or rather it should be, to the translator, and one to saint Werburge, by some anonymous writer. From one of the latter we learn that Bradshaw died in the year given by Wood.

Several extracts from Bradshaw's work may be found in Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 181, &c. and a full account of the book in Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 499.]

[1] [I. Harley was one of the six eminent preachers chosen out to be the king's chaplains, an. 1551. KENNET.]

[2] In lib. *Ord. fratrum prædicatorum*, ut sup. p. 141.

[3] ['A Lusitano clamisse dicitur ad annum MDXIV.' *Scriptores ordinis Prædicatorum*, tom. ii. p. 28, edit. folio, Lutet. Par. 1721.]

[4] In lib. *De Scriptoribus Majoris Britan.* cent. 13, num 45.

[5] [Erasmus gives us his age as not quite forty. *Epist. ad Jod. Gaverum.*]

" the month of August, or in the beginning of
1517. " September, in 1517[6], 9 Hen. 8, and was buried in
" the king's chappel of the blessed virgin Mary and
" St. Stephen, situate and being within the palace
" of Westminster, leaving then a considerable
" part of his estate to his executor Mr. Peter de
" Vannes an Italian, his sister's son[7]. On the
" 23d of Sept. in the same year, one Edw. Finch
" was collated to his prebend of Salisbury, but
" who to that of Wells I know not as yet."

[To the particulars here enumerated, we may add that on the third of Feb. 1512, Henry the Eighth gave him a canonry and prebendal stall in the cathedral of St. Stephen, Westminster, and on the twelfth of April 1514, he was, by letters patent, naturalized. See Rymeri *Fœdera*, xiii. 323, 400, 597.]

THOMAS FICH was an Irish man born, and a student for some time in Oxon, as certain imperfect notes shew, but what degree he took, I find not. Afterwards upon his return into his country, being then, if not some years before, a canon regular, he became sub-prior of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, and in his elder years wrote,

De Rebus Ecclesiæ Cath. SS. Trinit. Dublin, lib. 1. It is in MS. and was sometimes in the library of sir James Ware, who saith it was usually called *The White Book*, and takes it to be the same[8] with the *Obital Book* of that church, for in his time it was written, as by the character it appears, being at this day reserved as a great rarity in the library of Trinity college near Dublin. This person, Tho. Fich, who is supposed to have written other things, gave way to fate on the
1517. sixteenth of the Cal. of Febr. in fifteen hundred and seventeen, which was the ninth year of king Henry 8, and was buried in the aforesaid cathedral church.

GEORGE COGLEY, another Irish man, but later in time than the former, did spend some time in the study of the civil law among the Oxonians, and after his return to his own country, became a publick notary, and registrary to the bishop's court at Meath; where having opportunity, time, and place to peruse the registers of that church, wrote and commended to posterity,

Catalogus Episcoporum Midensium, MS. Sometimes in the library of sir James Ware, knight. This catalogue commences with Simon Rochfort, (or de Rupe forti) who was the first of English men that obtained the bishoprick of Meath, in 1194, or thereabouts, and reaches down to Hugh Ynge, who became bishop in 1514. A copy of this catalogue, if not the original, was sometimes Clarus
in the hands of the famous Dr. Usher, bishop of 1518.
the said place, who communicated it to sir James Ware, when he was composing his two books *De Script. Hibern.*

JOHN COLET, the eldest[9] son of sir Henry Colet, sometimes twice lord mayor of London, (by Christiana[1] his chaste and "fruit- [1] *Faithful*,
ful"[*] wife) son of Robert Colet of [*] first edit.
Wendover in Buckinghamshire, was born in London, (in the parish of S. Anthoin as it seems) in the year 1466; was educated in grammaticals, partly in London or Westminster[2]; and being fitted for greater learning, was sent to the habitation of the muses, the university of Oxon, about 1483, (at which time one or more of his sirname were of S. Mary Magdalen college) where, after he had spent seven years in logicals and philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in arts, being about that time so exquisitely learned, that all Tully's works were as familiar to him, as his epistles. He was also no stranger to Plato and Plotinus, whom he not only read, but conferred and paralelled, perusing the one, as a commentary on the other. And as for the mathematicks, there was scarce any part thereof wherein he was not seen above his years. Having thus obtained a most admirable competency in learning at home, he travelled into foreign countries to improve it by seeing the variety of learning[3]. As first into France, where at Paris he advanced himself much in divinity, and in Italy he prosecuted his studies therein so effectually, that there [12]
were none of his time went beyond him either in that faculty, or for the reading of the antients, particularly Dionysius Areopagita, Origen, S. Cyprian, S. Ambrose, S. Hierome, S. Austine, &c.

[6] [His will was dated, August 17, 1517, on which day, or on the 18th, he must have died, since Sir Thomas More, in a letter to Erasmus, dated August 19, bewails his loss.]

[7] [—'Volo quod corpus meum sepeliatur in ecclesia D. Stephani prope Westmon. vel ubi confratribus meis concanonicis melius visum fuerit. Lego Pet. de Vannes, cognato et consobrino meo, nobiles argentens centum—Residuum matrineæ Elisab. de Harena, matronæ Lucensi—Executores, Pet. de Vannes primum et principalem, cognatum et consobrinum meum; deinde Benedictum Maronellum, et Joannem Cappucum, mercatores Lucenses'—Probat. apud Lamehith, ult. die Apr. 1518.]

[8] See in his first book *De Scriptoribus Hibern.* cap. 12.

[9] [Dean Colet was the eldest of two and twenty children, in an equal number of sons and daughters, all of whom, however, (himself excepted,) died in their infancy. It was not therefore without reason that Wood afterwards altered the epithet of faithful to fruitful, although Mrs. Colet seems to have deserved both appellations.]

[1] [Of the family of Knevet.]

[2] [It is taken for granted, that he had his first education at St. Anthony's school, then the most eminent in London, but now utterly decayed. It was in Threadneedle street, near the place where the French church now stands. *Biogr. Brit.* art. Colet. Stow's *Survey of London*, by Strype, edit. 1720, i. 163.]

[3] [Previous to his departure from England, and when scarce nineteen years old, he was presented by sir William Knevet to the rectory of St. Mary Dennington, Suffolk, and by his father to that of Thryning, Huntingdonshire, to which he was instituted in 1490; but he resigned the latter in 1493. He had also the prebend of Gnoldcaster, in the church of St. Martin le Grand, bestowed upon him, which he held till January 1505. Knight's *Life of Colet*, &c. Lond. 1724, p. 21.]

But as for Thomas Aquinas, Jo. Duns Scotus, and other schoolmen, he seemed not to delight in. After his return from Italy[4]; he retired again to his mother the university of Oxon, where he publickly and freely without stipend or reward expounded all S. Paul's epistles, about 1497, 98, 99, &c. in which years, Erasmus Rot. studied (perhaps our author Colet too) in the college of S. Mary the Virgin, a nursery for the canon regulars of the order of S. Austin. Which most learned person did make this report of Colet, that there was neither doctor, abbat, or master in the whole university, who frequented not, and (which was more) took notes of his lectures. In 1493, he was, upon the resignation of Christoph. Urswyke, admitted by proxie (being then absent) prebendary of Botevant in the church of York; in 1502 he became preb. of Durnesford in the church of Salisbury, on the resignation of Rich. Rauson; and about the year 1504[5], being then doctor of divinity, he was by king Henry 7 made dean of St. Paul's cathedral in the place of Rob. Sherebourne, promoted to the see of S. David. After his settlement in Paul's, he, according to the blessed example of S. Paul, became a free and constant preacher of the gospel, by preaching every holyday in the cathedral, (not customary in those times) besides his sermons at court, (which made him be loved of the king) and in many other churches in the city. In his own church he expounded the scriptures, not by retail but wholesale, running over sometimes a whole epistle; which, with his sermons elsewhere, were much frequented by courtiers and citizens, and more especially for this cause, that the strict discipline of his life[6] did regularly correspond with the integrity of his doctrine[7]. In 1512[8], (4 Hen. 8,) he was at the charge of 4500*l.* for the founding a free-school in the east part of St. Paul's church-yard for three hundred fifty and three poor men's children, to be taught free in the school, appointing a master, usher, and a chaplain, with sufficient stipends to endure for ever, and committed the oversight of it to the mercers of London, whom he endowed with an hundred and twenty pounds yearly for the maintenance thereof. He also at the same time gave orders for the scholars, whereby also the school-masters themselves should be directed. As for the rents, they being much encreased since, more comes to the school-master than the whole endowment. The first master was William Lilye, the famous grammarian, who before had privately taught grammar elsewhere. (2.) John Retwise, 1522. (3.) Richard Jones, 1532. (4.) Thomas Freeman, 1549. (5.) John Cook, 1559. (6.) Will. Malyn, 1573[9]. (7.) William Harrison, 1581. (8.) Rich. Mulcaster, 1596. (9.) Alexander Gill, senior, 1608. (10.) Alexander Gill, jun. 1635. (11.) John Langley, 1640[1]. (12.) Sam. Crumbleholme, of C. C. C. Ox. 1657. (13.) Thomas Gale of Trin. coll. in Cambridge, "1672." [(14.) John Postlethwaite, 1697. (15.) Philip Ascough, 1713. (16.) Benjamin Morland, 1721. (17.) Timothy Crumpe, 1733. (18.) George Charles, 1737. (19.) George Thicknesse, 1748. (20.) Richard Roberts, D. D. 1769.] Our author Colet was accounted one of the lights of learning of his time, and therefore entirely beloved of Erasmus[2], who wrote his life, (which I have seen, and in some things follow) Thomas Lynacre, sir Thomas More, Richard Paice his successor in the deanry of S. Paul's, William Latymer, William Grocyn and others. As for the things that he wrote, they are many, which being found in his study after his death, few understood them, because written only for his own understanding, with intentions, if life had been spared, that they should have been all fairly transcribed and published. The most part follow.

Orationes duæ ad Clerum in Convocatione, An. 1511, &c. Lond. in oct. One of them was also printed in three sheets in quarto, by Richard Pynson[3].

[4] [He left England about the year 1493, and returned about 1497. *Life*, p. 23.]

[5] [It was in May, 1505. Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 180.]

[6] [It should be mentioned, and highly creditable is it to his virtue and forbearance, that Colet is represented as addicted by nature not only to the indulgence of ease and luxury, but endued with the strongest passions for the pleasures and dissipations of life. These he subdued by continual restraint, by a close application to his studies, and by selecting the most pious and learned persons to form his society. He first conquered and then commanded his appetites. See his character admirably drawn in the *Epistles* of Erasmus.]

[7] [Notwithstanding his virtues and piety, there were persons to whom his bold manner of preaching, and his open attacks upon the prevailing corruptions of the church, were very displeasing, and who, at one time, endeavoured to overwhelm him. His great enemy was Fitz-James, bishop of London, who, says Tyndal, in his *Answer unto M. More*, 'would have made the old dean Colet of Paules an heretick for translating the Pater noster in English, had not the bishop of Canterbury, (Warham,) helpt the dean.' Latymer adds that he 'should have bin burnt if God had not turned the king's heart to the contrarie.' *Sermons*, 4to. 1595.]

[8] [Wood seems to have been guilty of a mistake in this date. The school was begun in the year 1508, according to Alexander Nevyl, and Polydore Virgil. By Grafton it is placed in 1509, by Cooper and Holinshed in 1510. It is probable that the building was finished in this last year, as the following inscription was placed on the front next the church, "Schola catechizationis puerorum in Christi opt. max. fide et bonis literis anno christi MDX." *Life of Colet*, p. 109. Neither was the original foundation for 353, but for one hundred fifty and three boys, a high master, sur-master, chaplain, &c. For this information I am indebted to Dr. Roberts, the present high master.]

[9] ['William Mayllen school maister of Pollis and Mary Strete were marryed the xiiii daye of Aprille, 1578.' *Regist. of St. Tho. Apost. Lond.*']

[1] [Jo. Langley sepultus, Sept. 21, 1657. See his *Funeral Sermon* by Ed. Reynolds, D. D. (Bodl. LL. 38. Th.) Baker.]

[2] See in the *Epistles* of Eras. Printed 1642. from p. 702 to 712.

[3] [This, says Herbert, gives us but a confused idea of this oration or sermon. By *orationes duæ* I apprehend he means the two parts into which D. Colet's Sermon is divided, which are only the two general heads of his discourse.

Comment. in Ecclesiasticam D. Dionysii Hierarchiam, MS. [in the public library at Cambridge.]

[13] *Comment. in* { *Proverbia Salomonis.* / *Evang. S. Matthæi.* / *Epistolas D. Pauli.*

The said comm. on the epistles of S. Paul are said to be in MS. in the library of Bennet coll. in Cambridge[4].

Com. in { *Precationem Dominic.* / *Symbolum fidei.*

The first of these two last is translated into English.

Breviloquium dictorum Christi.

De Reformidatione Christi.

Conciones { *Ordinariæ.* / *Extraordinariæ.*

Some of these, I think, are published.

Epistolæ ad Erasmum. Some of these, if not all, are published in the epistles of Erasmus.

De Moribus componendis.

Grammatices rudimenta. Lond. [1510, 1534, 4to.] 1539, oct. This, I think, is called *Paul's Accidence*, &c.

Epistolæ ad Thom. Taylerum. [Lond. 1641, 12mo. &c.]

Daily Devotions: or, the Christian's Morning and Evening Sacrifice, &c. Printed at London several times in twelves and sixteens. Before one impression, if not more, of this book, is Dr. Colet's life, tritely and unperfectly written by Thomas Fuller of Waltham in Essex, being mostly the same with that in his *Abel Redivivus*.

Monition to a godly Life. London 1534, 1563, &c. oct. This without doubt is the same with *A right fruitful Admonition concerning the Order of a good Christian Man's Life*, &c. London, 1577, [1641,] oct.

Sermon of conforming and reforming, made to the convocation in S. Paul's church, on Rom. 12. 2. An. 1511. [8vo. by Berthelet, no date; reprinted in Knight's *Life*.] This was also publish'd at Cambridge in 1661, in octavo, by Thomas Smith of Christ's coll. there, with notes of his making put to it, and the particulars of his life in English, framed from some of the Epistles of Erasmus, [and again in the *Phœnix*, ii. 1.]

Responsio ad argumenta Erasmiana de tædio & pavore Christi. [Colon. 1519. 4to.] This is mentioned in the thirty first book of the epistles of Erasmus, ep. 46. The titles of other books written by Dr. Colet, you may see in John Bale's book *De Script. Maj. Britan.* Cent. 8, nu. 63[5]. At length our learned author discovering the sweating sickness to grow upon him, he retired to his lodgings that he had built in the monastery of the Carthusians at Sheen near to Richmond in Surrey; Where spending the little remainder of his days in devotion, surrendred up at length his last breath to him that first gave it, on the 16th of September in fifteen hundred and nineteen. Afterward his body was carried to London, and by the care of his old decrepid mother, it was buried in the cathedral church of S. Paul, nigh to the image of S. Wilgefort. Soon after was a comely monument set over his grave, near to the little one which he had set up in his life-time, between the choir and the South isle: Which monument remaining whole and entire till 1666, was then consumed in the dreadful conflagration that happened in the city of London. But before that time it was carefully preserved in effigie by the industrious pen of Mr. (since sir) William Dugdale in his *History of S. Paul's Cathedral*, printed at London in fol. 1658. In the last[6] will and testament of the said Dr. Colet, dated 22 Aug. and proved the 5th of October, in 1519. I find this passage—'Item, The new testament, and other 'of my making, written in parchment, as com- 'ments of Paul's epistles, and abbrevations, with 'many such other, I will shall be disposed at the 'discretion'* of my executors, &c. His body, which was closed up in a leaden coffin of six feet and two inches long, and of three feet and two inches broad, was laid up and inclosed in the wall, near to the place where his

1519.

* *Disposition.*

first edit.

Typog. Antiq. 256. Herbert is certainly correct, as was Wood; since, although the existence of the quarto mentioned by the latter, has been doubted, the copy among Laud's books (D. 19) is in fact a quarto, very much cut by the binder, with the following title, *Oratio habita a D. Ioanne Colet Decano Sancti Pauli ad Clerum in Convocatione Anno M. D. xi.* Under this, Pynson's device, with his name, but without date. This is incorrectly stated in the Bodleian catalogue to be 8vo. and hence arose the mistake. It will be seen, that the edition of 1511 in Herbert, and as reprinted in Knight's *Life*, differs in the title from that just given; a convincing proof that there were two separate editions.]

[4] [It is only on the epistle to the Romans. Colet's comment on the first epistle to the Corinthians is in Emmanuel college library. SYDENHAM. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 190, mentions a ms. comment on the six first chapters of the epistle to the Romans, in Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, and adds, that at the end is the following note by Cuth. Tonstall;—'Supersunt multa ab eodem Joh. Colet scripta in D. Paulum, sed puerorum ejus incuria perierunt.']

[5] [I do not find any works in addition to those already mentioned. Bale, according to his custom, multiplied the works of his authors, by enumerating the heads of chapters as distinct productions, and his follower Pitts exceeds him in this error, without any authority.

The following is from Bishop Kennet.

'Inter libros mss. in Bibliotheca publica Cantab. ex dono beatiss. mem. rever. in Xto Patris Matt. Parkeri Archiep'i Cant. &c. Testamentum novum partem ad fidem vetustissimorum latina lingua codicum quorum duos exhibuit ille divinæ philosophiæ mystes Jo. Coletus Paulinæ apud London ecclesiæ decanus, adeo priscis literarum typis ut mihi ab integro discenda lectio et in noscetandis elementis fuerit repuerascendum. Hæc sunt verba Erasmi in præfatione sua ad annotationes Novi Testamenti, in qua mentionem facit de his duabus translationibus, separatim scriptis, peregrinis notis, forte layonicis, quas hic liber unus complectitur cum concordantia brevi in one. Liber optima membrana, elegantissime scriptus.' KENNET.]

[6] In Offic. Prærog. Cantuar. secus Eccl. D. Pauli, in reg. Ayloff, qu. 22. [Among Dodsworth's MSS. in Bodley xxii. fol. 152, and in Knight's *Life*, p. 462.]

monument was afterwards put. In 1680, or thereabouts, when the wall was taken down, the said coffin was discovered (for it laid in the said wall about two feet and a half above the surface of the floor) whereon was a plate of lead fastened, with an inscription ingraven thereon, shewing the name of the person there deposited, his father's name, his dignity, obit, benefaction, &c. Some of the Royal Society, who out of curiosity went to [14] see it, did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an ironish taste, and fancied that the body felt soft and pappy like brawn.

[Little more remains to be added to this article. Colet's life has been fully written by Dr. Samuel Knight, prebendary of Ely, and all biographical productions take notice of his virtues and learning. It is however hoped that nothing material has been omitted in the present instance. To Wood's list I have to add the following: *The seven Petycyons of the P'rn'r by John Colet, deane of Poules.* Lond. 1533. These were afterwards added to the almanacks of the day. Roger Gale, esq. possessed a ms. mentioned in Knight's *Life*, 197, which was supposed to be Colet's, 'from the 'likeness of expression found in his other writings, 'and from an uncorrectness, which he was subject to, by reason of his more regarding sense 'than words.' This was *An Analytical Comment on all the Canonical Epistles.*

Cooper in his *Chronicle* gives the following character of our author. 'This worshipfull clerk 'Doctour Collett by his diligent preaching firste 'began to open the slothfulness and negligence 'of the clergie of this realme in those daies.'

Of Colet the best engraved portraits are, 1. by Dalton from Holbein's drawings; 2. by Vertue in Knight's *Life*; 3. the small cut to Holland's *Heroologia*.]

JOHN CONSTABLE, son of Roger Constable by Isabel his wife, was born in London, educated in grammaticals under William Lilye, in academicals in an antient hostle sometime called Byham, afterwards corruptly Bohem hall[1], opposite to Merton coll. church, under the tuition, as I conceive, of Mr. John Plaisted the chief moderator thereof. About the time that he had taken the degree of master of arts, which was in 1515, (7. H. 8,) he left the university, being then accounted an excellent poet and rhetorician, and had some preferment conferred upon him, but what, I know not. He hath written and published

Querela Veritatis. The beginning of which is 'Destinavimus tibi hunc nostrum,' &c. Joh. Bradford, the protestant martyr, wrote a book entit. *The complaint of Verity*, &c. Lond. 1559, in oct. Whether in imitation of the former, I know not.

Epigrammata. Lond. 1520, qu. which book of epigrams I have seen in the Bodleian library, [Bodl. 4to. D. 33. Art.] given thereunto by that curious collector of books, Democritus Junior[2].

Other things, as I conceive, he hath written, but of what subject I cannot yet tell; nor can I say any more of John Constable, only this, that one of both his names, who was doctor of decrees, fourth son of sir Rob. Constable of Flamburgh in Yorkshire, knight, and residentiary of the church of Lincoln, became dean of the said church in the year 1514, who dying 15 Jul. 1528, recommended his body to be buried in the cathedral church of our lady of Lincoln, near to the corps of George Fitz-Hugh sometimes dean thereof, who was buried in the body of the said church. What relation our author John Constable the poet (who was in great renown among learned men in fifteen hundred and twenty) had to John Constable the Clarulo dean, I cannot yet find. In the reign of queen 1580. Elizabeth, lived one Henry Constable, a noted English poet, not unfitly ranked with Sir Edw. Dyer, chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter, a poetical writer, and of good esteem in the said queen's time, as living in the 39 year of her reign. The said Henry Constable, "who was born (or at least descended from a family of that name) in Yorkshire," had spent some time among the Oxonian muses, was a great master of the English tongue; and there was no gentleman of our nation, had a more pure, quick, and higher delivery of conceit than he; witness among all others, that sonnet of his before the poetical translation called *The Furies*, made by king James the first of England, while he was king of the Scots. He hath also several sonnets extant, written to sir Philip Sidney; some of which are set before the *Apology for Poetry*, written by the said knight.

[Constable's Epigrams are extremely rare, and have escaped the research of Ames, Herbert and Dibdin.

Ioannis Constablii Londinensis artium professoris epigrammata. Apud inclytam Londini urbem. M.D. XX. by Pynson. Among others, are epigrams addressed to Thomas Shelly, to his master Lilly, on Henry the eighth, queen Catharine, sir Thomas More; to John Blont, Nicholas Langdon, William Roscus, bishop Latimer; and at the end are epitaphs on his brother, Richard, and sister Martha, as well as on his father and mother. The following appear more immediately connected with this work.

[1] It was known by the name of *Beam* or *Jesu Hall*; by which name coming into the hands of Henry VIII. at the dissolution of cardinal Wolsey's college, it was by k. Edw. VI. 5th year of his reign, sold to G. Owen, his physician, to be held of him in socage, as of the honour of Ewelme; but he, the same year, 28th March, granted it to Robert Morwent, clerk, president of C. C. C. by which means coming to that college, they converted part of it into a stable, and part into a brewhouse. Peshall's *Oxford*, 4to. 1773, p. 142.]

[2] Id est, Robert Burton, my kinsman. WARTON.]

Ad Ioannem Plaistedum ædium boemiarum moderatorem primarium.

Si verbis animum tibi nunc expromere nostrum
Possumus, es nostro pectore perpetuus;
Nam facilis Plaistedus eris, iocundus amico et
Despicis inflatos virque modeste animos.

Ad Oxonienses.

O! clara Oxoniæ turba studentium
Vita, barbariem quæ ingenijs nocet
Quantis quum sapias sordibus affluat,
Illam, quid cupias, non video amplius.
Collegisse magis te iuuet aurea
Doctorum docili pectore dogmata,
Certans romulicis qui potior sonis
Artes perdoceat gymnasijs bonas.

Henry Constable, here introduced, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1579. It seems he afterwards fled the country on account of his attachment to the Popish religion, and on his return to England was imprisoned in the Tower, whence he was released in 1604. Besides four sonnets to sir P. Sidney, he wrote, 1. *Diana*, sonnets in eight decads, 1594, and again in 1596, 12mo. 2. a collection of *Sonnets*, now in MS. in Mr. Todd's possession, besides four poems in England's *Helicon*, 1600, and a sonnet before Bosswell's *Workes of Armorie*, 1617, 1600. Several detached passages from Constable's works are found in *England's Parnassus*, 1600, and *Belvedere*, 1610.

In *The Return from Parnassus*, 1606, our author is thus noticed:

'Sweet Constable doth take the wond'ring ear,
And lays it up in willing prisonment.'

See Milton's *Poetical Works*, by Todd, v. 445. Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum* by Brydges, i. 228. Birch's *Memoirs of Q. Elizabeth*, i. 303. Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, iii. 79.

The following is taken from *England's Helicon*.

Feede on my flockes securely,
Your shepheard watched surely;
Runne about, my little lambs,
Skip and wanton with your dammes,
Your loving heard with care will tend ye;—
Sport on, faire flocks, at pleasure,
Nip Væstae's flowring treasure,
I my selfe will duely harke
When my watchfull dogge doth barke,
From woolfe and foxe I will defend ye.

H. C.]

THOMAS BRYNKNELL, a person of great literature, and a most skilful interpreter of the sacred writ, had most of his education in Lincoln coll. whence being taken to govern the free-school joining to that of S. Mary Magd. did exercise such an admirable way of teaching there, that many were by him fitted for the university. In 1507 he proceeded in divinity, and being afterwards a commoner for some time of University coll. became so much known to, and respected by, cardinal Wolsey, (who, if I mistake not, confer'd some dignity on him) that he was represented to the king as one of those most fit persons in the university to encounter Mart. Luther. Whereupon in the year 1521, he being then reader of the cardinal's divinity lecture, which was by him founded in the university 3 or 4 years before, he wrote a learned piece, entit.

Tractatus contra doctrinam Martini Lutheri. Clarum 1521. Whether printed I know not; sure I am, that 'tis commended for a good book in one of our publick[2] registers. What other books he wrote, I [15] cannot tell, nor when he died, or where buried.

[Brynknell was collated to the prebend of Marston St. Laurence in the church of Lincoln, and appointed to the hospital of St. John Baptist, Banbury, the latter vacant by the death of John Stambridge (or Stanbridge). Both these preferments were conferred on him January 7, 1510. KENNET. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*]

WILLIAM GROCYN, a most singular light of learning in his time, received his first breath in the city of Bristol in Somersetshire, was educated in grammaticals in Wykeham's school near Winchester, made true and perpetual fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, in 1467; and in 1479, [Feb. 19,] being then M. of A. he was presented by the warden and society of that house to the rectory of Newton Longvill in Bucks. But his residence being mostly in Oxon, the society of Magd. coll. made choice of him to be their divinity reader, about the beginning of the reign of king Rich. 3, which king coming soon after to Oxon, and taking up his lodging in that college, he was pleased to hear our author Grocyn, and some others of that house, dispute: and being much delighted with their disputations, especially with those of Grocyn, which were in divinity, he did most graciously[3] reward them[4]. But Grocyn leaving his reader's place in Magd. coll. in the beginning of the year 1488, being then accounted excellent in the Latin and Greek tongues according to the then knowledge of them, he did, for the farther accomplishment of himself in those critical studies, take a journey into Italy; where by the helps of Demetrius Calchondile and Politian, he obtained his design. So that returning into his own country, and at length to Oxon, he became[5] a sojourner in Exeter coll. in the year 1491, or thereabouts, took a degree in divinity as it[6] seems, taught and read the Greek tongue to the Oxonians after that way, which had not before, I suppose, been taught in their university, became a familiar friend of, or rather tutor to, Erasmus, and

[2] In *Reg. Epistolarum F. F.* ep. 59. vide etiam in ep. 90.
[3] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 239, a.
[4] [He was respondent to Dr. John Taylor, and w warded with five marcs. Chandler's *Life of Wa*
[5] *Rot. Comput. Rectorum Coll. Exon.* in thesaur.
[6] In reg. antiq. coll. Merton. fol. 49, a.

person in eminent renown for his learning——
' Recens tunc ex Italiâ venerat Grocinus' (saith[5] Stapleton) 'qui primus eâ ætate Græcas literas in Angliam invexerat, Oxoniique publicè professus fuerat à cujus sodali Thoma Lynacro, (Morus) Græcas literas Oxonii didicit.' In 1504, or thereabouts, he resign'd his rectory of Newton Longvill, being about that time[6] made master of the college of Allhallows at Maidstone in Kent, yet continued mostly in Oxon, for several years after. He hath written,

Tract. contra hostiolum Jo. Wyclevi.
Epistolæ ad Erasmum & alios.
Grammatica.
Vulgaria Puerorum.

Epigrammata, with other things which are mentioned by Leland and Bale. While Dr. Colet was dean of St. Paul's, our author Grocyn did read in his open lecture in that cathedral the book of Dionysius Areopagita, commonly called *Hierarchia Ecclesiastica*[7], (for the reading of the holy scriptures in the said cathedral was not in use) and in the very first entry of his preface, cried out with great vehemency against them, whosoever they were, which either denied or stood in doubt of the authority of that book; in the number of whom he noted Laur. Valla, and divers other of like judgment. But afterwards the said Grocyn, when he had continued a few weeks in his reading thereof, and had further considered of the matter, he utterly alter'd and recanted his former sentence; protesting openly, that the said book, in his judgment, was never written by that author, whom we read in the *Acts of the Apostles* to be called Dionysius Areopagita[8]. He the said Grocyn died at Maidstone beforementioned, in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred twenty and two, aged 80 or more. Whereupon his body was buried at the stall-end, in the high choir of the coll. of Allhallows beforementioned. Thomas Lynacre the famous physician was his executor, to whom he left considerable legacies; and William Lilye, the grammarian, who was his god-son, had a little memorial[9] bequeathed to him in his last will which I have seen*.

1522.

* In the first edition here follows a short account of Andreas Ammonius, who was stated to have been well known to, and familiar with Grocyn. This, as explained by the author, is now given at col. 29.

[In 1485, October 7, Grocyn became prebendary of South Searle in the church of Lincoln (BAKER.) In 1493, we find from *Regist. Hill, episc. Lond.* that he resigned the rectory of Depden in the diocese of London (KENNET). In 1504, he was admitted to the rectory of Shaperton, Middlesex, which he resigned, in 1513. (Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 726.) and in 1517 he vacated the vicarage of St. Laurence, in old Jewry, London, where he was succeeded by William White. (KENNET.)

By archbishop Warham's register of Canterbury, it appears also, that he succeeded Cuthbert Tonstall in the church of East Peckham, in the diocese of Shorham; and the same authority convicts Wood of a mistake in placing our author's death in 1522, since John Penyton, M. A. succeeded to the college of All-Saints at Maidstone, October 5, 1519, 'per mort. magri Will. Grocyn S. T. B.' KENNET.

Grocyn was accounted one of the best scholars and most judicious divines in this kingdom of his time. He wrote according to Tanner, besides the pieces already noticed, 1. *Not. in Terentium.* 2. *Isagogicum quoddam.* 3. *Epistola ad Aldum Manutium.* This is dated from London, September 6, and is prefixed to Lynacre's translation of Proclus *de Spæra*, printed at Venice, 1499, fol. Mr. Baker says this was 'the only thing he wrote,' he intended, perhaps, to say, that was printed, since none of his other works appear to have been preserved to us. It is said, that he had undertaken jointly with other learned men to translate the whole of Aristotle's works, but that he left his task unfinished. His liberality was so great, that it frequently subjected him to inconvenience. At one time, indeed, he was so distressed, that he was forced to pawn his plate, to Dr. John Yonge, master of the robes, in whose will, dated 28 April, 1516, is the following item. 'I wyl that master Grocen shall have his plate delyvered unto hym whiche I have now in pledge, without any maner of redemption.' See Knight's *Life of Erasmus*, p. 23.

Grocyn is mentioned by Erasmus with great and merited commendation, he is frequently termed by that eminent scholar 'patronus & præceptor.' See Fuller's *Worthies*, ii. 298, edit. 1811, where will be found his epigram to a young lady who threw a snow-ball at him.

His will is dated June 12, 1519, and is printed in Knight's *Life of Erasmus*, appendix, p. 18. It was not proved till July 20, 1522, which accounts for Wood's mistake as to the time of his decease.]

WILLIAM LILYE was born at Odyham in [15]
Hampshire, elected one of the demies or semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. coll. in 1486[1]

[5] In lib. cui tit. *De Tribus Thomis*, in Tho. More, cap. 1.
[6] [Will. Grocyn S. T. B. factus Magr. coll. de Maidstun, 7 Apr. 1506. *Reg. Warham.* KENNET.]
[7] [See bishop Alley's *Miscell. Præelect.* page 223. BAKER.]
[8] [See Knight's *Life of Colet*, page 67, where it is supposed that Grocyn read these lectures in dean Sherborne's
[9] as a legacy of five shillings. Knight's *Life of*

[1] [He was born in or about the year 1466, as is easily inferred from his age, at the time of his death. He was therefore admitted in the university in 1481, not in 1486, as Wood says. *Biog. Brit.* It is however very possible, that Lilye studied in Oxford two years previous to his becoming a dependent member of Magd. coll. and Wood only states the time of his election.]

aged 18 years, took, as it seems, one degree in arts; and then giving a farewel to the university, went for religion sake to Jerusalem; where, after he had paid his vows, put in at his return at the isle of Rhodes[1], and making some stay there, he learned the Latin and Greek tongues exactly: which matter hath seemed strange to some, forasmuch as Rhodes was not Rhodes in that age, except some great critic was casually there[1]. Thence he went to Rome, where he heard Joh. Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, great masters of Latin in those days, read and teach. After his return he settled in London, and taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric with good success. At length Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, made him the first master of the school, which he had founded in the yard, belonging to the said cathedral, in the year 1512 [1510][2]; where teaching about ten years, many issued thence, who were afterwards serviceable in the church and state. He hath written many things in English and Latin, and in verse and prose; among which are these:

An Introduction to the eight Parts of Speech— This is generally said to be written by Lilye; yet some there are, that stick not to tell us, that the said introduction was written by Dr. Colet or Dav. Tolley[2].

The Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech,— This also goes under the name of Lilye.

Monita Pædagogica, seu Carmen de moribus, ad suos discipulos. The beginning of which is, 'Qui mihi discipulus,' &c. [Antwerp, 1534, 12mo.[3]]

Brevissima Institutio, seu ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ, ad omnium puerorum utilitatem præscripta, &c. This contains the four parts of grammar, viz. (1) Orthographia, (2) Etymologia, (3) Syntaxis, and fourthly Prosodia. In which book or books (very many times printed) that part in verse, called, 'Propria quæ Maribus,' &c. and another called, 'As in præsenti,' &c. were afterwards published by John Ritwise (Lilye's successor in Colet's school) with an interpretation of the words in them, about the year 1530. (22 Hen. 8.)

Omnium nominum in regulis contentorum, tum Heteroclitorum ac Verborum, interpretatio aliqua.

All these before-mentioned were published at London 1513, and afterwards in 1520 [1545,] and had additions and annotations put to them by Ritwise before-mentioned, [Ant. 1533, Lond. 1539.] Tho. Robertson, [1532] &c. Though the rules in them were excellent in that age, yet they have been much meliorated, and compendiously methodized by very many since, even to these our days.

Intenigmatica { *Primum,* / *Secundum,* / *Tertium,* } *ad Guliel. Hormannum.* Lond. 1521, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 33. Art.]

Antibossicon

The said three Antibossicons are wittily written in an elegant stile, and neat verse, not only against the said Horman[4], also against Rob. Whittington a laureat grammarian and ructorician: The beginning of them is 'Non[te] Hormanne latet,' &c. In which Antibossicons, the said Whittington had, under the feigned name of Bossus, much provoked Lilye with scoffs and biting verses.

Poemata varia. Printed with the said *Antibossicons.*

Apologia ad { *Joh. Skeltonum.* / *Rob. Whittington.*

Besides these, he hath written other things, as Baleus and Pitseus will tell you, and hath made several translations from Greek and Latin, and from Italian into English. At length this learned author being infected with the plague, died of it, to the great grief of learned men, on the fifth of the cal. of Mar. in fifteen hundred twenty and two, and was buried in the north yard, belonging to the cath. church of St. Paul[5]; leaving then be- 1522-3.
hind him a son named George (begotten on the body of his wife Agnes) whom I shall hereafter mention, and Peter a dignitarie, as it seems, in the church of Canterbury, father of another Peter Lilye D. D. sometimes fellow of Jesus coll. in Cambridge, afterwards a brother of the hospital called the Savoy, in the Strand near London, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and of the church of Sarum, archdeacon of Taunton, and a writer of certain books, as (1) *Conciones duæ, una inscripta Pax Liliana*, in Act. 15. 39. *Altera Columba Ecclesiæ*, in John 19. 9, 10. Lond. 1619, qu. published by his widow Dorothy. (2) *Two Sermons*, 1. *A preparative* [*preservative*] *Lilie to cure Souls*, on Mark 16. 6, and the other, *How to seek and find Christ*, on Luke 24. 5. Both printed at Lond. in 1619, qu. published by his said widow Dorothy, whose daughter Mary had verses before, [17]

[1] [Where, after the taking of Constantinople, several learned men had taken refuge, under the protection of the knights, who were then possessors of that island. *Biogr. Brit.*]

[1] [This passage is copied from Fuller, *Worthies*, i. 410, and is refuted by the preceding note.]

[2] [This introduction was certainly written by Dr. Colet. A full account of the real share each person had in this celebrated grammar, will be found in the preface to Ward's Lilye's *Grammar*, Lond. 1732, copied into the *Biog. Britan.* See also Baker's *Reflections upon Learning*. edit. Lond. 1733, p. 17.]

[3] [Hearne says that Leland was the author of this address, although Lilly appropriated it to himself in the publication. Præf. ad *Chronicon prioratus de Dunstaple*, 8vo. 1733, p. lvii.]

[4] [It was not against Horman, who was Lilly's friend and joined with him in attacking Whittington, &c. which book I have by me. Baker.]

[5] [A brass plate, with the following inscription written by his son George, was placed against the wall, near the north door of the church:

'Gulielmo Lilio Paulinæ Scholæ olim Præceptori primario, et Agnetæ conjugi, in sacratissimo hujus Templi cœmeterio hinc a tergo, nunc destructo, consepultis: Georgius Lilius, hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, parentum memoriæ pie consulens, Tabellam hanc ab amicis conservatam, hic reponendam curavit. Obiit ille G. L. An. Dom. 1522. Calend. Mart. Vixit An. 54.']

in commendation of, them[6]. This Dr. Peter Lilye gave way to fate in the latter end of 1614, (12 Jac. I.,) and was buried in the church belonging to the Savoy before-mentioned. Will. Lilye the grammarian had a daughter named Dionysia, who was married to his usher John Ritwise or Rightwyse, afterwards master of St. Paul's school, on the death of his father-in-law; and a most eminent grammarian in his generation. This person, by the way I must tell you, was born at Saul in Norfolk, educated in Eaton school near Windsor, elected into Kings coll. in Cambridge, an. 1507, made the *Tragedy of Dido* out of Virgil; and acted the same with the scholars of his school before cardinal Wolsey with great applause[7]. One Rich. Jones succeeded him in the government of St. Paul's school, 1532, (24 Hen. 8,) in which year Ritwise perhaps died. Afterwards his widow Dionysia took her second husband James Jacob, who was one of the masters of the said school, by whom he had a son called Polydore Jacob. In the next century after the death of our famous Will. Lilye, appeared as a comet to the vulgar from Leicestershire, one of both his names, a great pretender to astrology and physic, and in truth considering his education, which was without the help of an academy, he was eminent*. "He was the son of one "Will. Lilly, and was born in that "part of a village called Diseworth, "which is in the parish of Locking-"ton near castle Donnington, in "Leicestershire, on the first of May, "1602. Instructed in grammar "learning, till he was full ripe for "the university, at Ashby de la "Zouch, under Mr. John Brinsley, "a man of great abilities in the La-"tin and Greek tongues; but Lilly's "father being much in debt and in "prison for it, he could not main-"tain this his son in learning, and "therefore in April 1620, he went to "London, and was entertained by "one Gilb. Wright, master of the "Salter's company, living in the "Strand, who being not able to "write (though a man of sense and "understanding) Lilly writ for him, "kept his accounts, and did servile "work in the family. In 1627 his "master died, and soon after Lilly "married his widow worth to him "1000*l.* so that being much at lei-"sure he frequented sermons and "lectures and was esteemed a pu-"ritan, being then very temperate "and observing. In 1632, he learn-"ed astrology of one Evan [some-"times] a minister in Staffordshire[8], "but then living in Gunpowder-"alley, which afterwards he improved "much by great study and labour; especially by "the MS. books of one Evans an astrologer (not the "same with the former, but more learned) who "lived and died in the Minories. Afterwards he "married a second wife with whom he had 500*l.* "grew rich and purchas'd houses in the Strand. "Upon the turn of the times he sided with the "parliament, yet pretended to be a lover of the "king; however he became the idol and oracle of "the vulgar in relation to his profession, after he "began to write his yearly almanack, called *The* "*Prophetical Merlin*, which was in 1644. But "Mr. Geor. Nawarth, alias Wharton, a writer for "the king's cause, having abused him in his al-"manack 1645, by calling him an impudent and "a senseless person, he did then (as he himself "saith) engage both body and soul for the par-"liament's cause[9]. However when the said "George Wharton had retired to London upon "the declension of the King's cause, Lilly proved "his friend, and got him out of prison. After

* *He began to write much about the time when the grand rebellion commenced, wrote in favour of the long parliament and their proceedings, and many notorious matters against the royal family, which being highly resented by the generous loyalist, he was accused at, upon his majesty's restauration, in 1660, to be brought to condign punishment, but upon the intercession of George Wharton (to whom Lilye had been civil in the times of usurpation,) and others, he escaped, and continued in writing his Ephemerides to the time of his death.* first edit.

[6] [Maria Lily mœsta authoris filia, hæc secum mœrens meditata est.

I joy that I haue found him whom I lost,
Whose death so many teares mine eies hath cost;
I lost a father, but haue found him be
A father to the church, as well as me.
The church yet calls him father, so will I,
His workes doe liue, and he shall neuer die.

Aliud eiusdem.

I grieue that I haue lost him, whom I had,
Life of my life, who so my soule did glad:
But doe I grieue, or am I rather glad
That such a peerless father once I had?
Yet doe I grieue, and yet againe am glad,
That I shall finde in heau'n him, whom I had.

M. L.

Dorothy Lilly prefixed a Latin dedication to James the First, and a preface in the same language, to *Conciones duæ*. (Bodl. 4to. L. 37. Th.) The sermons she dedicated to Lady Barbara Villiers. Bodl. 4to. L. 35. Th.]

[The editor of the *Biographia Dramatica*, 8vo. 1782, (Isaac Reed) committed a strange mistake in supposing this comedy to have been the same with one acted before queen Elizabeth in 1564, when her majesty honoured the university of Cambridge with a visit. The piece exhibited before the queen was written by Edward Halliwell, fellow of King's college, as appears from Hatcher's account of the provosts, fellows, &c. of that society. Bodl. MSS. Rawlinson, B. 274. See also Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 363, 434.]

[8] [This was John Evans, of whom some account will be found under the year 1632.]

[9] [In 1660 appeared *A Declaration of the several Treasons, Blasphemies and Misdemeanours acted, spoken, and published against God, the late King, his present Majesty, the Nobility, Clergy, City, Commonality, &c. By that grand Wizard and Impostor William Lilly of St. Clements Danes; otherwise called Merlinus Anglicus*, &c. Lond. 4to. In this tract it is affirmed, that Lilly received a pension of 200*l.* for urging on and furthering the death of Charles I.; that he was acquainted with the person who beheaded that monarch, and called him 'as valiant and resolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune,' and that he afterwards had a hundred pounds given him yearly for abusing the parliament. This was followed by *The Scurrilous Scribbler dissected: a Word in William Lilly's Ear concerning his Reputation*, printed on one side of a large sheet without date, and written by John Gadbury.]

" his Majesty's restoration, he was several times " brought into trouble and imprisonment, and " found Wharton ready to requite his former " courtesies. But to prevent future trouble he " got his pardon under the name of William Lilly, " citizen and salter of London, which cost him " 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the plague year, 1665, he left " London and retired to his estate at Hersham in " the parish of Walton upon Thames in Surrey, " where he practised physic, by virtue of a licence, " which Mr. Elias Ashmole got for him from [18] " Archbishop Sheldon, and every Saturday frequented Walton, and became beneficial to the " poor." This person who pretended much to prophecy[1] (of which he hath published several pamphlets, especially in his said *Ephemerides*, " which he continued to the time of his death," and had exercised the trade of conjuration among ignorant people, died at * " Hersham before-mentioned (which seat he left to one of the sons of Bulstrode Whitlock, esq.)" on the 9th day of June, an. 1681, aged near 80 years, and was buried in the chancel of Walton upon Thames on the left side of the communion table there, towards the north wall. Soon after was a black marble stone, with an inscription thereon, laid over his grave by his friend Elias Ashmole, esq.[2] A little before his death, he did adopt for his son, by the name of Merlin Junior, one " Hen."* Coley, a taylor by trade, and a native of Magd. parish in the north suburb of Oxon, and at the same time gave him the impression of his *Ephemeris*, after it had been printed for 36 years, which Coley continues to this day. The writings of this Lilly being too many to be here inserted, I shall only give you the canting and amusing titles of some, as (1) *England's Prophetical Merlin*, " 1644." (2) *English Merlin revived*, &c. (3) *The Starry Messenger; or an interpretation of the strange Apparition of three Suns*, " seen in London 19 Nov. 1644, being K. Charles's birthday. Lond. 1645, 4*to*." (4) *A Collection of Ancient and Modern Prophecies*, &c. 1646. (5) *Astrological Prediction of the occurrences in England*. (6) *The World's Catastrophe*, 1647. (7) *Monarchy and no Monarchy*, &c. 1651. (8) *Annus tenebrosus, or the " Black" Year**, " being Astrological Judgments on two Lunar Eclipses of the Sun all visible in England 1652, 4*to*." (9) *Christian Astrology*, &c.

* *Walton upon Thames in Surrey, where he had purchased a fair estate with the moneys he had got by imposing on the vulgar with his juggles.* first edit.

* *Will.* first edit. altered by Wood in his own copy to Hen.

* *Dark.* first edit.

[1] [He was an enemy to the presbyterians, because they were enemies to astrologers and astrologie. Wood's MS.]

[2] [Ne oblivione conteratur urna Gulielmi Lilii Astrologi peritissimi, qui fatis cessit Quinto Idus Junii, anno Christi Juliano M.DC.LXXXI. Hoc ille posuit Amoris Monumentum Elias Ashmole, Armiger.]

[' Will. Lily scholaris pres. per fratrem Joh. Kendall priorem hospitalis Sci Joh'is Jerus. in Angl. ad eccl. de Holcote in archid. Northton per mort dñi. Ric'i Cole, alias Edwards, 1 Jun. 1492. *Reg. Russel.* quam resignavit, 6 Nov. 1495.' Autogr. Bucken.' Kennet.

' It is somewhat strange that Mr. Wood, in the catalogue of W. Lilye's works, should neither specifie his versions from the Greek, and other epigrams jointly made and published with those of Sir Thomas Moore, nor his translation of an Italian book upon Diceplay, into proper elegant English, made at the request of Sir Thomas Moore. Vide *Progymnasmata Tho. Mori, & Gul. Lilii, Godtium*, Bas. 1518, 4to.' Knight's *Life of Colet*, p. 135. Besides the Basil edition of *Progymnasmata*, here mentioned, Lilye's epigrams are printed with *Mori Lucubrationes*, Basil. 1563, 8°. (Bodl. M. 5. Art.) and again at London, 8°. 1638. (Bodl. M. 16. Art. BS.) Morant, who wrote Lilye's Life in the old *Biographia*, says that in this epigrammatical contest, Lilye appears, upon the whole, to outdo sir Thomas More. The following are from Tanner: ' 1. *Tetrasticon* præfixum Gul. Hornmanni libro dicto *Vulgaria puerorum*. 2. *Ogdastichon Latinum* in memoriam Joh. Coleti, super tabulam juxta tumulum ejusdem in ecclesia S. Pauli. 3. *De laudibus Deiparæ*.' He wrote also, 4. An excellent Latin poem *super Philippi archiducis appulsu*. 5. *De Caroli quinti Cæsaris adventu panegyricum*. The following curious extract from his son's *Elogia, quorund. Anglorum*. Basil. 1561, p. 90, (Bodl. 8°. J. 7. Art. Seld.) will shew the occasion of these compositions:

' Sed et in carmine mire felix, atque candidus, Philippum Maximiliani Cæsaris filium, vi tempestatis, dum ex Flandria Hispaniam peteret, disjecta classe, in Cornubici littoris portum appulsum, elegantissimis aliquot versibus celebravit, quum et eodem turbine sublata ex Paulini templi fastigio ænea magni ponderis aquila, quæ facili motu spirantium ventorum regione indicare solet, ad tabernam librariam proximam in depictæ aquilæ tabulam impeteret, quo veluti prodigio, jam tum non sine divini numinis potentia, ex tam gravi naufragio, Philippo regi, qui pro insigne aquilam gerebat, optatam in Britannia salutem contigisse ostendit. Carolum item quintum Cæsarem ab Henrico octavo rege magnificentissime hospitio exceptum, et celeberrimo spectaculorum apparatu Londini urbem intrantem, panegyrico carmine, et luculenta oratione a puero in foro pronunciata laudavit.'][1]

[1] [For a more particular account of Lilly, the astrologer, see his life written by himself to the sixty-sixth year of his age, 12mo. 1715, reprinted 1774, as well as the *Biographia Britannica*, and Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, iii. 747. As he was placed in the *Athenæ* merely from a similarity of name, it does not appear necessary to prolong the account already given. It may be stated that one of Lilly's original books of calculations, during 1637 and 1638, is now among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian; *Misc.* 146.

JOHN STANBRIDGE, another noted grammarian of his time, was born at Heyford in Northamptonshire, educated in trivials in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted, after two years of probation, true and perpetual fellow of New college, in the year 1481; left it five years after, and being naturally delighted in the faculty of grammar (though then bach. of arts) he was made first usher of the free school joining to Magdalen coll. (for so he occurs in the year 1488,) and after the death of Joh. Anwykyll, chief master thereof; in which employment he continued, if I mistake not, to the time of his death, and became so happy in the practice of his profession, that many persons who proved afterwards eminent, acknowledged to have received instruction from him. Among such, Rob. Whittington was one, by whose endeavours, as also those of Stanbridge, Will. Horman, and Will. Lilye, (all Oxford students) the Latin tongue was much refin'd and amended. This Jo. Stanbridge was a right worthy lover of his faculty, and an indefatigable man in teaching and writing, as it may appear by those things that he hath published, very grateful to the muses and public concerns. The last of which he consulted more than his own private interest; and when in his old age he should have withdrawn himself from his profession (which is esteemed by the generality a drudgery,) and have lived upon what he had gotten in his younger years, he refused it, lived poor and bare to his last, yet with a juvenile and chearful spirit. He hath written,

Embryon relimatum, sive Vocabularium Metricum[4]. This I have seen printed in an old English character, about 1522, in qu. In the title of which, is the author's picture (printed from a wooden cut,) sitting in a chair with his gown on, and a hood on his shoulders, but no cap on his head, only a close one, like to a curbot[5]. This book was viewed and corrected[6] in queen Elizabeth's time by Thomas Newton of Cheshire, who hath an[7] encomium upon it: Afterwards enlarged[8], and made to run in compleat verse, by that noted grammarian John Brinsley, sometimes a schoolmaster and minister in Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, an. 1636. I mean the same Brinsley, who married the sister of Dr. Jos. Hall[9], bishop of Norwich, and wrote and published several books of divinity and grammar besides translations[1]. Stanbridge also wrote,

Parvulorum Institutiones[2].

De ordine constructionum.

Vulgaria[3], with other things which I have not yet seen. He lived beyond the year fifteen hundred twenty and two, but when he died, or where he was buried, (unless in Magd. coll. chap. or yard belonging thereunto,) I know not. One Thomas Stanbridge, his kinsman[4] I think, took the degree of master of arts in this university an. 1518, being then a noted schoolmaster of Banbury in Oxfordshire, who dying 1552, left several books to the coll. of which he had been fellow; which, if I mistake not, was Magd. college.

[Of this author, Wood's is the best account extant. Among the pieces not seen by him may be enumerated: 1. *The accydence of mayster Stanbrydge's owne makynge*, printed, without date, by de Worde. 2. *Accidentia Stanbridge*, 4to. by de Worde and Rastell. This was also edited by Whittington, 4to. 1534, by Skot, and, no date, by Byddell. 3. *Gradus comparationū et verbis anomalis simul et eorū cōpositis ex Stanbrigiana editione.* Colophon *Impressum Rothomagi in sumptis Iacobi Cousin, in eadem ciuitate i parrochia dñi Vincētii ppe cordiferos locū tenētis*, 4to. In the Bodleian,

[19]

Clarut 1522.

Wanley says that he saw one with Mr. Auditor Jett. An original portrait of this singular man is in Ashmole's museum. His head has been twice engraved by Hollar, but it is supposed the best likeness of him is that by Marshall, prefixed to his *Christian Astrology*, 4°. 1647.]

[4] [The copies described by Herbert, *Typog. Antiq.* agree with that preserved in the Bodleian. (Auct. Q. 2, 5, 28.) and differ in the title from this seen by Wood. It was first printed for Martin Coeffin, dwelling at Exeter, again by Wynken de Worde, 4to. 1500, 1501, 1507, 1510, 1525, 1532, and without date. See Dibdin's *History of Printing*, ii. 91, &c. It was printed again, without date, by Peter Treveris; by Pynson without date, and in 1513; and again by Wyer. In 1536 Thomas East had a licence for printing *Vocabula M. Stanbrigii nuper emendata*, probably Newton's edition, as had Clement Knight in 1600. Although I have in the present instance stated all the editions of Stanbridge's once popular work, that have come to my knowledge, it is by no means to be supposed that the same plan is to be followed in respect to all the grammars and minor works noticed throughout these volumes. The typographical execution and various dates, &c. of our early English books are so exactly described in the pages of Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, that the reader will have little reason to thank me for introducing the fruits of their laborious researches at second hand. At the same time, however, it is to be understood that any thing really worthy of notice, either for its intrinsic merit, or for its curiosity, will be attended to with the greatest minuteness.]

[5] [Culot, Cotg.]

[6] [It was printed at Edinburgh in 8vo. 1590.]

[7] Vide *Illustrium aliquot Anglorum encomia*, per Thom. Newton, Lond. 1589, p. 128.

[8] [Printed 4to. Lond. 1647. Bodl. C. 9. 15. Line.]

[9] [Natus Jul. 1, 1574, denatus Sept. 8, 1656. Barth.]

[1] [The following is probably only an imperfect list: 1. *The true Watch and Rule of Life*, in four parts. The first was printed subsequent to 1605, second 1607, and seven editions of it before 1615; the third part 1622, the fourth 1624. 2. *Ludus Literarius, or the Grammar School*, with a preface by Bishop Hall, 4to. 1612, 1627. 3. *Calo's Precepts, and Sententiæ Pueriles, translated grammatically*, 8vo. 1612. 4. *Dialogues of Corderius translated*, 8vo. 1614. 5. *Posing of the Accidence and Grammar*, 4to. 1615. 6. Several *Sermons*, 4to. 1644, 8vo. 1660—1664. 7. *Doctrine and Practice of Publications asserted*, 4to. 1645. 8. *Sovereign Church Remedy for composing Ecclesiastical Differences*, 4to. 1645.]

[2] [This appears to have been a collection of grammatical precepts from other publications of Stanbridge. It was printed by Wynken de Worde, in 4to. 1521, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1530; and, without date, by the same printer; by Pynson, by Butler, and by P. Treveris.]

[3] [Printed 4to. without date, by W. de Worde, and in 1536, by Byddell. It is erroneously supposed by Dibdin to be the same work with *Vocabula Stabrigii. Printing*, ii. 92.]

[4] [He was his brother. Warton's *Life of Sir Thos. Pope*, 8vo. 1780, p. 5.]

Auctar. Q. 2, 5, 23. Printed also by de Worde, 1526, 1527, 1530, and, according to Tanner, 1531. 4. *Sum, es, fui, of Stembrige*, 4to. by Pynson (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 687.) 5. *Hexasticon*, addressed to Whittington, in the *Syntaxis* of the latter, 1521. The following are from his *Vulgaria*. Bodl. Auctar. Q. 2, 5, 23.

'All lytell chyldren, besely youre style ye dresse,
Unto this treatyse with goodly aduertence;
These latyn wordes in youre herte to impresse,
To the ende that ye maye with all your intellygēce
Serue God your maker, holy vnto his reuerence.
And yf ye do not, the rodde must not spare
You for to lerne with his sharpe morall sense.
Take nowe good hede, and herken youre vulgare.'

NICHOLAS VAUX, son of sir Will. Vaux of Harwedon in Northamptonshire by Catherine his wife[1], daughter of Gregory Penystone of Curteseels in Piemont, a province of Italy, was born in that county (Northamptonshire) and in his juvenile years was sent to Oxon, where by reading humane and romantic, rather than philosophical authors, advanced his genie very much in poetry and history. In his riper years he followed the camp, did king Henry 7 noted service in the battle of Stoke (near Newark,) in the second year of his reign, and thereupon he received the honour of knighthood. In the 17th year of that king's reign, he appeared like a star at the marriage of prince Arthur, for the gown of purple velvet which he then wore was valued at a thousand pounds, besides a collar of SS about his neck, which weighed eight hundred pounds in nobles. In the 1 Hen. 8, he was made lieutenant of the castle of Guisnes in Picardy, and in the 5th of that king's reign he was at the siege of Turwyn. In the 10th, he was one of the ambassadors then sent into France, for confirming the articles of peace, between king Hen. 8 and the French; and in the 11th was one of the commissioners appointed to make preparation for that famous interview near Guisnes, between king Hen. 8 and the king of France. After which he grew into such high esteem at court, that in the 15th of Hen. 8, he was advanced[2] to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the name and title of Nicholas lord Vaux of Harwedon. It is reported by a certain[3] author, that 'his commendation lyeth chiefly in the facilitie of his meetre, and the aptuesse of his descriptions, such as he taketh vpon him to make; namely, in sundry of his songes, wherein he sheweth the counterfait action very lively and pleasantly.' His book, or books of poetry I have not yet seen, only many of his copies of verses, in a book entit. *The paradise of dainty deuises*, &c. printed at Lond. 1578. in qu. Among them I find some, which have these titles set to them. 1. A copy made 'In his extream sickness,' which is the eighth copy in that book. 2. 'His desire to exchange life,' numb. 17. 3. 'Of sufferance cometh ease,' numb. 41. 4. 'No pleasure without some pain.' fol. 36, b. 5. 'A lover disdained complaineth,' fol. 51, a. 6. 'Of a contented mind.' 7. 'Try before you trust.' 8. 'He renounceth all the effects of love.' 9. 'Bethinking himself of his end, he writeth thus,' &c. There goes a doleful ditty also under his name beginning thus, 'I loath that I did love,' &c. which was thought by some to be made upon his death-bed. At length after this learned and valiant lord had enjoyed his honour but a very little time, he gave way to fate in May or June, in fifteen hundred twenty and three, whereupon his body was buried, as it seems, at Harwedon before-mentioned, where he founded a chantry for one priest to sing mass for his soul, in the parish church there; or else in the church of the Black Friers at London. 1523.

[Wood has been guilty of a mistake in placing Nicholas lord Vaux among the Oxford writers. In this he followed Puttenham, who confounds the father with his son Thomas lord Vaux, who was in fact a poet of no mean fame, but who, as it does not appear he was ever educated at Oxford, can have no title to a place in this work. The curious reader may see accounts of his life and extracts from his productions in Percy's *Reliques of ancient Eng. Poetry*, 1794, ii. 46. Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 45, &c. Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, by Park, 1806, i. 309. *Paradyse of Daynty devices*, 1810, p. vii. A fine portrait of Thomas lord Vaux, from Hollbein's drawing in the king's collection, was engraved by Dalton, which has been exquisitely copied (on a small size) by Wilkin for the *British Bibliographer*, 1810, 8vo.

It may be added that Nicholas lord Vaux died May 14, 1524, only seventeen days after his advancement to the peerage, not in 1523, as affirmed by Wood. If this nobleman was a poet, which is much to be doubted, his productions have not been discovered.]

THOMAS LYNACRE born, as it is said[4] at Canterbury, but descended from the Lynacres of Lynacre hall in the parish of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, (which may be the reason why Holinshed, and others that follow him, say, that he was born in the town of Derby,) was chosen fellow of All-souls coll. in 1484, where by his close retirement, he improved himself very much in literature, and in few years after, much more by his travels into Italy, where taking, I suppose, the degree of [20]

[1] Inter coll. MS. in Coll. Armorum Lond. G. 4. fol. 6.

[2] See the *Baronage of England*, tom. 3, p. 304, b.

[3] The author of *The Art of English Poesie*. See in *Theatr. poetarum*, pr. 1675, p. 230. [Wood had never seen the original. The passage here quoted is found at p. 51. of Mr. Haslewood's reprint of this interesting work, 4to. Lond. 1811.]

[4] Joh. Caius in *Hist. Cantab.* lib. 2, p. 126.

[5] [He was educated under a celebrated schoolmaster of Canterbury, named William Tilly or De Selling, who was afterwards ambassador from Henry VII. to the court of Rome. Aikin's *Medical Biography*, 1780, p. 85.]

doctor of physic', became intimate with persons famous for learning there. The chief cities of his residence were Rome and Florence; at the last of which places, being countenanced by Laurence Medices duke thereof, had for his instructors Demetrius and Politian; and at Rome he became familiar with the learned Hermolaus Barbarus, who directed him very freely in his studies. After his return into his own country, he was incorporated doctor of physic in this university, read a shagling[a] lecture in that faculty, became tutor to prince Arthur, and to his princess Katharine for the Italian tongue, physician to king Hen. 7, (as some say) afterwards to king Hen. 8, one of the chief founders of the Coll. of Physicians in Knightrider's-street in London, (of which he was the first president,) and at length in holy orders, and a priest. In 1519, Apr. 29, he was admitted[b] chantor of the church of York, in the place of Joh. Perot[c], who died in Febr. going before; but Lynacre resigning that place in Nov. following, was succeeded therein by Rich. Wyat D. D. who was admitted thereunto 13th of the same month. At the same time our author Lynacre had other dignities in the church, but at what place I cannot justly say. He was great with, and highly admired by, sir Tho. More, (whom formerly he had taught Greek,) Erasmus, Grocyn, Latimer, Tonstall, and who not. He was one of the first Englishmen that brought polite learning into our nation, and it hath been justly questioned by some of the Goliahs of learning, whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, or a better grammarian or physician. Sure it is that he being a general scholar of his time, and esteemed the honour of the nation, was much reverenc'd by the Oxonians, especially upon reading his medicinal lectures among them gratis, and generally by all persons of honour, and others, for his happy practice among them. He hath written,

The Rudiments of Grammar. Lond. in ædib. Pynsonianis. [4to. 1524]. Turn'd into Latin by George Buchanan a Scot——Par. 1533, [1539, 1541, 1543, 1547,] and 50, in [qu. and] oct. Which book hath ever since been the cynosura for many of our best grammarians.

Compendious Regiment, or a Dietarie of health, used at Mount pilliour. Lond. by Rob. Wyer, in 8vo.[1]

De Emendatâ Structurâ Latini sermonis, libri 6. Several times printed, as at Paris 1532, 43, 50, &c. Col. Agrip. 1555, &c. all in 8vo recognised and amended by Joachim Camerarius—— Lips. 1591, oct. The said 6 books were originally made for the use of the lady Mary the king's daughter[e], the same, I think, who was afterwards queen, and are much commended by Jo.[f] Leland. He also translated from Greek into Latin several of the works of Claud. Galen, among which were those *De temperamentis et de inæquali temperie*, lib. 3. Venet. 1498. "Camb. 1521, qu."[g] Which Latin translation, as it is said, speaks better than the original. He also translated into the said language *Procli Diadochi Sphæra.* Venet. [1499] 1500. fol. Dedicated to prince Arthur by a large epist. or præf. dat. at Lond. 6 cal. Sept. "as also his 14 books *De Methodo Medendi*, Par. 1526, oct." with other things which you may see in Baleus and Pitseus. This Dr. Lynacre died 20 Octob. in fifteen hundred twenty and four, and 1524.
was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul within the city of London, before the rood of the north door, between the long form and the wall, directly against the said rood. Over his grave was afterwards a comely monument, erected at the charge of that eminent physician and antiquary Dr. John Cay of Cambridge; out of the epitaph[h] of which I am instructed in these matters concerning Lynacre, viz. 'That he was a most skilful critic in [21]
'the Greek and Latin, and an excellent physician
'besides, (being physician to king Hen. 8.) who
'in his generation did many miraculous cures,
'and restored several to life when help was past,
'and even at the very point of death. He trans-
'lated Galen's works out of Greek into Latin
'with singular perspicuity and clearness. He
'also compiled a most excellent piece for the
'rectifying of the frame and module of the Latin
'tongue. He gave two lectures to the university
'Oxon, and one to Cambridge.——He was a per-

[a] [Knight in his *Life of Colet*, p. 126, truly says, that Wood mistakes this work for what he had before mentioned, *The Rudiments of Grammar*, and adds, This book was only an amendment of some former tracts made plainer and easier for the use of the princess. The original is very scarce, yet from the translation of it into Latine by George Buchanan, for the use of his noble pupil Gilbert Kennedy, earl of Cassils, it appears to be little more than the present accidence taught in schools, and still retaining that title of the *Rudiments*, &c.]

[b] In *Principum ac illustrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum, encomia, Tho. Acie, &c.* Lond. 1589, p. 83.

[c] [Of this book there were two editions, the one with this colophon, 'Impressum apud preclaram Cantabrigiam per Johannem Siberch. MDXXI.' the other without any mention where, or by whom the book was printed. A copy of the latter is now in the Bodleian library, printed on vellum, formerly in the possession of Henry the Eighth, to whom Lynacre presented it. It was given to the university by Dr. Clayton, regius professor of physic, in 1634. The edition by Siberch is the first book printed in England, in which Greek type was introduced. Warton, *Hist. Poetry*, ii. 124.]

[d] [See the original epitaph in the *Biographia*, p. 2912.]

[e] Reg. Vicecanc. Eccles. Eborac. incipiens 1504.

[f] [Joh. Perot S. T. B. coll. ad preb. de Brownswode in Eccl. Paul. 28 Oct. 1499.' Kennet.]

[g] [This was probably ascribed to Lynacre by mistake, as Borde published a work, much about the same time, with a similar title. Aikin, *Med. Biog.*]

[h] [He took the degree of M. D. at Padua—'quam in gymnasio Patavino, professionis artis medicæ, et (ut nunc moris est) dandarum insignia, publice non sine summa laude disputavit, et sententiam medicorum adversaria argumenta acutissime refellit,' &c. Vid. Rit. Pace *de fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur*, p. 76. Baker.]

[i] [The shagling or shaggying lectures, were such as were extraordinary or temporary, allowed either by public authority, common consent, or recommendations.]

'feet hater of all indirect or fraudulent dealings, 'being sincerely faithful to his friends, and well 'beloved of all ranks and degrees of men, &c.' As for the two physic lectures, which he gave to the university of Oxon, I have largely mentioned elsewhere, and upon what account they came to be settled in Merton coll. and how the readers, whether superior or inferior, are to read in the common hall there to any of the university that will bestow the pains to be auditors[1]. Those that have read the superior lecture, who are called the superior readers, and have received 12*l.* per an. for their pains, have been these. (1) Rob. Barons or Barnes, fellow of Mert. coll. and a learned physician, who was appointed (after several others had read it by the nomination of the feoffees of Tho. Lynacre,) by the society of Merton coll. with the consent of Cuthbert Tonstall the last surviving feoffee, an. 1558. He, the said Dr. Barnes, died 26 Oct. 1604. (2) Tho. Dotchen Med. D. of Magd. coll. was elected by the warden and society of that of Merton coll. 4 Nov. 1604. He died 29 Jan. following. (3) Henry Bust M. D. of Magd. coll. elected 15 Feb. 1604. (4) Bartholomew Warner M. D. of St. John's coll. 12 Apr. 1617, buried in Magd. parish church in the north suburb of Oxon, 20 Jan. 1618, by the body of Anne Dobson his sometimes wife. (5) Edw. Lapworth M. D. of Magd. coll. originally of St. Albans hall, 9 Aug. 1619. He died at Bathe about the 23 May 1636, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul there, having before resign'd this lecture. (6) John Bainbridge M. D. 25 May 1635. (7) Edw. Greaves M. D. of Allsouls coll. 14 Nov. 1643. (8) Dan Whistler M. D. of Mert. coll. 1 Aug. 1650. (9) Rich. Lydall M. A. of Mert. coll. and student in phys. 1 Aug. 1653. (10) Edm. Dickinson Med. D. of Mert. coll. succeeded Dr. Lydall, and after him hath been two or three, or more.

[An interesting and judicious account of this celebrated physician will be found in Aikin's *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine*, 8vo. 1780, but this writer, as well as Wood, is ignorant of the various church preferments which Lynacre possessed. On the 23rd of October 1509, at the death of Thomas Hobby, the incumbent, he was presented to the rectory of Mersham, Kent, which he resigned within a month. (*Reg. Warham.*) December 14, in the same year, he was installed into the prebend of Eston, in the church of Wells, (*Reg. Wells.*) In 1510 he obtained the church of Hawkehcres (perhaps Hawkehurst) vacant by the resignation of Stephen Berworth, to which he was presented by the Abbey of Battle, and which he resigned in 1524. (*Reg. Warham.*) August 24, 1517, he was appointed by the king prebend of the chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. (Rymer, *Fœdera* xiii. 597.) Baker (MS. notes to his copy) says, that he had the church of Hollesworth in the diocese of Exeter given him, March 6, 1518, by the king, and in the same year, October 17, he became prebendary of South Newbald, in the church of York; and on the 9th of April, 1519, he was admitted precentor in the same church. (Willis *Survey of Cathedrals*, 4to. i. 103, 75.) December 22, 1520, he was ordained priest, being then rector of Wigan, Lancashire. (*Reg. Fitz James*, bp. Lond.)

From an extract out of Tho. Caii *Vindiciæ* or *Examen libri Joh. Caii de Antiq. Cantab.* MS. in Trinity college library, Cambridge, page 103, (which differs from that printed by Hearne in 1730, page 108) Baker supposes Lynacre to have entered at Cambridge, and adds, that this circumstance might probably determine him to found one of his three lectures at that university, though he took no degree there. 'Non gravabor tamen et alios duos (Ridleium et Crayfordum prius nominaverat, qui Oxonia Cantabrigiam migraverant,) tibi etiam notissimos nominare Linacrum dico et Redmannum—quorum hic in collegio Corporis Christi sub piæ Memoriæ Johē Clamundo præside, adolescentiam egit; ille collega Animarum collegii, sive ut nostro more loquar, socius fuit; vir adeo ob eruditionem celebris nominisac famæ ut quidam doctor vestras, illius admirans tantam in literis excellentiam, exhumata ejus ossa, in marmoreum sumptuosi operis loculum suis impensis, ac si divus fuisset, in Paulino reposuerit.'

In addition to the pieces already given from Galen should be noticed 1. *De tuenda Sanitate*, Paris, 1517, Colon. 1526, Lugd. 1550; 2. *De pulsuum usu*, by Pynson, 4to. 1522; 3. *De motu musculorum*, Pynson, 4to. 1522; 4. *De naturalibus facultatibus*, Pynson, 4to. 1523, and by Colinæus, 1528; 5. *De symptomatum differentiis*, Pynson, 4to. 1524, and by Colinæus at Paris, who reprinted all his translations. 6. *De modo medendi, sive de morbis curandis*, Paris, 1526, 8vo. This was revised by Budæus, and reprinted at Paris, 1528, by Colinæus. He also translated *De diebus criticis* from Paulus Ægineta, which was added to Colinæus's reprint of *De pulsuum usu*, in 1528. Herbert notices *Macer's Herbal practysyd by doctor Lynacre translated out of Latcn into Englysshe*, 12mo. Lond. by Wyer. It may be added, that the Cambridge edition of the treatise *De Temperamentis*, is the first book printed in England, in which the Greek type was introduced.

[1] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 41. [See Gutch's English edition, vol. ii. part 2, p. 869.]

[2] [They were endowed with the manor of Tracy in Kent. The two lectures in Oxford (one of twelve pounds a year, the other of six,) were not settled till December 10, 1549, by the survivor of his trustees, Cuthbert Tonstall, the deprived bishop of Durham, at the instance of Dr. Ramekis, warden of Merton college. He fixed them in that college, as it was famous for medical students. The lecturers were obliged to explain Hippocrates and Galen to the younger students. If there were none in that college capable of performing this duty, these lectures might be read by proper persons chosen from any other society.]

Lynacre's epitaph is printed at length in the *Biographia*, p. 2279, and a Latin letter to archbishop Warham may be found in Fuller's *Worthies*, edit. 4to. i. 258, inserted there, says the quaint author, 'for the quicknesse of conceit and purity of style therein.']

THOMAS NIGHTINGALE, who writes himself Philomelus, was born in London, and educated, if I mistake not, under Will. Lilye, before he taught in Paul's school, by whose endeavours he became excellent for the Latin tongue and poetry. Afterwards being sent to this university, he made proficiency in logicals, philosophicals, and the civil law. Which last being the faculty he was noted for, was admitted bachelor thereof in January, 1515.[1] Hence, he retired to his native place, where for his wit and innocent mirth he was held in admiration by his contemporaries, especially for the things he published, as

De obitu Johannis Colet Carmen.

Claruit 1524. *In mortem Gulielmi Lilii Elegiæ.* With other matters of the like nature, which I have not yet seen. He was in great esteem among men, in the sixteenth year of king Hen. 8, but when he died, I know not.

[Wood has taken the account of Nightingale's works from Bale, (Cent. ix. 4.) who must have seen the productions, as he gives the commencement of each:

1. 'Multum defleratLacedæmon.'

2. 'Plangite, Pierides, facundus.'

Knight in his *Life of Colet* introduces him (but certainly without any foundation, if we may believe Wood,) as a person educated at St. Paul's school, and says his two pieces 'are both very scarce,' from which it may be inferred they were printed. I cannot discover that this was the case.]

JOHAN. DE COLORIBUS, by birth an outlander, by profession a black frier, was a reader of divinity in this university several years, in the reign of king Hen. 8, and proceeded in divinity 1517. Afterwards he became a favourite of cardinal Wolsey, by whose power he was appointed one of the learned doctors of the university to write against Luther, and in 1525 he was by him promoted to be a member of his new-erected coll. at Oxon, but in what capacity I know not. He hath written,

Tract. contra doctrinam M. Lutheri, an. 1521; with other things which I have not yet seen, written when he was in great esteem among the Oxonians in fifteen hundred twenty and five, (17 of Hen. 8.) and after.

Claruit 1525.

[92] "THOMAS RICHARD was from his youth "trained up in religion and learning, and when "in his manly years, he took upon him the habit "of a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavi-"stock in Devonshire, (in which county, I pre-"sume, he drew his first breath,) and afterwards "passing a course of studies among his brethren "of the same order in Gloucester coll. he was called "home; and being poetically inclined, he trans-"lated into English verse, Sev. Boethius his 5 books "entit. *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which having done at the desire of Rob. Langton, esq. "an. 1525, they were printed in the said exempt Claruit "monastery of Tavistock, about [in] that year. 1525.
"Long before this man's time, did our famous poet "of Oxford called Jeffry Chaucer translate the said "books into English, [Bodl. E. 5. 7. Th.] and a little "after the said Tho. Richard's time, one George "Colvile, otherwise Coldwell, an Oxford student "also, for some time did the like, printed at Lond. "in 1556, in qu[1]. This translation of Coldwell's was "printed in two columns in every page, having the "English in one col. and the Lat. in another. Sir "Rich. Graham, bar. and viscount Preston (some-"times of Ch. Ch.)[2] did also translate into English, "and illustrated with notes the said five books, "Lond. 1695, oct. but whether he had seen any "of the said translations before he had made his, "I think not, because in naming those that he "had seen in his ep. to the reader, he names none "of those."

[This article did not appear in the first, and might with equal propriety have been excluded from the second edition, since Thomas Richard was the printer only, and not the translator, of this edition of Boethius. It was rendered into English by John Walton, canon of Osney, and sub-dean of York, at the request of Elisabeth Berkeley, and was finished in the year 1410. See the preface to Camden *Elizabetha*, by Hearne, p. cxxxiii. and a letter to Mr. Bagford, printed in the glossary to Robert of Gloucester's *Chronicle*, under the word 'sire.' Warton mentions several manuscript copies of it, (*Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 54.) The printed copy is of great rarity. Dr. Rawlinson's, which formerly belonged to Wanley and afterwards to Hearne, is now in the Bodleian. It contains several MS. notes, chiefly glossarial, by the former antiquary, and the following one on the first page. 'The printer composer who sett the types for this book seems to have been either a Dutch-man or a German, many words being printed according to foreign pronunciation, rather than according to our old English orthography, not to mention his frequent mistakes, &c.'

[1] [By Cawood, again in 1561, and without date. Warton, H. E. P. ii. 35, mentions a copy, 4to. 1560.]

[2] [This nobleman was secretary of state to James II. at whose abdication he retired into the country. He was afterwards tried for a conspiracy to restore that king, was found guilty and condemned, but had his life granted. James created him a peer of England, by the title of Lord Esk, but the patent being dated at Versailles, it was rejected by the house of lords, so that he gained his privileges in vain at the house of lords, and at the Old Bailey, when seized for high treason. In 1666, Feb. 4, he was created M. A. of Oxford. His translation was reprinted, 8vo. London, 1712.]

These few lines shew the nature of the translation.

'Quauis fluente diues. Phia loquitur.
Al were hyt that the ryche couetous
Had al of gold ful rennynge a ryuer,
And also fele of stones precyous,
As in hys necke he myght him selfen bere:
And oxen on fylde hys landes for to eyre,
Hys besynesse yet, tyl that he shal dey
He wyl not leue, ne when he lyeth on bere,
Al hys ryches ne shal hym not conuey.'
Sign. G iv.]

WILLIAM DE MELTON was a Yorkshireman born, as it seems; had part of his education among the Oxonians, and at length being famed for his great knowledge in philosophy, divinity, and for his admirable way of preaching, became chancellor of the cathedral church at York, on the resignation of William Langton D. D. in the month of January 1495, to which office the prebendary of Laghton in the said church being annexed, he was admitted thereunto by the name of Will. Multon 15 Jul. 1498. This person some call[5] Gul. Melitona, and report withal, that he was chancellor of Paris, and by order a Dominican, but how true it is (seeing that Baleus[6] mentions no such thing) I cannot yet discern. His writings are,

Postilla in XII Prophetas. MS. in the library of the Dominicans at Bononia in Italy.

Comment. in Epist. ad Hebræos. MS. in the said library; the beginning of which is 'Narrabo nomen tuum,' &c.

Sermones in Evangelia.

Com. in Pentateuchum, with other things mentioned by[7] Baleus. He concluded his last day in the latter end of the year fifteen hundred
1528. twenty and eight, and was buried either in the cathedral church at York, or in the church of Acklam (in which town he made his will 20 Aug. 1528,) whereupon his chancellorship was bestowed on Hen. Trafford a licentiate in divinity, in Feb. the same year.

[W. Melton was master of Michael house in Cambridge, A. M. 1479, S. T. B. 1490, S. T. P. 1496; and never of any other university that I know of. BAKER. Besides the pieces already mentioned, Bale says that he wrote: 1. *De illis examinandis, qui sacris initiari percupiunt.* 2. *In Danielem Comment.* 3. *In Machabæos.* 4. *De Musica cœlesti:* with other things. Cent. ix. 12.]

JOHN SKELTON, the eminent poet of his time, was originally, if not nearly, descended from the Skeltons of Cumberland[8]; and having been educated in this university[9], as Joh. Baleus[1] attests, who stiles him Oxoniæ poeta laureatus[2], became highly renowned among men for his poetry and philology. Afterwards taking holy orders, he was made rector of Dysse in Norfolk, where, and in the diocese, he was esteemed more fit for the stage, than the pew or pulpit. The reader is now to know that one John Skelton was made[3] vicar of Dultyng in the diocese of Bath and Wells an. 1512, upon the promotion of Hugh Ynge to the see of Meath in Ireland; where having continued some years without a degree, (as some chancellors, archdeacons, nay priors, abbats, and deans, have so done in their respective times and places) did retire to Oxon, study there with leave from his diocesan, and in July 1518, (10 Hen. 8) was[4] admitted to the extraordinary reading of any book [23]
of the decretals, that is to the degree of bach. of decrees, which some call the canon law. The next year I[5] find him to be made rector of Westquantoked in the said diocese, by the name and title of John Skelton, bach. of decrees; and in 1525, rector[6] of Clotwortley there. But this Joh. Skelton I cannot take to be the same with him that was the poet and rector of Dysse; who having been guilty of certain crimes[7], (as most poets are,) at least not agreeable to his coat, fell under the heavy censure of Rich. Nykke bishop of Norwich his diocesan; especially for his scoffs and ill language against the monks and domini-

[5] Sixt. Senensis in *Bib. Sancta,* col. 1536, lib. 4, p. 243, a. Anton. Senensis in *Bib. Ord. prædicatorum.* Par. 1585, p. 100. [6] In cent. 9, numb. 12 *Scriptor. Mag. Britan.*

[7] Ibid.

[8] [Fuller supposes him, but without authority, to have been born in Norfolk. *Worthies,* ii. 136.]

[9] [An. 1504-5, conceditur Johanni Skelton poetæ laureat. quod possit stare eodem gradu hic quo stetit Oxoniis, et quod possit uti habitu sibi concesso a principe. *Reg'r. Acad. Cant.* BAKER. John Skelton was tutor or preceptor to Prince Henry, afterward Hen. VIII. KENNET. This we find confirmed by Erasmus, who in his epistle to the king, prefixed to his Epigrams, 4to. Basil, 1518, p. 294, says, 'domi haberes Skeltonum, unum Britannicarum literarum lumen ac decus, qui tus studia possit non solum accendere, sed etiam consummare.']

[1] In lib. *De Scriptoribus Anglicis,* MS. inter cod. MSS. Selden, in bib. Bodl. p. 69, b.

[2] [This title used to be given to those who had taken degrees in grammar, which included rhetoric and versification, and which were anciently conferred in our universities, on which occasion a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate. Warton imagines that the king's laureate was nothing more than a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the king, and is of opinion that it was not customary for the royal laureate to write in English till the reformation of religion had begun to diminish the veneration for the Latin language: or rather till the love of novelty, and a better sense of things, had banished the narrow pedantries of monastic erudition, and taught us to cultivate our native tongue. *Hist. of English Poetry.*]

[3] *Regist. Hadr. de Castello,* Episc. B & Wellen. sub. an. 1512.

[4] *Reg. Congregat. Univ. Oxon.* notat. cum litera H, sub. an. 1518.

[5] *Reg. Tho. Wolsey* episc. Bath & Wells, an. 1519.

[6] *Reg. Joh. Clerke* ep. Bath & Wells, an. 1525.

[7] [It was for keeping a concubine, according to Fuller, but Mr. Thomas Delafield in his MS. *Collection of Poets Laureate, Jesters, and Historians to the Court of England,* among Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian, says it was in return for his being married, an equal crime in the ecclesiastics of those days, bishop Nykke suspended him from his church.]

cans in his writings. In which also, reflecting on the actions of cardinal Wolsey, he was so closely pursued by his officers, that he was forced to take sanctuary at Westminster[5], where he was kindly entertained by John Islipp the abbat, and continued there to the time of his death. Erasmus in an Epistle to King Hen. 8, doth stile this poet Britannicarum Literarum lumen et decus?, and of the like opinion were many of his time; yet the generality said, that his witty discourses were biting, his laughter opprobrious and scornful, and his jokes commonly sharp and reflecting. He hath written, besides translations, 50 several things upon various subjects, as well in prose as verse, among which are these,

A Come-dy of { *Virtue.* / *good Order.*

Meditation on St. Anne.

On the Virgin of Kent.

Sonnets on Dame Anne.

Elynor Rummin (or Elynour of Rummyng) the famous ale-wife of England——This was several times printed; and one impression, which was the last I think, was made at London 1624, in 2 sheets and an half in 4to. In the title page is the picture of an old ill-favoured woman, holding in her hand a black pot of ale, and underneath her these verses are written,

'When Skelton wore the lawrel crown,
My ale put all the ale-wives down.'

This book is the same, I conceive, which some authors call The tunning of Elynor Rumpkin[5]. He hath also written,

The Peregrination of humane Life.

Solitary Sonnets.

The art of { *Dying well.* / *Speaking eloquently.*

Manners and fashions of the Court[1].

[5] [The original MS. register of this sanctuary, which must have been a great curiosity, was in sir Henry Spelman's library, and was purchased at the sale of that collection by Wanley for Lord Weymouth. MS. note in Wanley's copy of Nicholson's *Historical Library*, in the Bodleian.]

[?] [It is probable that if that great and good man had read and perfectly understood his 'pithy, pleasaunt, and profitable works,' he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms. Granger, *Biog. Hist. of Eng.* i. 102.]

[5] [Both the Bodleian copies (8vo. T. 27. Art. Seld. 8vo. R. 17. Jur. Seld.) have been pillaged of their titles since the year 1783, when the date, &c. were inserted in the printed catalogue. At the end of the latter copy is an impression of the ale-wife with a black pot in each hand, without the verses. Skelton's poetical description of the tapstress is too gross for insertion. He informs us however that

—'As men say, she dwelt in Sothray,
In a certaine steed, beside Letherhede.'

So that the county of Surrey had the honour of producing the best ale in England. The portrait has been copied by Richardson.]

[?] [It is inserted in Skelton's works by Marshe under this title: *The Tunning of Elynour Rumming*. This edition omits the verses by 'Skelton's ghost' both at the beginning and end. The tract has been reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, i. 415, edit. 4to. 1808.]

[1] [This is the same as his poem called the *Bowge of Courte*, (or the rewards of a court,) 4to. by De Worde, no date.]

Reasons why he goeth not to the Court[2].

Invective against Will. Lilye the Grammarian ——This being written in verse and very carping, was returned in its kind by the grammarian.

Epitaphs on several Kings, Princes, and Nobles[3] ——Two or more of which you may see in a book intit. *Reges, Reginæ, Nobiles & alii in Eccl. collegiata B. Petri Westmonast. sepulti, usque ad an.* 1600, published by Will. Camden——Lond. 1600, qu. See more in Will. Baldewyn among these writers under the year 1564. I have seen another book of Skelton bearing this title.

Hereafter followeth a little Book called Colyn-Clout, compiled by Master Skelton Poet Laureate ——Printed in an old Engl. char. at London in 8vo. without date, by Abraham Veale, much about the time, as I conceive, of the author's death[4]. The beginning of it is,

What can it avayle
To drive forth a snayle
Or to make a sayle, &c.

Poetical Fancies and Satyrs. Lond. 1512, oct.

Verses on the creation of Arthur prince of Wales ——and other things which are slightly and unsatisfactorily set down by Baleus and his follower Pitseus. At length, our poet dying in his sanctuary, was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret within the city of Westminster, in fifteen hundred twenty and nine, (21 Hen. 8.) 1529. Over his grave was this inscription soon after put; Johannes Skeltonus vates pierius hic situs est. Animam egit (ejicit) XXI Junii an. Dom. MDXXIX. Near to his body was afterwards buried an old court poet called Tho. Churchyard, [24] and not in the church porch, as certain old rhimes tell you, beginning thus,

'Come Alecto, and lend me thy torch,
To find a Churchyard in a church-porch.'

I find another John Skelton, who lived in the time of king Hen. 4, but he was a D. of D. and a Dominican (as I? have elsewhere told you) and therefore I conceive it the reason why Baleus stileth[5] this poet Dr. of divinity, which no other

[2] [*Whi come ye not to courte*, 8vo. without date, by Robert Toy, again by John Wyghte, and again by Bydon. WHALLEY.]

[3] [Bishop Nicholson in his *Historical Library*, p. 10. saith, that Skelton first collected the epitaphs of our kings, &c. that lie buryed in the abbey. But Mr. Widmore in his history of that abbey (4to. 1751, p. 5.) apprehends this to be no otherwise true than that, when he, to avoid the anger of cardinal Wolsey, had taken sanctuary at Westminster, to recommend himself to Islip the abbat at that time, he made some copies of verses to the memories of k. Henry 7 and his queen, and his mother the countess of Richmond, and perhaps some other persons buried in that church. Delafield's *Account of Jesters, Poets*, &c. MS. among Gough's collection at Oxford.]

[4] [Veale's earliest work known, with a date, is Bale's *Actes*, 8vo. 1551, so that Wood's surmise must be erroneous. Another edition of *Colin Clout* was printed by Godfray, and one by Wyghte, without date.]

[5] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 1. p. 65. a. b.

[5] In cent. 8, num. 66.

author beside himself doth. Another Joh. Skelton I find, who was confirmed abbat of Whitby in Yorkshire (upon the death of Tho. Bolton) by the archb. of York, 6 Nov. 1413.

[To Skelton's pieces must be added, 1. *The Nigramansir a most moral enterlude and a pithie, written by maister Skelton laureate, and plaid before the king and other estatys at Woodstoke on Palme Sundaye*, 4to. by Wynken de Worde, 1504. See Warton's *English Poetry*, ii. 360, for the plot and characters. Ritson (*Bibl. Poet.*) doubted the existence of such a book, but I have so frequently seen and handled volumes mentioned by Warton and denied to exist by Ritson, that I have no doubt as to the authenticity of the account. 2. *A right delectable treatyse vpon a goodly garlande or chapelet of Lawrell*, 4to. by Richard Faukes, 1523. 3. *Magnificence a goodly and mery interlude*, folio, by Rastell, printed in or about 1533, of which a perfect copy is in the university library at Cambridge, D, 4, 8, and an imperfect one among Garrick's books in the British museum. 4. *A replycacyon agaynst certayne yong scolers*, 4to. by Pynson, no date. 5. *A litle boke of Phillip Sparrow*, 8vo. by Veale, by Toye and by Wyghte, no date. 6. *Merye Tales*, 8vo. by Colwell, no date. *Cens. Lit.* iv. 125. 7. *The epitaph of Jasper duke of Bedford*, 4to. 8. *The Miseries of England under Hen. 7.* 4to. only known from Tanner. 9. A ballad, *Manerly maistresse Margery mylke and ale*, printed by Hawkins from a MS. *Hist. of Music.* 10. *Wofully arrayd*, a pious rondeau, printed in the same work. 11. *The image of Ypocresye*, never printed. 12. *Vox populi, vox dei.* Harl. MSS. 367, and Camb. archives. 13. Poems *against M. Garnesche*, Harl. MSS. 367. 14. *Speake Parot*, 8vo. by Kynge and Marshe. In the preface to Caxton's translation of the *Æneids*, printed an. 1490, there is mention of 'Mayster John Skelton, late created poete laureate in the universitye of Oxenforde, who had lately translated the Epystles of Tulle and the boke of Dyodorus Syculus and diverse other workes out of Latyn into Englysshe.'

Skelton's works were partially collected and printed in 12mo. by Richard Lant, again by John Day, again by Richard Kele, again by A. Kytson, and again by A. Scholoker, without date. Marshe printed one in 8vo. 1568, and one without date, besides which another appeared from John Wight in 8vo. 1588. In 1736 a collection of Skelton's works was printed in 8vo. which contains all his smaller poetical pieces.

After the copious account of Skelton with the diffuse quotations from his pieces, given by Warton, (*History of English Poetry*, ii. 336—360,) any considerable specimen would be superfluous. The following is at least destitute of the author's usual grossness and obscenity. It is taken from the commencement of *Speake Parot*. (Bodl. 8vo. L. 79. Art.)

'Mi name is parrot, a bird of paradise,
By nature deuised, of a wonderous kind;
Dieted with diuers delicate spice,
Tyl Eufhrates that floud, driueth me into Inde,
Where men of that countrey bi fortune me find,
And send me to great Ladyes of estate;
Then parrot must haue an almon or a date.

A cage curiously caruen with siluer pin,
Properly payuted, to be my couertowre;
A myrrour of glasse that I may tote therein;
These maides full mekely w' many a diuers flour
Freshly they dresse, and make swete my boure:
With, 'speke parrot, I prai you, ful courteously
thei say,
'Parrot is a goodly byrd, a prety popagey.'

With my becke bent, my litle wanton eye,
My feders freshe as is the emrawde greue;
About my necke a circulet lyke the ryche rubye,
My lyttle legges, my fete both sete and cleane,
I am a minion to wayt vpon the quene.
'My proper parrot, my lytle prety toole,'
With ladies I learne, and go with them to schole.

Skelton was very severe against the Scots, by which he gave offence to many. He replied to them in his general strain:

'I am now constrayned, And waywardly to wran-
With wordes nothynge gell,
fayned, Againste this my mak-
This inuectiue to make, ynge,
For some people sake, Their males thercat
That lyst for to iangell, shakyng,' &c.

A whole length portrait of 'Skelton poeta' is at the back of the title of his *Treatyse upon a goodly garlande*, which has been lately copied for the *British Bibliographer*; and it seems as if another head of him was extant in his treatise *agaynst a comely constrawne*, by Pynson. See *Censura Lit.* ii. 190.]

THOMAS SPENSER son of Leonard Spenser of the city of Norwich, having from his youth been much addicted to learning and piety, especially the last, became afterwards a Carthusian in the monastery of that order at Henton in Somersetshire; whence for a time he receded to Oxon, (as several of his order did) to improve himself, or to pass a course, in theology. After his return he obtained so much leisure from his divine exercise, as to[9] write several matters relating to his faculty; among which were,

Comment. in Epist. D. Pauli ad Galatas.

Trialogue between Tho. Bilney[1], *Hugh Latimer, and W. Repps*—which book was written partly to shew the great complaints of Bilney and Latimer, two protestants, had against the said Repps a Roman catholic, the same person, I presume, who became bishop of Norwich, in 1536. As for

[9] Baleus ut sup. cent. 9, num. 6, & Theod. Petreius in *Bib. Cartusiana*, edit. Col. 1609, p. 294.

[1] [He was a doctor of laws, and fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge. Kennett.]

our author Spenser, he gave up the ghost (after he had spent most of his time in the severities belonging to his order) in fifteen hundred twenty
1539. and nine, and was buried in his monastery of Henton before-mentioned, leaving behind him a most rare example of piety.

ROBERT WHITYNTON or WHITTINGTON was born in the city of Litchfield, educated partly in grammaticals under John Stanbridge in the school joining to the common gate of Magd. coll. and afterwards made a considerable progress in logicals and philosophicals, but in what coll. or hall it appears not. However his delight being much in the teaching of youth, he became so excellent in that way, that it was thought, especially by those that favoured him, that he surpassed W. Lilye. In the beginning of the year 1513, (5 Hen. 8) he[2] supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, under the name and title of Rob. Whytingdon a secular chaplain, and a scholar of the art of rhetorick, that whereas he had spent 14 years in the study of the said art, and 12 years in the informing of boys, it might be sufficient for him that he might be laureated. This supplication being granted, he was (after he had composed 100 verses, which were stuck up in public places, especially on the door or doors of St. Mary's church,) very solemnly crowned, or his temples adorned with a wreath of laurel, that is, doctorated in the arts of grammar and rhetoric, July 4, the same year. At the same time also he was admitted to the reading of any of the logical books of Aristotle, that is, to the degree of bach. of arts, which was then esteemed equal with the degree of doctor of grammar or rhetoric. From that time he always wrote himself in several of his works 'Protovates Angliæ,' which was much stomached by Will. Horman and W. Lilye, and scorned by others of his profession, who knew him to be conceited, and to set an high value upon himself, more than he should have done. He was then notwithstanding esteemed by many for his great skill he had in the Greek and Latin tongues, for his lepid and jocular discourse also, but much blamed by scholars for the biting and sharp reflections used in it, and in his books against several noted persons of his age[3]. His writings were many, of which some were against W. Lilye, Rob. Aldridge, and Will. Horman, who esteemed him a man of great vanities; a catalogue of some of which follow.

[2] *Reg. congreg. Univ.* Ox. notat. cum lit. G. fol. 178, b. [See Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 131, and Cole's MSS. *Collections* in the British museum, vol. xix. p. 226.]

[3] [Fuller, in his usual quaint style, says he might have been greater, if he would have been less; pride prompting him to cope with his conquerors, whom he mistook for his match. The first of these was Will. Lillie, though there was as great a difference betwixt these two grammarians as betwixt a verb defective and one perfect in all the requisites thereof. *Worthies*, ii. 309.]

De difficultate justitiæ servandæ, in reipublicæ administratione, MS. in 4to. written in verse to, and in praise of, cardinal Tho. Wolsey. The beginning of which is, 'Quæ res in terris,' &c. Before it is an epigram, and an epistle in prose, written on, and to, the said cardinal by our author Whitynton. [25]

De quatuor virtutibus Cardineis. MS. written to the said cardinal in prose: the beginning is, 'Cum tuas multifarias virtutes,' &c. These two bound together, are in Bodlie's library[4].

Vulgaria, & de institutione Grammaticalorum opusculum, libello suo de concinnitate Grammatices accomodatum, & in quatuor partes digestum[5]. Printed at Lond. by Wynand de Worde, [1521,] 1524, [1525, 1526, 1527,] in Lat. and Eng. having been printed several times before. 'Tis the same, if I mistake not, with his grammar printed at Lond. 1500, qu.

Secunda pars Grammatices, de syllaba & ejus quantitate. Lond. [1513,] 1516, [1519, 1521, 1522, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1528,] qu. With which is bound up this following.

Whittintoni editio, cum interpretamento Francisci Nigri, Diomedis de accentu in pedestri oratione potius quam soluta observando. Printed there the same year[s].

De nominum appellativorum, Deorum, Dearum, Heroum, Heroinarum, locorumque synonimis. Lond. 1514, qu.

De Epithetis Deorum, Dearum, Heroum, Heroin. clar. virorum, & Animalium.

De variandi formulis tam pedestri, quam soluto sermone.

Experientiæ de virtutis immortalitate.

De veterum Romanorum Magistratibus. These four last were printed with his *De nominum appellativorum*[6], &c.

De octo partibus orationis[7]. Lond. 1513, [19,] 23, &c. [1525, 1527, 1530, 1533,] qu.

De nominum generibus. Lond. 1521, [1522,] 1524, &c. qu.

De præteritis & supinis. Lond. 1524, [1525, 1526, &c.] qu.

De nominum declinatione. Lond. 1522, [1524, 1527,] qu.

[4] [This is the copy presented by the author to Wolsey. It is fairly written on vellum, and has the cardinal's arms illuminated on the first page. MSS. Bodl. 533. The pieces, here mentioned, are both printed by Wynkyn (Wynand) de Word, 4to. 1519, with 'ejusdem Rob. Whitintoni, in clariss. Scheltonis Lovaniensis poetæ laudes, epigramma, et epigrammata ad Carolum Brandon et Tho. Morum, alioque.' BAKER. See also Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 181; Camdeni *Annales*, edit. Hearne, p. 55.]

[5] [The work here alluded to was printed in 1513, and 1519, by de Worde, with this title, *Whittingtonus de Concinnitate grammatices et constructione*, 4to.]

[6] [These were printed in 1517, 1519, 1523, 1526, 1527, by Wynken de Worde under this title: *Rob. Whittintoni Litchfield, Grammatice magistri et prothonotarii Angliæ in foro rent. Oxon. Acad. laureati, lucubrationes*, 4to.]

[7] [Horman says that this was stolen from Stanbridge.]

De Heteroclitis. Lond. [1523,] 1524, [1525, 1526, 1527,] qu.

Syntaxis, Lond. [1519,] 1524, [1527, 1529, 1533,] qu.

Epistola ad Gul. Hormannum. Lond. 1521, qu.

Responsio contra Gul. Hormanni invectivas literas. Lond. 1521, qu. in long and short verses; with other things[8], which may be seen in Baleus, who tells us, that he was in great renown for his learning in fifteen hundred and thirty, (22 Hen. 8,) but when he died, or where he was buried, I cannot yet find[9]. See more of him in W. Lilye, and Will. Horman. Claruit 1530.

[Whittington's grammatical works were printed so frequently, that the mere dates of their appearance would take up more room than can be well spared for such a subject. The curious reader however will find them all described in Ames's *History of Printing*, as enlarged by Herbert and Dibdin. Wood has confounded some of them by supposing various parts of the same volume to be distinct treatises.

Whittington was a great translator for the use of his scholars. His works of this nature were, 1. A translation of Erasmus *de Civilitate morum puerilium*, 1532, 1534, &c. 12mo. 2. *The thre bookes of Tollye's offyces bothe in Latyne tongue and in Englysshe*, 1534, 1540, 8vo. 3. *A fruteffull worke of Lucius Anneus Seneca, named the forme and rule of honest lyuynge*, 1546, 4to. 4. *A Paradox of M. T. Cicero*, 16mo. 1540. 5. *The Myrrour or Glasse of maners and wysdome*, from Seneca, 8vo. 1547. 6. *The remedyes agaynst all casuall chaunces*, from the same, 8vo. 1547. At the end of Horman's *Antibossicon* we have *De verborum formis* by Whittington. Tanner, 763.]

" JOHN BLYSSE, a learned physician of " his time, was born in the diocese of Bath and " Wells, elected prob. fellow of Merton coll. 1509, " being then esteemed an excellent disputant in " philosophy. Afterwards he proceeded in arts, " entered on the physic line, went to London and " practised that faculty, accumulated the degrees " in phys. an. 1525, and afterwards became one of " the coll. of physicians. He hath written some- " thing of his faculty, and hath made certain *Astro-* " *nomical Tables*, as it appears from some of the " records of Mert. coll. but they have long since " been lost among many of the lucubrations of " some of the fellows of that house that had been " much conversant in astronomy. He died in " the Black fryers in London in the month of April 1520. " in fifteen hundred and thirty, and was buried in " the church belonging to the said fryers there, " leaving then this character behind him among " the society of Mert. coll. where it doth yet " stand upon record, that he was Medicus & " Astronomus quam doctus."

ROBERT SHIRWODE received his first breath in the city of Coventry, whence being translated to the university of Oxon, made a considerable progress in logicals, but more by far in the Hebrew and Greek languages. Thence, in his mature years, he went to Lovaine in Brabant, where, about the year 1519, he[1] succeeded Robert Wakfeld an English man in the reading the Hebrew lecture to the academians of that place. But he reading there only for a month, went to other universities, and had a book of his composition published, bearing this title,

Liber Hebræorum Concionatoris, seu Ecclesiasten, nuper ad veritatem Hebraicam recognitus,—cum nonnullis annotationibus Chaldaicis, & quorundam Rabbinorum sententiis, textus obscuros aliquos literaliter explanantibus. Antw. 1525, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 12. Th. Seld.] dedicated to one Joh. Webe (whom he calls 'monachorum decus') prior of the monastery of the Benedictins in Coventry. In the title of which book he is not stiled doctor, and therefore I presume he had that degree conferred on him after that time, but in what university I cannot yet tell. Joh.[2] Baleus and his follower[3] Pitseus do stile him 'doctor Oxoniensis,' but the truth is, in all my researches, I cannot find that he took that degree there, unless under another name. He the said Dr. Shirwode hath also various *Sermons* extant, as those authors report, who also tell us that he was in high esteem among learned men in fifteen hundred and thirty, but when he died, or where he was buried, I am altogether as yet ignorant. [26] Claruit 1530.

[Robertus Schirwodus, S. Th. Doctor, Oxoniensis, a Wacfeldo substitutus, professionem (scilicet linguæ Græcæ Buslidianam Lovanii) post mensem unum deseruit, (circa annum 1520.) Vide Miræi Auctarium de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis. *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, Miræi, edit. Fabricii, folio, Hamburg, 1718, p. 138.]

JOHN SKUISH a Cornish man born, was conversant for a time among the Oxonian muses, either in Exeter coll. or in Hart. hall, but whether he took a degree, it appears not. However by the help of an happy genie, accompanied with industry, prudence, and dexterity, he obtained a name among men, and was held in great esteem by several of the nobility for his proficiency in various sorts of learning. At length being re-

[8] [*A lytell Booke of good maners for Chyldren, now lately compyled and put forth by Erasmus Roterodam in latyne tonge with interpretacion of the same into the vulgare Englysshe tonge*, by Robert Whytynton Laureate Poete, 8vo. printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1532, penes me. He seems to have been then living. BAKER.]

[9] [When Bale published his 4to. edition in 1548, at pages 231, 232, he has these words, 'subsequentium xxx Autorum (quoniam adhuc in carne vivunt) præter scripta et nomina ad præsens pauca commemoro, &c.' Rob. Whitynton is one of these 30; but if he were then living, he must have been very old. BAKER.]

[1] Valer. Andreas in *Fasti Acad. Lovan.* edit. 1650, p. 284.

[2] In cent. 11, num. 90.

[3] In Æt. 16, num. 934.

ceived into the family of the great cardinal Thomas Wolsey, was by him entrusted with many matters of consequence. All which he performing with singular fidelity, was made one of his cabinet council, and by him promoted to places of trust. At leisure times he improved his natural genie by the reading of histories, as well ancient as modern; which at length being made easy to him by the help of a good memory, composed[4] several little books, as,

Chronicorum Epitome, in one book.

Claruit 1530. *De bello Trojano*, lib. 1, and, as it is probable, other things in the time of Hen. 8, and before and after the said cardinal's fall. The time when he surrendred up his last breath is yet unknown, as also the place of his sepulture.

[Bale says that Skuish was 'Wulsio cardinalia consilijs.' Fuller (*Worthies*, i. 217,) adds, 'I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the protestant reformation.']

SIMON FISH, a zealous man for the reformation of abuses in the church, was born in Kent, and after he had been instructed in academical learning, he retired to Gray's inn in Holbourn to obtain knowledge in the municipal law. About which time one Mr. Roo or Roe, having composed a play, wherein one part deeply reflected on cardinal Wolsey, he undertook, when divers refused, to act it: For which being soon after forced to leave the nation, he found out Will. Tyndale in Germany, with whom for a time he sorted himself. In 1527, or thereabouts, he made a little book entit.

The Supplication of Beggars[5]——The beginning of which is, 'Most lamentably complaineth their woful misery,' &c. It containeth a great deal of bitter stuff against bishops, abbats, priors, monks, fryers, &c. and indeed against the generality of the clergy. In 1528, a copy of it was sent to the lady Anne Bulleyne; which, after perusal, she gave to the king, who did not dislike it, and soon after were divers copies scattered in London streets, which was complained of by the cardinal to the said king. Afterwards the cardinal being out of favour, the author Fish was sent for home, and graciously countenanced by the king for what he had done. About which time he translated from Dutch into English, *The summ of the Scriptures*, which was also published and well approved[6]. At length being overtaken by the pestilence, died of it in fifteen hundred thirty and 1531. one, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan (in the West.) Afterwards James Baynham, son of sir Alex. Baynham of Glocestershire knight, married his widow; which James being a zealous protestant, suffered death soon after in the flames, as you may see in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, written by Jo. Fox.

[The *Supplication* is supposed to have been written in 1524. It was first printed about 1528, (Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 482,) again in 1546, (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 280,) and reprinted in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, edit. folio, 1583, p. 1014. It was answered by sir Thomas More, see col. 84, and was one of the volumes prohibited with the New Testament by Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of London. Sir Thomas More says of the author—'And thys good zele had ye wote well Symon Fishe had when he made the Supplicacio' of beggers. But God gaue him suche grace afterwarde y' he was sory for that good zeale, & repented hymselfe, and came into the church agayne, and forsoke and forsware all the whole hill of those heresyes, out of which the fountain of that same good zeale sprāge.' *Apology*, (Works, edit. fol. Lond. 1557, p. 881, col. 1, c.

Bishop Tanner ascribes to Fish, *The boke of merchants rightly necessary to all folkes, newly made by the lord Pantapole*; and *The spiritual nosegay*. See *Bibl. Britan.* 280.]

JOHN BATMANSON, a person most noted [27] while living, for his great piety and learning, did, after he had been instructed in sophistry, enter into the most holy order of the Carthusians, abiding in the house commonly called the Charter-house, near to London. In his elder years he became the head or prior of that house, and about that time, or rather before, was conversant in the theological faculty with us, but whether he took a degree therein, (tho' supplicate he did to oppose in divinity,) it appears not. This person being intimate with Dr. Edw. Lee, afterwards archbish of York, did, at his intreaty, write

Animadversiones in Annotat. Erasmi in Nov. Testam. Which animadversions he retracted in another piece.

Tract. contra Doctrinam M. Lutheri. This also he retracted in another book.

Comment. in { *Cantica Canticorum.* / *Proverbia Salomonis.*

Institutions for novices.

Of the contempt of the world.

De Christo duodeni, a homily.——Other things he hath written which Jo.[7] Baleus and Theod.[8] Petreius do mention; the last of which saith that he died 16 Nov. in fifteen hundred thirty and one, 1531. and that he was buried in the chappel belonging to the Charter-house. John Houghton prior of Beauvale in Nottinghamshire, sometimes a Carthusian of the said house, was elected prior in his place, and about 4 years after suffered death by hanging, for denying the king's supremacy.

[4] Ib. in Jo. Bal. cent. 9. num. 19.

[5] [Fisbe's *Supplication* is not expressly sayd to have bin printed, tho', I suppose, it was in Hen. the 8th's days. My copy is printed anno 1680, in two sheets fol. and in the first page sayd, to have him presented to Hen. 8, 1538. The author Fish is reported to have turned papist afterward. Vide p. 128 of Sir Tho. More's *Life*, printed in 4to. Humphreys.]

[6] [Printed, according to Tanner, about the year 1530.]

[7] Ib. cent. 9. nu. 14. [8] In *Bib. Cartus.* ut. supr. p. 151.

RICHARD KEDERMYSTER, a Worcestershire man born, taking his sirname, as I conceive, from a market town so called in that country, was at 15 years of age received into the monastery of Benedictines at Winchcombe in Glocestershire, and at 19 sent to Glocester coll. in the N. W. suburb of Oxon. to obtain theological and other learning, (in which college was an apartment belonging to the said monastery, called Winchcombe lodgings) where spending three years and an half, was sent for home; at which time being about 22 years of age, he was by the favour of his patron and fautor of his studies John Twynnyng lord abbat, and by the decree of the chapter of the said monastery of Winchcombe, made scholar or pastor thereof. In the 3 of Hen. 7, Dom. 1487, he was elected lord abbat on the death of the said Twynning, and how he made it flourish like to a little university, you may see elsewhere[2]. In the year 1500, being then D. D. he travelled to Rome, where tarrying more than a year, did improve himself much in learning and experience. Afterwards he became a frequent preacher, and a great man in the court of king Hen. 8. In the seventh year of that king, Dom. 1515, he preached a sermon at Paul's-cross[1], while the Parliament sate, in maintenance of the exemption of the clergy from temporal judges: At which time were great agitations between the clergy and seculars concerning divers ecclesiastical liberties: whereupon[2] arising a great dispute between those parties, one Dr. Hen. Standish guardian of the convent of the Franciscans in London, did, in an assembly of bishops, judges, and others, maintain the contrary. Soon after there was a grand committee of bishops and judges in the house of the Black-Fryers in London assembled, to discuss that matter; which being ended, articles were exhibited against the said Standish for being a promoter of all evils. "Concerning this affair, the reader may observe "the account given of it in the *History of the* "*Reformation of the Church of England*, by Gilbert "Burnet, lib. 1, p. 12, edit. 1681, in these words, "'Anno 4 Hen. 8, it was enacted by parliament, that "all robbers and murderers should be denied the "benefit of the clergy, except all such as were with- "in the holy orders of a bishop, priest, and deacon, "and continue in force till the next parliament. "But this gave great offence to the clergy, who "had no mind to suffer their immunities to be "touched or lessened; and judging if the laicty [28] "made bold with inferior orders, they would "proceed further against sacred orders; there- "fore as their opposition was such, that the act "not being continued, did determine at the next "parliament, which was in the 5th year of Hen. "8, (1513) so they not satisfied with that, re- "solved to fix a censure in that act, as contrary "to the franchises of the holy church. And the "abbot of Winchcombe, Richard Kedermyster, "being more forward than the rest, during the "session of parliament, (7 Hen. 8, 1515,) he said "openly in a sermon at Paul's-cross, that that "act was contrary to the law of God, and to the "liberty of the holy church, and that all that "assented to it, as well spiritual as temporal per- "sons, had by so doing incurred the censures of "the church. And for confirmation of his opi- "nion, he published a book to prove, that all "clerks, whether of the greater or lower orders, "were sacred, and exempted from all temporal "punishments by the secular judge, even in tem- "poral causes. In this he was opposed by Hen. "Standish, who maintained the contrary." Many other things may be said of our author Kedermyster, as they were noted by himself in his life, written in the *History or Catalogue of the Abbats of Winchcombe*; (which history I shall anon mention) but that book being burnt, and when I saw it I did not in the least dream that I should write these *Athenæ Oxonienses*, they are therefore here omitted. The books that he wrote are these,

Tractatus contra doctrinam M. Lutheri; finished in the year 1521. See in *Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 247, and lib. 2, p. 35, a. wherein is mention made of his book *De ventis*, which, I presume, is the same with that against Luther. I have also seen a register sometime belonging to Winchcombe abbey, which was totally composed by our author, an. 1523, containing first,

Historia fundationis Monasterii de Winchcomb, in com. Glouc. The beginning of the preface to which is, 'Quoniam antiqua testimonia de prima nostri Winchelcombensis cœnobii institutione,' &c. Which preface, with part of the history, you may see in the first vol. of *Monasticon Anglicanum*, p. 188. And secondly,

Catalogus, vel Historia Abbatum Monast. de Winchcomb in com. Glouc. This catalogue or history commences from one German, who was appointed abbat of Winchcombe by S. Oswald bishop of Worcester, in the 7th year of king Edgar, an. Dom. 988, and reaches down to the author Rich. Kedermyster. In the said register also (which contains these matters,) lib. 1, fol. xi. is set down at large the story of the life of St. Patrick, and of the antiquity of Glastenbury abbey, which you may see in *Monast. Anglic.* vol. 1, p. 11. Also *Renovatio privilegiorum, chartarum,*

[2] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 248, a.

[1] [Stowe informs us, that in the midst of St. Paul's churchyard was a pulpit cross of timber, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, in which were sermons preached by learned divines every Sunday in the forenoon, when the court and the magistrates of the city, besides a vast concourse of people, usually attended. In rainy weather these sermons were delivered at a place called the shrouds, which was by the side of the church, under a covering. See also Bishop Earle's *Microcosmography*, edit. 8vo. 1811, page 123.]

[2] Rob. Keilwey in *Relationibus quorundam casuum select.* &c. fol. 191.

ac aliorum munimentorum Monasterii de Winchcomb, &c. This register of Winchcombe, (in which these things are,) containing at least five books, or parts, came, after the dissolution of the abbey there, into obscure hands. At length it being produced by an ordinary farmer at an assize held at Glocester, for the proof of some matter then in question, at which sir Will. Morton[1] lord of the site of Winchcombe abbey was present; he by some device got it out of the farmer's hands, as belonging more properly to him, and kept it sometimes in his house at Kidlington in Oxfordshire, and sometimes in his lodgings at Serjeants-Inn in Fleet-street, London. But so it was, that the said sir William, (who was one of the justices of the King's-Bench) being in his Norfolk circuit, at what time the dreadful conflagration of London happened (which was Sept. 2, 3, &c. 1666,) the said book, with other of his goods, and the inn it self was totally consumed to ashes. Whether there be any other copy left, I am not certain: sure it is, that Dr. Sam. Fell of Ch. Ch. in Oxon. had a copy of it (written either in vellum or parchment) about 1630, as by some notes taken thence (as then remaining in his custody,) which I have seen, doth manifestly appear; but from whence he had it, or to whom it did afterwards return (for I think he borrowed it) I know not. Sir Will. Moreton also shewed to me in his house at Kidlington several extracts made from that copy, which was sometimes in his hands, written by one of his clerks, but, in many material things, false. Which extracts, I presume, are [29] in the hands of his son sir James Moreton. As for our learned and curious author Rich. Kedermyster, he gave way to fate, to the great reluctancy of all that knew the virtue and piety of the man, 1531. in fifteen hundred thirty and one, or thereabouts; and was buried in his own church of Winchcombe abbey: on which church he had before done great cost, and inclosed[2] the abbey it self towards the town, with a main stone wall, ex quadrato saxo.

[*Renovatio priuilegiorū cartarū ac aliarū munimentor' monasterij diui virginis Marie gloriosiq; Kenelmi et Martiris de Winchelcombe; labore, studio, atq; industria d'ni Richardi Kedremister diuina miseratione in eodem loco tunc abbatis recognita atq; collecta, a prima fundatione eiusdem loci initium ducendo p'ut de libris codicellis et alijs scriptis de antiquitatibus priuilegijs et dotatione p'fati monasterij vsq; ad tempora nostra recolligi atq; transcribi potuerunt: feliciter incipit an°. ab Xpi incarnatione millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo tertio, regnante supernos Xpianissimo principe Henrico Rege illius nominis octauo, sui regni anno quinto decimo.* This, as transcribed by Dodsworth, is now among his MSS. in the Bodleian library, vol. lxv. It commences, 'Quoniam antiqua testimonia de prima nostri Winchelcombensis cenobij institutione, et de dotatione eccliē nr'e magna ex parte tempore Stephani quondam regis Anglie ingenti ignis fragore perierunt'—&c. and contains, 1. *Laudatio cenobij Winchelcūbensis.* 2. Carta gloriosissimi regis Kenulphi de Winchelcombensis cenobij prima fundatione. 3. De prædijs dominijs et possessionibus p' beatissimū regem Kenulphum Winchelcumbensi monasterii collatis.]

RICHARD PAICE, PACE, or PACEY, so many ways I find him written, was one of the lights of learning in his time, and therefore commended[4] by Erasmus, (who among several things that he saith of him is, that he was 'utriusque literaturæ callentissimus') and all other heroes of learning in that age. When he was a boy he became a manu minister (as he himself[5] saith) to Tho. Langton bishop of Winchester, and was trained up at school, with others, at his charge: which bishop also perceiving him to profit in music above his years (for those under his patronage did learn, if capable, that faculty also) did often express to his attendants about him, that seeing he did overcome music easily, his genie therefore was born to greater studies. In short time after, he sent him to Padöua in Italy[6]; (which was then most flourishing in literature,) to obtain, or rather advance himself in, good letters, and allowed him an yearly pension to defray his charges. While he was conversant with the muses there, he was much instructed in his studies by Cuthb. Tonstall, and Will. Latymer, whom he calls his præceptores; and whether he took a degree there, I find not. After his return into England, he retired to Oxon (where, as I conceive, he had studied for some time before he travelled,) and settled for a time, as 'tis supposed, in Queens coll. (of which his patron T. Langton had been provost) and soon after was received into the service of Dr. (afterward cardinal,) Christopher Bainbridge, who succeeded his said patron in that provostship, as I have elsewhere[7] told you. From the service of the said cardinal, he was received into the royal court, where his parts being soon discovered, and his accomplishments made known to the king, was by him made secretary of state, and employed in matters of high concern. In the beginning of 1514, he was admitted prebendary of Bugthorpe in the church of York, in the place of Thom. Wolsey, consecrated bishop of Linc. and on the 20th of May, the same year, he was made

[1] Joh. Leland in his *Itineraries* in com. Cloc. MS. in Archiv. Bib. Bod. [Since printed by Tho. Hearne.]

[4] Vide *Epist. Erasmi*, lib. 11, ep. 3, &c.

[5] In lib. *De fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur*, p. 27.

[6] [Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 568) says he was partly brought up at Ferrari, and bishop Kennet (MS. note) quotes a passage from bishop Langton's will, dated Jan. 25, 1500, which proves that he studied at Bononia, for he left Paice ten pounds annually for seven years to assist him in the prosecution of his education, at that place.]

[7] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 116, a.

archdeacon of Dorset, upon the resignation of Dr. Rob. Langton sometimes of Queens coll. in this university. Afterwards he was sent in one or more embassies by the king, which he performed with very great honour to himself and the English nation[8]. In 1519, he became dean of St. Paul's cathedral within the city of London[9], on the death of Dr. John Colet, and about that time dean of Exeter[1]; but whether he was ever dean of Salisbury it appeareth not. 'Tis true that Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury doth say in the *Life and Reign of King Hen. 8*[2], under the year 1536, that Pet. Vannes then archdeacon of Worcester, was not long before that time made co-adjutor to Rich. Pace dean of Salisbury, being then thought commonly distracted and out of his wits'. But how that can be, I cannot find, for (1) It doth evidently appear from the registers of that church, that one Raymund Pade had that deanery conferred upon him 19 Jan. 1529[3]. (2) That in the said registers no mention at all is made of R. Pace as dean; and thirdly, that Pet. Vannes before mentioned, became dean of the said church by virtue of the king's letters, on 3 Feb. 1539, in the place, as it is supposed, of the said Pade, at which time R. Pace had been dead 7 years. In 1521, he being made prebendary of Combe and Harnham in the said church of Sarum, he shewed himself[4] serviceable to the university of Oxon; the members of which would then have had him [30] to adorn their lyceum with a degree, if certain customs belonging thereunto did not hinder him. "Mr. Stow, under an. 1521, saith, 'Pope Leo "died this year, whereupon Dr. Pace dean of "Paul's was sent to Rome to make friends in be-"half of cardinal Wolsey to be made pope, but "Adrian the 6th was chosen pope before Dr. "Pace was come to Rome; this Dr. Pace was a "right worthy man, and one that gave in counsel "faithful advice, learned he was also, and en-"dowed with many excellent parts and gifts of "nature, courteous, pleasant and delighting in "music, highly in the king's favour, and well "heard in matters of weight.' Afterwards our author Paice[5], who was then esteemed by all ripe in wit, learning, and eloquence, and very expert in foreign languages, was sent in the king's affairs ambassador to Venice; which function there he so discharged, that it is hard to say, whether he procured more commendation or admiration among the Venetians, both for dexterity of his wit, and especially for the singular promptness in the Italian tongue, wherein he seemed nothing inferior, neither to Pet. Vannes here in England, the king's secretary for the Italian tongue, nor yet to any other, which were the best for that tongue in all Venice. For opinion and fame of learning he was so generally accepted, not only here in England with Lynacre, Grocin, sir Tho. More and others, but also known and reported abroad in such manner, that in the great volume of Erasmus his epistles, he wrote almost to none so many, as he wrote to this our author Paice. It must be now noted, that while he continued at Venice he grew much out of favour with cardinal Wolsey, first for shewing his readiness to assist Charles duke of Burbon with money, while the said cardinal (who had little or no affection for that duke,) did underhand keep back a vast sum of money, which K. Hen. 8 had sent to the said duke to carry on his war near Pavia, against Francis I. K. of France, and secondly for his negligence in advancing the said cardinal's designs to succeed in the papacy, P. Adrian the 6th, who died 1525. I say, for these two reasons especially, he was so much inflamed against Paice, that he forthwith took such courses, that for the space almost of two years, he had neither writing from the king or council how he should proceed in his affairs at Venice, nor any allowance for his diet, notwithstanding he had sent letters for the same to England very often. Upon this, and especially upon some private intimation from his friends at home, he took such an inward thought and conceit that his wits began to fail him. It is[7] reported that the Venetian ambassador residing in London repaired to the cardinal, and desired to know of him, whether he would command any thing to the English ambassador at Venice: Whereupon he made answer, 'Paceus decepit regem[8].' Which words coming to Paice's knowledge, so

[8] [See Rymeri *Fœdera*, xiv. 2, 96.]

[9] [Wood omits a preferment conferred on him at this period: 'Ricardus Pace secretarius regius, admiss. ad rec. de Stepney juxta Lond. 12 Maii 1519, per mort. Walteri Slone. *Reg. Lond.* He resigned it to Richard Sampson, L.L.D. June 13, 1527. KENNET.]

[1] [Ao. 1520, Thom. Shevington, Epūs Bangor, contulit Mro. Richardo Pacy, illustriss. Henrici octavi regis Angl. et Fran. Secretario, ecclesiam parochialem de Llanguric sue Bangor Dioc' per liberam resignat' M'ri. Dudley, ultimi rectoris ejusdem, vacantem. Dat. Nov. 14. Ao. D'ni. 1520, et dicti patris A°. 12°. This Llanguric is in the deanery of Arnstley, com' Montgomery, and diocese of Bangor. HUMPHREYS.]

[2] Printed at Lond. 1649, p. 405.

[3] ['Rex, &c. dilecto sacellano nostro Petro Vannes canonico Sarum—Tibi, qui nuper a nobis,—in Coadjutorem Ricardi Pacey, Decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, eo quod alienatus est sensibus et mentis ægritudine jam aliquandiu laboraverit, prout etiam laborat in presenti, nominatus—antea admissus existis, curaque regimen et administratio dicti decanatus tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus tibi commissa.' Pat. 28 Hen. 8, A. D. 1536, apud Rymer. tom. xiv. pag. 568, 569. Quere. Whether there be not a mistake in the time of his death, as there is of his age, (viz. 40)? Either he was living, or the two deaneries, St. Paul's and Sarum, were vacant some years. BAKER.]

[4 [9 January, Le Neve's *Fasti*. WATTS.]

[5] *Lib. Epist. Univ. Oxon.* F F. ep. 85, and in *Reg. Congreg.* H. fol. 74, b.

[6] [See a long character of Ric. Pace in Nich. Wilson's preface to bishop Fisher's *Sermon at the burning of Luther's Books in London*. Fisheri *Opera*, edit. Wirceburg. 1597, p. 1374. COLE.]

[7] See in Jo. Fox his book of *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. in Hen. 8.

[8] [See Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*, Appendix, p. 148. COLE.]

deeply pierced his stomach, that he in a manner fell quite besides himself. Soon after his frenzy and the reason thereof being made known to the king, he was forthwith sent for home, and by the king's command he was so carefully attended by his physicians, that in short time he came to his wits again, and began to study the Hebrew language with Rob. Wakfeld[2]. About that time the cardinal being absent, Paice's friends found such means, that he was brought to the king then residing at Richmond, where they had private discourse for two hours or more, not without great rejoycing to his majesty, to see him so well amended in his senses. Afterwards the cardinal hearing what had passed, and suspecting that he had disclosed somewhat to the king, which he would not have known, as also doubting the king would take Paice into favour again, began in short time after to quarrel, and to pick up matters to lay to Paice's charge; whereas he should have rather cleared himself of those things, which Paice laid unto him before the king, and then have proceeded accordingly. But so it was, that when the king had willed the cardinal to purge himself of those things, which Paice had rightly charged him withal, he sitting in judgment with the duke of Norfolk, and other states of the realm, not as a defendant, but as a judge in his own cause, did so bear out himself, and weighed down Paice, that he was forthwith commanded to [31] the Tower of London as prisoner[1]; where he, continuing for the space of two years or thereabouts, was at length by the king's command discharged[2]. While he was in his disconsolate condition, he was so deeply sensible of his case, that he was more distracted in his wits than before, and so continued to his dying day, tho' now and then, which was rarely, he would discourse very rationally. Some time before his death, he resigned up his deaneries, viz. that of St. Paul, and that of Exeter, in the first of which succeeded, if I am not mistaken, Dr. Rich. Sampson, who was afterwards B. of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the other Reginald Pool. The books which this our eminent author hath written and translated are many, some of which, not all, follow,

De fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur liber. Basil. 1517, [Bodl. 4to. P. 44. Art. Seld.] qu. dedicated to Dr. Jo. Colet dean of Paul's. It was written by the author at Constance, while he remained ambassador in Helvetia. But therein inveighing much (as 'tis observed by some) against drunkenness, as a great obstacle to the obtaining of knowledge, the drunkards of Constance were so sensible of it, that they made a sharp answer to his book, apologizing for themselves, and their customs in drinking.

Oratio de pace nuperrime composita & fœdere percusso, inter Henricum Angliæ regem, & Francorum reg. Christianiss. in æde Pauli Lond. habita. Lond. 1518, qu. [by Pynson in two editions, Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 477. Bodl. 4to. B. 16. Th.]

Epistolæ ad Edw. Leeum } Lond.
Ep. ad. Erasmum Rot. } 1520, qu.

These epistles are in a book entit. *Epistolæ aliquot eruditorum virorum*, &c. mentioned in Edw. Lee under the year 1544.

Præfatio in Ecclesiasticen recognitum ad Hebraicam veritatem, & collatum cum translatione lxx Interpretum & manifesta explicatione causarum erroris ubicunque incidit. Where printed or when, it is not expressed. In the writing of this piece, which is printed in quarto, he was assisted by Rob. Wakfeld.

Exemplum literarum ad Regem Hen. 8. an. 1526[4]. See in the said Wakfeld's book entit. *Syntagma de Hebræorum codicum incorruptione.* [Bodl. 4to. W. 1. Th.] He also wrote a book against the unlawfulness of the king's marriage with Katharine, the wife of his brother prince Arthur, in 1527, in which book he was also assisted by Wakfeld. Other things are mention'd by Baleus and Pitseus very tritely, and with little satisfaction to the reader, (as they do all or most of the titles of books belonging to the writers, that they set down in their respective works,) but such I have not yet seen. He hath also made several translations, among which is that from English into Latin, of the *Sermon of John Fisher B. of Rochester*, which he preached at London, on that day when the writings of Martin Luther were publicly burnt, on Joh. 15. 26. Printed at Cambr. in Feb. 1521, qu. Before which is a large epistle to the reader, written by one Nic. Wilson of the university of Cambridge. He also made a translation from Greek into Latin of Plutarch's work *De commodo ex inimicis capiendo*; dedicated to card. Bainbridge. At length this most excellent person, who was admirably well versed in the Greek and Hebrew tongues, in all kind of polite literature, and in civil affairs, retiring to Stepney near London for health's sake, concluded his last day there, to the great reluctancy of all learned men, in fifteen hundred thirty and two[5], being then scarce 50 1532.

[2] [Wakefield speaks in high terms of his abilities and readiness; 'tribus mensibus, tres simul linguas, Hebræam, videlicet Chaldæam, ac Arabicam, me quoque docente, non impigre didicit, vir in quinque linguis principatioribus, principe Pico certe non inferior.' *Oratio de laudibus et utilitate 3 Linguarum*, Lond. 1524. Bodl. 4to. W. 1. Art. Seld.]

[1] [See my vol. 59, in cardinal Wolsey's Negotiations, where it is evident he exceeded his commissions in regard to the duke of Bourbon, page 127, 138. Cole.]

[2] [It was during the cardinal's disgrace that Dr. Paice, (according to Strype in his *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, i. p. 124.) was restored to his liberty and dignities; upon which his friend Erasmus wrote him a congratulatory letter, which is among Erasmus' *Epistles*, lib. 26, epist. 53. Watts.]

[3] Baleus and Pitseus, &c.

[4] [The sense of one of which is notoriously misrepresented by Mons. Le Grand. See the introduction to Bishop Burnet's *Hist. Ref.* part 3d. Watts.]

[5] ['Reg. Stokesley, A. 1536, 28 Junii obiisse dicit Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 669.]

years of age: Whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church there, near to the great altar, and had soon after an epitaph put over his grave, consisting of 12 verses, which for brevity's sake I shall now pass by, as also that admirable and just encomium[6] which Jo. Leland his friend made on his return from Venice. I find one John Pace, who, from Eaton school, was elected scholar of Kings coll. in Cambridge, 1589, or thereabouts, went away fellow, became jester to K. Hen. 8, for a time, and afterwards to the duke of Norfolk[7], but what relation he had to Rich. Paice our learned author, who, if I mistake not, was born at, or near Winchester, I know not.

[Paice was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester Feb. 16, 1518. In 1519, May 12, he was admitted to the vicarage of Stebenhith, and in October 22, in the same year, he was collated to the prebend of Haliwell or Finnesbury, in the church of St. Paul's. (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*)

According to Tanner, *(ibid.)* Wood has omitted the following works. 1. *De lapsu Hebraicorum interpretum.* 2. *Ad Constantienses.* 3. *Orationes ad Principes.* 4. *De restitutione musices.* 5. *Collectanea numerorum.* 6. *Carmina diversi generis.* 7. *Demonactis philosophi vita*, translated from Greek into Latin. 8. *De modo audiendi*, from Plutarch. 9. *De morte*, from Apollonius Tyneus. 10. *Præfatio Simplicii in Categorias Aristotelis.* In the earl of Clarendon's library, afterwards purchased by the duke of Chandos, were three letters by Paice to cardinal Wolsey. *Cat. MSS. Hybern.* p. 13, no. 75.]

[32] THOMAS LUPSET, son of Will. Lupset citizen and goldsmith of London, by Alice his wife, was born in London, particularly in the parish of St. Mildred in Breadstreet, (where the father lived when Thomas was born, but lived in his last days, and died in 1522, in the parish of St. Vedastus in Cheep,) taken into the care and protection of Dr. Joh. Colet, and educated in grammar learning under Will. Lilye; which is the reason why the said doctor calls him in his last will, 'his scholar.' But whether from W. Lilye's school he went to this university, or to that of Cambridge, is doubtful. Dr. Jo. Cay the[8] antiquary doth tell you that he was educated in Pembroke hall there, (tho' Bale and Pitts are silent in it) but what his authority? is for that report, he tells us not. Howsoever it is, sure I am, and shall be, till I am convinced to the contrary, that he took the degree of bach. of arts at Paris, and soon after coming into England, he fixed in the university of Oxon, particularly in Corp. Chr. coll. about the year 1519, and soon after he succeeded Jo. Clement in the rhetoric lecture of card. Wolsey. To which cardinal the university having had occasion to write, make this mention of our author Lupset in an[1] epistle dated 7 Id. May, 1521.—'Nam immortalis beneficii loco accepimus, quòd benignissima tua beneficentia in communem rei literariæ usum dignam sit Lupsetum ad nos remittere, quem etsi semper habuimus charissimum, nunc tamen quoniam a tua majestate tam amanter commendatum, multo arctius amplectimur. Illud autem supra quam credi potest nos omnes exhilaravit, quòd prudentissima tua authoritas ex omnium animis sustulerit scrupulos, quibus anxiè adligabamur ordinariis lectionibus, quas jam prorsus extraordinarias utinam tua prudentia vel penitus ab omni ordine abigeret, vel in meliorem redigeret,' &c. Sir Tho. More also in an epistle to Erasmus, doth make[2] honourable mention of him, and his reading in both the tongues at Oxon. But Lupset's desire being bent to proceed in arts, he supplicated[3] the venerable regents met in congregation 2 June 1521, that 'whereas he had spent four years in study at Paris and in Oxon, it might be sufficient for him that he might be admitted to proceed in the faculty of arts.' Which supplication of his being granted, he was licensed to proceed on the 19th of the same month, and on the 9 July following, he did really stand in the act then celebrated. Afterwards he became famous in this university, and other places of literature, (especially after he had performed the office of secretary to Rich. Paice, when he was ambassador to the Venetians,) and by his conversation with eminent men, did make great progress in sciences. "He was at Padua "in the year 1523, with Reginald Pool, and "coming back into England, was at the earnest "request of cardinal Wolsey soon after sent "abroad again to Paris with his scholar Tho. "Winter, as his tutor, where they were maintained at the cardinal's expence[4]." He hath written,

A Treatise of Charity. [1539, by Berthelet.]

An Exhortation to young Men, persuading them to walk honestly. [12mo. 1535, 1538.]

A Treatise teaching how to dye well[5]. These three little books were printed at London, [1541], 1546, and 1560, in 8vo. He hath also translated into English, (1) *St. Chrysostome's Sermon* (or

[6] In *Principum ac illustrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia virorum encomia.* Lond. 1589. p. 25.

[7] [Nash in his letter to the printer, prefixed to *Pierce Penilesse his supplication to the Deuill*, 1592, says he had written 'certayne epistles to the ghost of Pace the duke of Norfolk's iester.']

[8] In *Hist. Cantab.* p. 59.

[1] He needed not authority, since it was at, or near his own time; Lupset proceeds M. A. an. 1521. Jo. Rees, Bac. of Arts at Cambridge an. 1522, proceeded M. A. there, an. 1525. Baker.]

[2] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 2, p. 30, a.

[3] *Reg. Congreg.* H. fol. 63, b.

[4] Freherus ex H. Hollandi *Heroologio.*

[5] [The title of this book was, *A compendious and a very fruteful treatyse teachynge the waye of dyenge well, written to a frende, by the flowre of learned men of his time Thomas Lupsete, Londoner, late deceased, on whose soule Jesu have mercy.* 12mo. 1541. Rawlinson.]

Homily) *teaching that no Man is hurt but by himself*. (2) *Sermon of St. Cyprian, of the Mortality of Man*. (3) *Picus Earl of Mirandula his Rules of a godly Life*. (4) *The gathered Councils of Isidore*. Which four translations were printed at Lond. [1542, 1546,] 1560, in 8vo[1]. He hath also written,

Epistolæ variæ ad Edw. Leium, Nisenum & Paynellum. Written from C. C. C. in Oxon, as by their dates it appears. Those to Edw. Lee (archb. of York,) were written in behalf of Erasmus, (between whom and the said Lee were learned bickerings,) and are printed in a book entit. *Epistolæ aliquot eruditorum virorum, ex quibus perspicuum, quanta sit Edwardi Lei virulentia*. Basil. 1520, qu. Which virulence was against Erasmus.

In Ciceronis philippicas.

[33] *Sermones ad Clerum*: preached mostly at Calais. See the titles of other of his labours in Pitseus[2]. Tho. Lupset submitted to the stroke of death 27 1532. December in fifteen hundred thirty and two[3], aged 36 or thereabouts, (having two years before been admitted prebendary of Roscombe in the church of Salisbury, on the death of John Fox archdeacon of Winchester,) and was buried in the church of St. Alphage or Elphage within Cripplegate in London, (which church was translated afterwards, to the church now called St. Alphage by Sion coll.) Over his grave tho' there be no memory of him by inscription, yet Joh. Leland celebrates him in his *Encomia, Trophæa*, &c. Near to his grave was the body of Alice Lupset his widow[4], buried in 1545.

[Among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum, vol. 30. (*Cat. MSS. Ang.* 8492,) is a life of Lupset, written by Henry Jackson. This, as it has been printed in the appendix to Knight's *Life of Colet*, 190, and besides contains little or no important information, we omit.

[1] [These Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 468) thinks are improperly attributed to Lupset, although the edition of 1560, certainly gives his name as the translator. He adds that they were printed at London in 1534, under the name of Thomas Eliot. In the Harleian *Catalogue*, v. no. 15,132, we have 'Tho. Lupset's Workes,' 12mo. 1545, 8vo. 1546, 1560.]

[2] [Berkenhout very justly remarks that these are probably nothing more than heads of chapters. *Biographia Literaria*, 4to. 1777, p. 118. This error of amplification is one into which Bale and Pits continually fall, insomuch, that in some instances they make an author who published a single treatise, divided into twenty heads or parts, the writer of twenty distinct volumes.]

[3] [He died, according to Erasmus, an. 1531. Vide Erasmi *Epistolam Reginaldo Polo*, dat. an. 1531. BAKER. *F. Reg. Lond.* 1 Jun. 1350, Will. Revett, L.L.D. admissus ad ecclesiam S. Martini infra Ludgate, per mortem mag. Tho. Lupset, ad pres. abb. et conv. Westm. And therefore he died not as Mr. Wood asserts in 1532, but two years before. KENNET. Hollinshed however corroborates Wood's statement. 'Thomas Lupset a Londoner, a learned young man, departed this life in the six and thirtieth yeare of his age, about the yeare of our Lord 1532. He wrote sundrie vertuous treatises.' *Chronicle*, edit. folio, Lond. 1585, p. 977.]

[4] [That he left a widow seems to be a mistake. BAKER.]

The following extracts give some of his additional preferments: '1523, 28 Mar. Magr. Tho. Lupset A. M. admissus ad liberam capellam S. Nich. infra parochiam de Stanford le Hope, per resign. magri Will. Kempe ultimi custodis *Reg. Tunstall, Ep'i Lond.*' KENNET. '21 Apr. 1526, Magister Tho. Lupsett cler. primam tonsuram obtinens cum quo per sedem apostolicam ad infra scripta sufficienter dispensatum fuit ad eccl. parochialem de Magna Mongeham Cant. dioc. (admissus) per resign. D'ni Ric'i Robynson cler. ex causa permutat. cum eccl. de Snergate, ex coll. Arch'pi.' *Reg. Wareham, Cant.* He was also collated to the rectory of Cherlton in the county of Southampton. KENNET and BAKER.]

JOHN BOURCHIER lord Berners, son of Humph. Bourchier[1], eldest son of sir John Bourchier knight, lord Berners of Hartfordshire, the fourth son of William earl of Ewe, by Anne his wife, daughter of Tho. de Wodestock duke of Glocester, the sixth son[2] of K. Edw. 3, was instructed in several sorts of learning in this university in the latter end of K. Edw. 4[3]; in whose reign, and before, were the sons of divers of the English nobility educated in academical literature in Baliol coll. wherein, as 'tis probable, this our author was instructed also. After he had left the university, he travelled into divers countries, and returned a master of several languages and a compleat gentleman. But that which made him first known to the world, was his valour shew'd in quelling the fury of the rebels in Cornwall and Devon, under the conduct of Michael Joseph a blacksmith, about 1495, whereby he greatly gained the favour of K. Hen. 7[4]. In 6 Hen. 8, he was made[4] chancellor of the king's exchequer for life, and about that time attended the lady Mary (the king's sister) into France, in order to her marriage with K. Lewis 12. Afterwards being made lieutenant of Calais, and the Marches adjoining in France, spent most of his time there, and wrote,

Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais.

[1] [He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward 4th, and fell a sacrifice to his attachment to that monarch's cause at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471; being, says Hall, the only man of estimation slain in the action on the king's side. Utterson's preface to *The Chronicles of Froissart*, 4to. Lond. 1813, p. 3.]

[2] [Leland in his *Itinerary*, i. 90, calls him the fifth, and Anthony Wood, the sixth son of Edward 3d; both of whom are incorrect, as appears by an enumeration of the male issue of Edward 3d; viz. Edward the black prince; William, who died an infant; Lionel duke of Clarence; John of Ghent; Edmund of Langley; William of Windsor, who died young; and lastly, Thomas of Wodestock, afterwards created duke of Glocester by Richard 2d. Utterson's preface, p. 2.]

[3] [Fuller, who states that the family possessed 'an ancient habitation' at Therfield, Hertfordshire, adds, 'which with some probability insinuateth the birth of this noble gentleman therein.' *Worthies*, i. 436. Neither Chauncy or Salmon take any notice of the circumstance.]

[4] *Baronage of England*, fol. 2, p. 153, a.

A Comedy called *Ite in vineam meam*. Usually acted in the great church at Calais after vespers. He also translated into English (1) *The Life of Sir Arthur an Armorican Knight*[3]. (2) *The famous Exploits of Hugh of Burdeaux*[4]. (3) *The Castle of Love*, a romance[5]. And besides something of Marc. Aur. Ant.[6] must not be forgotten that noted translation of his, which he performed at the command of K. Hen. 8, viz. *The Chronicles of France and England*, composed originally in the French tongue by sir Joh. Frossard canon and treasurer of Chinay, clerk and servant to K. Edw. 3, as also to queen Philippa. These chronicles have been more than once, if I mistake not, printed in English, in an English letter, in fol.[7] This worthy lord sir Joh. Bourchier died[1] at Calais before mention'd 16 March in fifteen hundred
1532 3. thirty and two, aged 63 or thereabouts[2]. Whereupon his body was buried[3] in the parish church of our Lady there; where was, if not still, a comely mon. over his grave.

[Several letters by lord Berners occur in the British museum. COTTON. Calig. D. ix. Vesp. C. i. and F. xii. HARL. 295. In Vespasian, C. i. 147, is an original dispatch from lord Berners and John Kite to king Henry the Eighth, giving an account of their interview with Charles king of Castile and Arragon. This is very curious, and has been reprinted in Utterson's edition of Froissart, preface, p. 12.]

JOHN FRYTH, son of Rich. Fryth an innholder of Sevenoake in Kent, was born there, (some say[4] at Westram in the said county) and educated in King's coll. in Cambridge till he was batchelor of arts. Afterwards being incited to go to Oxon for preferment, was for his towardly parts made one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolsey's college[5], and soon after, viz. in Dec. 1525, he was with other Cantabrigians incorporated in the same degree of batchelor. But before that time falling into the acquaintance of Will. Tyndale a zealous Lutheran, they conferred together privately about the abuses in religion: So that in short time after he being by him converted to his opinion, Fryth made a public profession of it. Whereupon being seized and examined by the commissary of the university, he was imprisoned within the limits of the said college. At length being freed thence, in 1528, or thereabouts, he [34]
went beyond the seas, where improving himself much in his religious opinions, returned into England about two years after, leaving his wife behind. But then again finding few friends there that favoured his opinions, he wandred to and fro; and in fine, was taken for a vagabond at Reading in Berks, set in the stocks, and endured misery for want of relief. At that time his condition being made known to Leonard Cox the school-master of that town, who presently understood the merits of the person by his discourse, procured his releasment, refreshed his hungry stomach, and gave him money. Afterwards he went to London, where endeavouring to gain proselites, he was by the care of sir Tho. More lord chancellor seized and sent prisoner to the Tower, where he had several disputes with sir Tho. and others. At length being examined by the bishops sitting in St. Paul's cath. who persuaded him to recant his opinions, but in vain, they condemned him to be burnt. So that being delivered to the L. mayor and sheriffs, was committed to Newgate, where he remained in the dungeon till he was conveyed thence to be burnt. His works are,

Treatise of Purgatory.

Answer to Jo. Rastall's Dialogues of Purgatory[6]. This Jo. Rastall was son-in-law to sir Tho. More.

Answer to sir Tho. More's Dialogues concerning Heresies.

[3] [*The hystory of the moost noble and valyaunt knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frensshe in to englysshe by noble Johan bourgcher knyght, lorde Barners.* This was printed in folio by Redborne, without date. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 666. An earlier edition, if not two, appeared by Copland, without date. *Sale Catalogue of the duke of Roxburgh's books*, 8vo. 1812, p. 175. no. 6355, and *Harleian Catalogue*, 8vo. 1744, iii. 33, no. 426.]

[4] [The third edition was in 4to. 1601. It was undertaken at the request of the earl of Huntingdon. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 116.]

[5] [Translated from the Spanish, 'at the instance of the lady Elyzabeth Carew,' printed by Wyer, 12mo. and by Kynge, 8vo. Specimens of it are given by Mr. Park in his additions to Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, i. 243, edit. 8vo. 1806.]

[6] [This was *The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius, Emperour and eloquent oratour.* It was translated at 'the instaunt desire of his nevewe, sir Fraunces Bryan knighte,' and printed frequently, viz. 1534, 1535, 1536, 1542, 1553, 1557, 1559, 1566, 1576, 1586, 4to. and 8vo.]

[7] [Printed in folio by Pynson, Lond. 1523, and line for line with Pynson's edition, by Myddylton, without date. A new edition with a biographical preface, a large index, and the names of places and persons carefully corrected, by E. V. Utterson, esq. of the Temple, has appeared in two volumes 4to. London, 1812. Stow in his list of authors prefixed to his *Chronicle*, edit. 12mo. Lond. 1574, says, 'John Frosard's History is common in men's hands of the translation of the noble J. Bourcher knight out of the French into the English.']

[1] Bal. *De Script. maj. Britan.* cent. 9, nu. 1.

[2] [Dugdale says he was seven years of age at the death of his grandfather, in 1532, which makes him sixty-five years old at his decease. *Baronage*, fol. Lond. 1676, ii. 133.]

[3] [So he directed by his will, made March 3, in which he appointed, that an honest priest should sing a mass there for his soul, by the space of three years. *Censura Literaria*, i. 122.]

[4] See Jo. Fox in his Append. at the end of the *Acts and Mon. of the Ch.*

[5] [An. 1525-6. Conceditur D'no Fryth, quæstionistæ in artibus, ut admissio sua stet pro completo gradu, eo quod electus in socium collegii cardinalis Oxon. proximis comitiis interesse non potest, sic quod satisfaciat officiariis. *Regr. Acad. Cantabr.* BAKER.]

[6] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1589, mentions John Frith's *Disputation against Purgatory*, printed in sixteens, 1556.]

Answer to Joh. Fisher B. of Rochester.

The Subsidy or Bulwark to his first Book against Jo. Rastall. [These five were printed in 8vo. without date, place, or printer's name.]

His Judgment upon Will. Tracey of Todington in Glocestershire his Testament, an. 1531, [12mo. 1535.]

Letter unto the faithful Followers of Christ's Gospel. Written from his prison in the Tower, 1532.

A Mirror, or Glass to know thyself. Written in the Tower, 1532, [Lond. 1627, 12mo.]

Mirror or Looking-glass, wherein you may behold the Sacrament of Baptism. Written 1533, [Lond. by John Day, 12mo.]

An Antithesis between Christ and the Pope.

Of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, in answer to sir Thom. More's Letter, which he wrote against the first little treatise of Fryth, made concerning the sacrament, &c. an. 1533. Lond. [1533, 1546,] 1548 [two editions,] oct.

Articles, wherefore he died. Written in Newgate prison 23 June 1533[7]. All which treatises were reprinted at London in fol. an. 1573. [Bodl. T. 10. 5. Th.] He also translated into English, *Patrick's Places* written by Patr. Hamilton[8]. At length after he had remained in the said prison about a fortnight or more, he was carried thence
1533. to Smithfield on the 4 July in fifteen hundred thirty and three, where he suffer'd death by burning[9]. See more of him in Jo. Fox his Book of *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. under the year 1533, and in Rob. Persons his *Animadversions* on Fox's words concerning Fryth in the third part of a treatise entit. *Of three Conversions of England*, chap. 11, p. 45, 46, &c. as also in Joh. Gwynneth among these writers under the year 1557.

[Frith translated *A mirror or glass for them that be sick and in pain*, from the Dutch, reprinted in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*; and in Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 1564, we find, *Wicklieffe's wicket. Faithfully ouerscene and corrected after the originall and first copy—with the protestacion of Jhon Lassels, late burned in Smythfelde; and the Testament of William Tracie, esquire, expounded by Wyllyam Tyndall and Jhon Frythe. Ouersene by M. C.* 8vo. no date. Bishop Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 299, supposes him to have translated *The Revelation of Antichrist.*]

JOHN ROPER born in Berks. in the dioc. of Sarum, was first a semicommoner or demy of Magd. coll. and afterwards being M. of A. was admitted perpetual fellow of that house, in 1483. When he was of some years standing in that degree, he was made reader of philosophy; and when bach. of divinity, reader of the sentences, or divinity, in the said college. In 1502, he was confirmed Margaret professor by the foundress of that lecture[1], was afterwards vicar of St. Mary's church in Oxon, principal of Salesurry, and George Hall in that parish, doctor of divinity, canon of the coll. founded by K. Hen. 8, (now Ch. Ch.) in Oxon, to which he was admitted 1532; and rector of Whitney church in Oxfordshire[2]. This person, who was esteemed one of the eminent theologists of this university, was appointed by the king in 1521 to write,

Tract. contra Doctrinam Mart. Lutheri; which, whether ever printed, I know not. He was a zealous enemy against the king's divorce from queen Katherine, in the year 1530, but did not dare to write openly, or publish any thing against it, tho' preach he did. This learned person died in the month of May, in fifteen hundred thirty and four, and was, as I conceive, buried in Magd. coll. chappel.

JOHN ALLEN had his first academical education in this university, whence going to Cambridge, was there made M. of arts, as 'tis said, tho' I rather think bach. of the laws[3]. Afterwards he was sent to the pope at Rome, by Dr. Warham archb. of Canterbury, about certain matters relating to the church, where remaining about 9 years, was in that time created doctor of the laws, either there, or in an university in Italy. After his return he became chaplain to cardinal Wolsey, who knew him, as I conceive, while he was in Oxon, was commissary or judge of his court as he was legat à latere, (but in that office he was thought to be a perjur'd and wicked person) and assisted him in visiting first, and afterwards in that great matter of dissolving 40 little
514. [35]

[7] [Dr. Rawlinson gives the title thus, *Articles of his Exahrynacyon before the Eyshoppes of London, Wynchester, and Lyncolne in Paules church at London, for whych John Fryth was condemned and after brente in Smythfelde without Newgate, the fourth day of July anno* 1533. They were printed at London in 12mo. 1548.]

[8] [*Dyuers fruityll gatheringes of scrypture concernyng fayth and workes*, from the Latin of Patrick Hamilton a Scotch martyr. Printed by Godfray and again by Copland, 12mo. This was afterwards reprinted in the *Medsine of Life* under the title of *Patrick's Common places*, and was inserted in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*. Sir Thomas More in his *Confutacion of Tindall*, (Works, 1557, p. 342,) says that the 'boke of Luther, translated into English in the name of Brightewell,' was translated by Firth also.]

[9] [John Haryson alias Bale in his *Disclosing of the man of Sin*, &c. says Fryth was not twenty-seven years old the year he was executed, viz. 1533. BAKER.]

[1] [Charter of foundation by Margaret countess of Richmond, dat. festo nativ. B. Mariæ an. 18 Henr. VIII. nominates John Roper S. T. P. to be her first reader. Pref. (by Baker) to *Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond*, 8vo. Lond. 1708, p. viii. KENNET.]

[2] [Edwardus Cheyne civ. juris doctor, rector eccl. B. Mariæ de Witney, presentat. Magm Joh'em Roper ad vicariam de Witney dat. 4, Aug. 1493. *Antiq. in Reg. Buckden.* KENNET.]

[3] [An. 1522-3 conceditur doctori Alyn generali [sic] legati Angliæ commissario et M. A. in hac universitate, et doctori utriusque juris ut stet in eodem gradu hic quo stetit alibi, et ut hæc gratia sufficiat pro completa forma in corporationis. *Regr. Acad. Cant.* BAKER.]

monasteries at least, for the erection of his coll. at Oxon, and that at Ipswich. "He had by the "favour of the cardinal the church of Dalby in "Leicestershire, tho' it beloug'd to the master "and brethren of the hospital of Burton Lazars[4]." In the latter end of the year 1525, he was incorporated L. L. Dr. of this university; on the 13 March 1528, he was consecrated archb. of Dublin, and about that time was made chancellor of Ireland. He hath written,

Epistola de Pallii significatione activa & passiva; penn'd by him when he received the pall to be archbishop.

De consuetudinibus ac statutis in tuitoriis causis observandis, besides other things concerning the church. At length being taken in a time of rebellion by Tho. Fitz-Gerard or Gerald, eldest son to the earl of Kildare, was by his command most cruelly[5] murder'd, by being brain'd like an ox, at Tartaine in Ireland, 28 Jul. in fifteen hundred
1534. thirty and four, aged 58. The whole story of which, several of the Irish chronicles will tell you. See more among the bishops under the year 1534.

[Jan 12, 1507, Allen received the church of Sundrythe, in the diocese of Kent. In 1510, March 6, he was collated to Aldyngton, in the same diocese, which he resigned in 1511, in which year he obtained the church of Risebergh. KENNET. In 1515 he was made rector of South Okynden, Essex, which he resigned in 1526. (Newcourt, ii. 448.) Nov. 19, 1524, he was made vicar of Alborne, (*Reg. Warham*). In 1526 he became prebendary of Raculversland in St. Paul's, being then rector of Galby, Leicestershire. At his accession to his archbishopric, he vacated Sundrythe (or Sundrich) and Risebergh, as well as the treasurership of St. Paul's. KENNET and TANNER (*Bibl. Brit.*) The patents creating him archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland will be found in Rymer. *Fœdera*, xiv. 267, 268. 'In the month of August 1525, John Allen L.L.D. was collated by Bp. Skevyngton to the rectory of Llanieslyn in Llyn com. Carnarvon, then void by the death of Maurice Glyn L.L.D. last incumbent. In order to his institution, he appears before John Brett L.L.D. who had the bishop's commission to institute him; or rather Dr. Brett waits upon Dr. Allen; for so the register saith, 'that in the house of Dr. John Allen, on the north side of St. Paul's cathedral in London, Aug. 5, 1525, he appeared before Dr. Brett, and exhibited severall apostolick bulls of dispensation and other instruments. As first, letter dimissory for the said John Allen dated at London Febr. 6, 1498. Secondly, his title to receive orders, dated at the manour of Denham Sept. 10, 1496. Thirdly, subdeacon's orders, Febr. 23, 1498, Deacon's orders, March 16, 1498. Dispensation for age, dated Mar. 8, 1499. Priest's orders, Aug. 25, 1499. Institution to the vicaridge of Chestlet in the diocese of Cant. dated at Cant. Jul. 6, 1503. Bulla Trialitatis dat. apud Sanctum Petrum, id. Febr. 1503. Institution to Risborough in Linc. dioc. dated at Lambithe, Jun. 25, 1511. Literæ institutionis Archi'tus. Calipolen.' dat. Jun. 2, 1518. Bulla unionis vicariæ de Chestlet ad prebendam sanctæ Margaretæ in eccl'ia'. cath.' Lincoln. dat. sub plumbo 1505. id. Aprilis. Bulla unionis ecc'liæ de Sundrige Rossen'. dioc. canonicatui de Westbury dat. sub plumbo apud S. Petrum 1508. 13 Kal. Julii. Bulla unionis ap'tucæ ecclesiæ paroch'. de Sough Wakyngton Lond. dioc'. prebendæ de Askerbie in ecc'lia Linoln. dat. Florentiæ 1515. 70 Idus Febr.' HUMPHREYS.]

WILLIAM HORMAN was born within the city of Salisbury, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, made true and perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1477, which place he resigning in 1485, (being then M. of A.) he became schoolmaster and fellow of Eaton coll. near Windsor, and at length vice-provost of the same college. In which place spending many years in a pleasant retirement, became one of the most general scholars of his time, as may appear by the diffusiveness of his learning, and books written in all faculties. All the academical education that he received was in the university of Oxon, where he also took the degrees in divinity: So that whereas Joh.[6] Baleus[7] and Jo.[8] Pitseus say that he was of King's coll. in Cambridge, it is false, being led, I presume, into that error, from one Godfrey Harman a Cantabrigian; who, from being a junior canon of cardinal coll. in Oxon, was made fellow of Eaton coll. beforemention'd, where he died and was buried in 1533. As for our author Will. Horman he hath written many things, of which I can only give you an account of some, as they follow.

Antibossicon ad Gul. Lilium. Lond. 1521, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 33. Art.]

Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittingtoni Protovatis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque criminationem, Lond. 1521, qu. part 2. Before the said two books is printed from a wooden cut the picture of a bear baited by six dogs, and at the end is some of Whittington's poetry taken in pieces by Horman, and by him severely answer'd.

Vulgaria puerorum, &c. They are elegant sentences written in English and Latin, and dedicated to Will. Atwater bishop of Lincoln. [Printed Lond. 1519, 1530. See Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 479.]

[4] L. Herbert's *Life of K. Henry VIII.* edit. 1672, p. 292.

[5] Jac. Waræus in *Comment. de præsulib. Hiberu.* edit. 1665, p. 118, 119.

[6] In cent. 8. *Script. Maj. Britan.* num. 70.

[7] [It is hardly possible Bale should be mistaken in the place, who lived at Cambridge at the same time with Horman, or very near it. BAKER. See William Horman proved to be a Cantabrigian, at least no fellow of New college in 1477, in my *MS. Collect.* vol. 30, p. 65, 66. COLE.]

[8] In Æt. 16. *Script. Angl.* nu. 590.

Compendium Hist. Gul. Malmsburiensis.
Epitome Historiæ Joh. Pici Com. Mirandulæ.
Elegiæ in mort. Gul. Lilii.
Anatomia membrorum hominis. In one book.
Anatomia corporis humani. In two books. The titles of the rest you may see in Jo.[9] Baleus; and
[96] therefore, I can say no more of our author Horman, than this, that he paid his last debt to nature
1535. on the 12 Apr. in fifteen hundred thirty and five, and was buried in the chappel of Eaton coll. beforemention'd. Over his grave are certain verses engraven on a brass plate, the two first of which run thus,

'Hâc Hormannus humo requiescit, amice viator,
Pene annos numerant lustra vicena suos.'

The rest you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 155.

[Bale's list is too extensive and confused to give any real information on Horman's other works. Baker says he wrote *Annales Chronicorum*, and refers to what he terms 'Nota MS. Joh. Balæi, penes comitem Oxon.' He certainly commented on a part of Æsop, which was printed in 1535 by De Worde. See Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1778. For the titles of some of his productions, consult Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 412.]

THOMAS MORE one of the greatest prodigies of wit and learning that this nation ever before his time produced, son of sir Joh. More knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, was born in Milk-street within the city of London, an. 1480, trained up in grammar-learning in St. Anthony's schooi there[1], and afterwards received into the family of card. Joh. Moreton archb. of Canterbury, merely for the towardliness of his person, and the great hopes that the pregnancy of his parts then promised. About the year 1497, 'tis said by some late authors[2] that that worthy cardinal did send him to Canterbury college in Oxon, to obtain academical learning, but upon what grounds they report so, it appears not. Miles Windsore (whom I shall mention among these writers under the year 1624) who came to the university of Oxon in the time of queen Mary, doth[3] tell us more than once that he had his chamber[4], and studied in the hall of St. Mary the Virgin, and constant tradition doth say the like, and 'twas never reported to the contrary, before those two authors here cited (Tho. More and J. H.) published their respective books. What continuance sir Tho. made in Oxon, or whether he took a degree, it appears not, neither can we find means to resolve us, because the university registers of that age are deficient. However, this is certain, that at what time our author studied in this university, Grocynus read publicly the Greek tongue there[5]; whom he constantly hearing, became a great proficient in that language, and other sorts of learning, by the help of Lynacre his tutor[6]; then, if I mistake not, fellow of All Souls coll. From Oxon he removed to an inn of chancery at London called New-Inn, where continuing for a time, according to the manner and custom of those that intended to make a proficiency in the municipal laws, translated himself to Lincoln's-Inn, where easily conquering those studies, was at length called to the bar. Afterwards growing into great favour with K. Hen. 8, who highly valued him for his learning, wisdom, experience, and extraordinary gifts of nature that he was endowed with, conferr'd these honours and employments successively upon him, viz. the mastership of the Requests, the intrusting him in several embassies, the honour of knighthood, the treasurership of the exchequer, chancellorship of the dutchy of Lancaster, the embassage to the emperor and French king, and at length, upon the removal of cardinal Wolsey, had the great seal delivered to him 25 Oct. 21 Hen. 8, and then also declared high chancellor of England; in which last office no person ever before did carry himself more uprightly, or with greater liking to the generality of people, than he. On the 16 May, 24 Hen. 8, he delivered up the great seal to the king at his manour house called York-place near Westminster, in the presence of Thomas duke of Norfolk, upon the foresight of some evil matters that were like to come to pass: and on the 20th of the same month, the said seal was delivered by the king, in his manour of Placentia, otherwise called East-Greenwich, to sir Tho. Audley knight. After this, sir Thomas re-

[9] In cent. 8, ut sup. num. 70.

[1] [Tho. Morus natus est Londini, in qua civitate, multo omnium celeberrima, natum et educatum esse apud Anglos nemmilla nobilitatis pars habetur. Erasmi *Epist.* ad Jo. Fabrum.]

[2] Tho. More gr. grandson to sir Thomas, in *The Life of Sir Tho. More*, printed about the year 1627, cap. 1, p. 20, and J. H. in *The Life* (also) *of the said Sir Tho.* printed at Lond. in 8vo. an 1662, p. 4.

[3] In Collectaneis quibusdam ad rem Historic. & Antiq. pertinent. MS. penes me. A. W. Vide etiam B. Twynum in *Antiq. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.* lib. 3, sect. 311.

[4] [I do not doubt but Mr. More had very good authority for what he alleged. It is probable he had seen some papers of his great grandfather to attest the same. Or if not so, I suppose he had his father's word for it. It does not follow that he was a member of St. Mary hall, because he had a chamber and studied there, any more than that several of Christ Church as well as Oriel college, of late years were members of the same hall, because they had chambers, and followed their studies there. HEARNE. Notes to Wood, prefixed to Roper's *Life of More*, p. xxix. Oxford, 1716, 8vo.]

[5] [Erasmus, in his Epistles, tells us that More lectured upon St. Austin *de Civitate Dei*, whilst a very young man, to a great auditory, composed of some of the most eminent divines and able scholars in the university. He adds that this course of study not pleasing his father, who conceived it would prevent his application to legal pursuits, he deprived him of nearly all his allowance, hoping by these means to remove him earlier to the inns of court.]

[6] [Lynacre was tutor to him in Greek and Latin, but he had another tutor in Canterbury college, as he was a member of that house. HEARNE.]

tired to his house[7] at Chelsea near London, where continuing for a time in the enjoyment of his muse, not without severe devotion, was at length, for not acknowledging the king's supremacy over the church of England, committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where remaining several months very close, to the endangering of his health, his daughter Margaret, wife of William Roper of Tenham and Eltham in Kent, wrote a letter to Thomas Cromwell chief secretary of state, (the contents of which I have[8] seen) intreating him 'to be good to her father in prison, kept so close that his health is utterly decay'd.' Another also I have seen from dame Alice More, his wife, to the aforesaid Cromwell, beseeching him 'to be good to her poor old husband, whose close keeping destroys his body.' Also to be good to her and hers, considering their necessity. 'For, my good master, (saith 'she) as I would be saved before our Lord, I am 'driven to that point, that I am fain to make sale 'of certain implements and old stuff to find Mr. 'More, and me, and my poor houshold with,' &c. with other like matters written by that whining woman, which I shall now for brevity omit, and only at present tell the reader that no man was more patient, pious, and severe in the course of his life than he. He was also very meek, humble, charitable, and a despiser of the things of this world, and nothing was wanting in him to make a complete christian. His parts were great and profound, his skill in divinity, municipal laws, the Latin and Greek languages, in poesy, mathematics, and what not, was excellent and without compare. All which endowments made him not only beloved of kings and nobles, but of the lights of learning of his time, as Erasmus, Colet, Tonstal B. of Durham, Fisher B. of Rochester, Grocyn, Lynacre, Lilye, Paice, Elyot, Lupset, Leland, &c. most of which, especially foreign writers, have celebrated his memory in their respective works, and all ingenious scholars at this time bear a great respect to his name and lucubrations. "Sir Tho. More's character is drawn by "Dr. Burnet in his *History of the Reformation* "*of the Church of England*, Lib. 3, p. 355, in "this manner:

"Sir Tho. More ended his days in the 53d "year of his age: He was a man of rare virtues, "and excellent parts. In his youth he had freer "thoughts of things, as appears by his *Utopia*, "and his letters to Erasmus; but afterwards "he became superstitiously devoted to the "interests and passions of the Popish clergy; "and as he serv'd them when he was in autho- "rity, even to assist them in all their cruelties, "so he employ'd his pen in the same cause, "both in writing against all the new opinions in "general, and in particular against Tyndale, [37]

"Fryth, and Barnes, as also an unknown author, "who seemed of neither party, but reprov'd the "corruptions of the clergy, and condemn'd their "cruel proceedings. More was no divine at all; "and it is plain to any that reads his writings, "that he knew nothing of antiquity, beyond the "quotations he found in the canon law, and in "the master of the sentences: (only he had read "some of St. Austin's treatises) for upon all "points of controversy he quotes only what he "found in these collections. Nor was he at all "conversant in the critical learning upon the "Scriptures; but his peculiar excellency in "writing was, that he had a natural easy expres- "sion, and presented all the opinions of popery "with their fair side to the reader, disguising or "concealing the black side of them with great "art: and was no less dexterous in exposing all "the ill consequences[9] that could follow on the "doctrine of the reformers; and had upon all "occasions great store of pleasant tales, which "he apply'd wittily to his purpose. And in this "consists the great strength of his writings, "which were design'd rather for the rabble, "than for learned men. But for justice, con- "tempt of money, humility, and a true generosity "of mind, he was an example to the age in which "he lived'." He hath written in English,

A merry Jest how a Sergeant would learn to play a Fryer. Written in verse. [First printed by Julyan Notary without date.]

Verses, on the hanging of a painted cloth in his father's house. Containing 9 pageants, and verses in each. [Printed before Dibdin's edn. of Robinson's *Utopia*.]

Lamentation on the death of Elizabeth, wife of K. Hen. 7, an. 1503.

Verses on the Book of Fortune. [38]

These four before going, being written in his youth, are not numbered among his works[2].

History of K. Rich. 3[3]. This, which was

[7] The same house where sir Joh. Danvers lately lived, where two pyramids are at the gate.

[8] In the Paper Office at Whitehall.

[9] [These ill consequences posterity can witness. Cole.]

[1] He was of a meane stature, well proportioned, his complexion tending to phlegmaticke, his colour white and pale, his hayre neither black nor yellow, but betweene both; his eies gray, his countenance amiable and cheerefull, his voyce neither bigg nor shrill, but speaking plainely and distinctly; it was not very ruinable, though he delighted much in musike, his bodie reasonably healthfull, only that towards his latter ende by using much writing, he complained much of the ache of his breaste. In his youth he drunke much water; wine he only tasted of when he pledged others; he loved saltе meates, especially powdered beefe, milke, cheese, eggs and fruite; and usually he eate of corse browne bread, which it may be, he rather used to punish his taste, than for ante love he had thereto. For he was singularly wise to deceave the world with mortifications, only contenting himselfe with the knowledge which God had of his actions. et patrecjus, qui erat in absconcito, reddidit ei. More's *Life of More*, ch. xi. p. 304.]

[2] [They are printed in Rastell's collection, folio, Lond. 1557. Bodl. J. 7. 19. Th.]

[3] [The *Life* or *Hist. of Ric.* 3 is printed in sir Tho. More's own Latin; yet not so correct and elegant as his other works, being an unfinished piece. Francofurti ad Mæn. 1689; first printed Lovanii, 1566. Baker.]

never quite finished, is the same, I presume, that is entitled *The tragical History of K. Rich. 3.* Printed under sir Tho. More's name at London 1651. in 8vo. His great grandson[4] saith, that he did not only write elegantly the life of Rich. 3, in English, (which is abroad in print, tho' corrupted and vitiated) but in Latin also, not yet printed. "Upon occasion of this book, the "reader may know, that sir Tho. More was born "in 1480, which is 3 years before king Richard "3 began to reign, and in this history makes "him a tyrant, usurper, ugly in body and in "mind, ugly in gesture, looks, teeth and shape, "&c. Him other historians follow[5]. At length "comes sir George Buck[6], who, contrary to all "historians before his time, doth make king "Richard 3 an admirable man, and not at all "that man that other histories make him to be. "He condemns the history of sir Tho. More, "who follows his quondam master Dr. John "Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury, a favourer "of king Henry the 7th, and tells the world "that he was partial, as being a great Lancas-"trian, and malevolent to the house of York, "page 78. Yet others since say, that George "Buck was partial, because one of his ancestors "was favoured by king Rich. 3, and that he "was a great Yorkist, and that he lost his hand "at Leicester, for taking part with king Rich. 3. "See page 64. And he there takes occasion to "tell the world, the antiquity and nobleness of his "family. But Cambden in the *English Britannia* "stiles George Buck a man both well descended "and well learned, p. 212. This George Buck, "knight, was one of the gentlemen of the king's "privy chamber, and master of his majesty's "office of revels, then (1612) living upon St. "Peter's hill in London, and hath written, *Of the "third University of England*, or *a Treatise of the "Foundations of all the Colleges, ancient Schools "of Privilege, and of Houses of Learning and "Liberal Arts, within and without the most "Famous City of London*, &c. Lond. 1631, in "six sheets or more, folio. Printed by way of "appendix to Edward How's continuation of "Stow's *Annals*. [Bodl. K. 5. 14. Art.] Sir Geo. "Buck dedicated it to sir Edw. Coke, lord chief-"justice of the Common-Pleas. George Buck "in his verses on James York's[7] *Union of Ho-"nour*, calls James York countryman, 1640: as "being born in Lincolnshire[8]. Sir Tho. More "hath also written,

[4] Tho. More in *The Life of Sir Tho. More*; at the latter end.

[5] [Mr. Horace Walpole does not. COLE.]

[6] [In *The History of the Life and Reigne of Richard the third*, Lond. 1646, folio. Bodl. B. 1. 20. Art. Seld.]

[7] [A blacksmith of Lincoln, who published a book of heraldry with that title. WHALLEY.]

[8] Tho. Heywood the play-maker borne in Lincolnsh. hath a copie of verses on James York's *Union of Honour*; which James being a Lincolnshire man borne, he calls him his countryman. Wood, MS. note to *Ath. Oxon.* in the Ashmole museum.]

'*Memorare' Novissima*,' &c. [*A treatyce (unfynyshed) upon these wordes of holye Scrypture.*]

Dialogue concerning Heresies and matters of Religion. [Written in 1528, printed 4to. 1529, 1530, separately.]

Supplication of Souls, made against the *Supplication of Beggars*. This is sometimes called *The Supplication of Purgatory*, written against that of Beggars, made by Sim. Fish of Greys-Inn, gent. [See col. 59, 60.]

The Confutation of Tyndale's Answer to Sir Tho. More's Dialogues. [Written and printed 1532, Bodl. N. 1. 8. Th. Seld.]

The second part of the *Confutation*. Written 1533.

Answer to Joh. Fryth's Book made against the Blessed Sacrament. Written the same year.

An *Apology*. This was written against a book entit. *A Treatise of the division between the spiri-tuality and temporality*. Against which apology was published a book called *Salem & Bizance*, written dialogue-wise. Lond. 1533, oct.

The debellacyon of Salem and Bizance. Lond. 1533, oct.

Answer to the first Part of the poisoned Book, which a Nameless Heretick [John Fryth] *hath named, 'The Supper of our Lord.'*

Treatise upon the Passion of Christ. [Written 1534.]

A { *Godly Instruction.* } [Written 1534.]
{ *Godly Meditation.* }
{ *Devout Prayer.* [Written in the Tower after his condemnation.]
{ *Letter to his Lady his Wife.* [From Woodstock in 1529, on occasion of a loss by fire.]

Certain *Letters* written by him, after he had given over the office of lord-chancellor.

Certain *Letters* written by him while he was prisoner in the Tower. All which treatises were collected and printed in one vol. at London, an. 1557, fol. [Bodl. I. 7. 19. Th.] Among them are, [39]

A godly instruction. Written in Lat.

His *Epitaph*. In Lat. See the copy of it in Joh. Weaver's book entitled, *Ancient funeral Monuments*, p. 522, 523, and in the beginning of Maur. Channy or Chawney his *Historia aliquot nostri sæculi martyrum*, printed 1550, in qu. He hath also translated into English (1) *The life of Joh. Picus Earl of Mirandula*. [Printed by de Worde, in 4to. Herbert *Typ. Ant.* i. 221.] (2) *An exposition of a part of the passion of Christ*.

His Latin works, besides those two little things beforementioned, are these,

De optimo reipub. statu, deque nova insula Utopia, libellus aureus, &c. Basil. 1518, there again 1563, both in qu. and at Oxon 1663, in oct. Translated into English, with notes added to it in the

[9] [The earl of Rivers translated a work with this title from the French, of which see *Bibl. Harleian.* in no. 4755, and Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 329.]

margin, by Ralph Robinson of C. C. C. Lond. [1551, 1556,] 1557, oct. [1597, 4to.] Published also at the same place 1639, in oct. by one Bernard Alsop "a printer," who dedicates it to Cressacre More of More-place in Northmimms in Hartfordshire, esq; one of the posterity, and next in blood to our author sir Tho. More[1]. The said Utopia also was published in Italian at Venice 1548.

Epigrammata. Bas. 1518, 1563, oct. Lond. 1633, &c.

Progymnasmata. Bas. 1563. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 5. Art.]

Responsio ad convitia Martini Lutheri, written in the year 1523. This I take to be the same with *Vindicatio Henrici 8, Regis Angliæ & Galliæ, à calumniis Lutheri.* Lond. 1523, qu. published under the name of Gul. Rosseus.

Quod pro fide mors fugienda non est. Written in the Tower of London, 1534.

Precationes ex Psalmis. Collected there the same year.

Imploratio divini auxilii contra tentationem, cum insultatione contra Dæmones, ex spe & fiducia in Deum. Ludg. 1572. He also translated from Greek into Lat. *Dialogi Luciani*, with other matters of that author. Bas. 1563. All which (except *Precationes ex Psalmis*, beforementioned) together with his *History of K. Rich. 3*, and his *Expositio passionis Domini*, were printed at Louain, 1566[2].

Epistolæ. Bas. 1563. Lond. 1642.

Epistola ad Acad. Oxon, an. 1519. Ox. 1633, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 11. Th.] See in Rich. James under the year 1638.

History of the pitiful life and unfortunate death of Edward 5[3], *and the then Duke of York his brother.* Lond. 1651, oct. "A large letter of "sir Tho. More to Cromwell, concerning the "nun of Kent, (Eliz. Barton) published by "Dr. Burnet in his *History of the Reform.* col- "lect. of records, vol. II. p. 2, lib. 21." This last[4] being in English, and published the last of all his works; I do therefore put it here. At length this our worthy author being brought to his tryal in Westminster-hall, was there for treason, (for denying the king's supremacy, "and the "succession of the crown from the loyns of Ann "Bullevn") condemned to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd. But that sentence being mitigated by the K. he only lost his head on Tower-hill, 6 July, in fifteen hundred thirty and five. Soon after his body was buried in the chappel belonging to the Tower called St. Peter ad Vincula, by the care of his daughter Margaret; to which place, as 'tis said, she afterwards removed the body of John Fisher B. of Rochester, who being beheaded for the same matter on 22 June going before, was buried in the church-yard of Allhallows Barkin. But More's body continuing not long in that chappel, was by the said Margaret removed to Chelsea church near London, and there deposited on the south side of the choir or chancel. Over it is a large epitaph made by himself, after he had given up his chancellorship, which is printed in several books and by several authors. As for his head, it was set upon a pole on London-bridge, where abiding about 14 days, was then privily bought by the said Margaret, and by her for a time carefully preserv'd in a leaden box, but afterwards with great devotion 'twas put into a vault (the burying place of the Ropers) under a chapel joyning to St. Dunstan's church in Canterbury, where it doth yet remain, standing in the said box on the coffin of Margaret his daughter buried there[5]. Much more, as 'tis probable, I could say of his death and burial, could I see a book entit. *Expositio fidelis de morte Thomæ Mori*, printed in 8vo. [at Antwerp] in the year 1536; but the book is very scarce, and I could never see any more of it than the bare title. One More of Hartfordshire (descended from him) had one of his chaps, and was by him among other rarities carefully preserv'd till the "presbyterian" rebellion broke out in 1642. Jasper and Ellis Heywood, Jesuits, sons of Jo. Heywood the noted poet in the time of Hen. 8, had one of the teeth of the said sir Tho. More, but they being loth to part with their right to each other, the tooth[6] fell asunder and divided of itself. The said sir Thomas had issue by his first wife Jane, the daughter of John Cowlt of Cowlts hall in Essex, three daughters, and one son named John, who being little better than an idiot, (as 'tis said) took to wife in his father's life time Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward Cressacre of Baronburgh in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue (1) Thomas, (right heir of his father and grand-father) who had 13 children, of which five were sons. The four eldest lived in voluntary contempt, and loathed the world, before the world fawned on them. The first was Thomas[7], born

1535.

[40]

[1] [Before which translation there came out another without notes in English by A. B. being printed at Loud. 1551, oct. This first translation is very scarce, and undertaken as well as printed at the request of George Tadlowe, an honest citizen of London, and a man of sage and discreet wit. HEARNE.]

[2] [There is likewise an edition of many of his Latin works, (with his picture prefix) printed in Germany an. 1689, fol. amongst which is the *Life of Rich. III.* HEARNE.]

[3] [Tho. Stowe and others had long before this edition taken it into their *Chronicles*; yet not without some alterations, as 'tis to be feared, and it is therefore to be wished that the original itself were now forthcoming; this edition in oct. being likewise suspected, and that for good reasons. HEARNE.]

[4] [That is, the *History of Edw. V.*]

[5] [Dr. (then Mr.) Rawlinson informed Hearne that when the vault was opened in 1715, to inter one of the Roper's family, the box was seen enclosed in an iron grate.]

[6] Ib. in sir Tho. More's *Life* before-mentioned.

[7] [Wood is wrong, he was the fifth son, as appears from the preface to his *Life of sir Thomas More*, page 5. 'I was

anew, and baptized on that day of the year (6 July) on which sir Thomas suffered death. This Thomas having the estate come to him[1] married[2], and had several children, but being a most zealous catholic, and constantly affected to the French nation and crown, did at his own cost and charge, with unwearied industry, assemble all the English persons of note that were then in and about Rome to supplicate his holiness for a dispatch of a contract between the K. of England and Henrietta Maria of France an. 1624-5, which being done, the said Thomas, who was the mouth or speaker for the said English persons, died 11 April (according to the accompt followed at Rome) an. 1625, aged 59, and was buried in the middle almost of the church of St. Lewis in Rome, leaving then behind him the life of his gr. grandfather sir Tho. More, incomparably well written, published (at London I think) in 4to, about 1627, and dedicated to Henrietta Maria beforementioned. Over the said Tho. More's grave was soon after laid a monumental stone at the charge of the English clergy at Rome, and an epitaph engraven thereon, a copy of which was sent to me by I know not whom, (as several things of that nature are, from other places) running thus 'D. O. M. S. Thomæ Moro dioc. Ebor. Anglo, magni illius Thomæ Mori Angliæ Cancellarii & Martyris pronepoti atq; hæredi, viro probitate & pietate insigni; qui, raro admodum, apud Britannos exemplo, in fratrem natu minorem, amplum transcripsit patrimonium, & presbyter Romæ factus, inde huisse[9] sedis Apostolicæ in patriam profectus, plusculos annos, strenuam fidei propagandæ navavit operam: postea cleri Anglicani negotia septem annos Romæ, & 5' in Hispaniâ P. P. Paulo 5to, & Gregorio 15 summa cum integritate & industria suisque sumptibus procuravit. Tandem de subrogando Anglis Episcopo ad Urbanum 8 missus, negotio feliciter confecto, laborum mercedem recepturus, ex hac vita migravit, 11 Apr. An. 1625, ætat. suæ 59. Clerus Anglicanus mœstus P.' The second son of the said Joh. More (son of sir Thomas) was Augustine, who died unmarried. The third was Thomas the second, or Thomas junior, born at Chelsea 8 Aug. 23 Hen. 8, who, when he came to man's estate[1], degenerated from the catholic religion, and lived and died a professed minister, leaving issue several children, of whom the eldest Cressacre More (who was born at Baronburgh in Yorkshire 3 July 1572,) lived afterwards[2] in no commendable fashion. The fourth was Edward[4], born after sir Thomas his death, and having not his blessing as Thomas (the first) and Augustine had, degenerated from the catholic religion. The fifth was Bartholomew, who died young of the plague in London. The pictures of most of these Mores, mention'd here by me, viz. of sir Joh. More the father, and his lady, sir Thomas the son, and his lady, John the grandson, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Cicely, the grand daughters, &c. were most admirably [41] well depicted by the curious hand of Hans Holbin, well known to, and acquainted with, sir Thomas More. Which piece, being an original, remaineth to this day (1689) in the house of the Lenthals at Besills-Lee near to Abington in Berks[5]. Round which is an inscription, shewing the names and matches of those that are there depicted, but now scarce legible. To conclude, if any curious person is desirous to know more of this noted author sir Tho. More, who hath been, and yet is, wonderfully celebrated throughout the learned world, let him consult (1) His life[6] written by Will. Roper before-mention'd[7]. (2) Dr. Tho. Stapleton his book[8] entit. *De tribus Thomis*, mostly as to this sir Tho. More, taken from that written by Roper[9]. (3) His life written by Thom. More before-mention'd, much of which is taken from the former two. (4) His life' written by J. H. (Hoddesdon I think) collected from Stapleton and More, especially the last, which was and is scarce to be had. (5) A book written by Matt. Chauncy or Chawney, sometimes a Carthusian near London, entit. *Historia aliquot nostri sæculi*, &c. which book, and its author, I shall mention elsewhere. (6) His life entit. *The mirror of virtue in worldly greatness*. Paris 1616, in oct.[2] (7) A MS. of his life (whether a copy of that MS. written by Roper I know not) in the library of the free-

[1] So he saith in the said Life.

[2] [Jussu. COLE.]

[3] Dele 5. Vide Joh. Glastoniensis *Historia*. COLE.]

[4] Tho. More in the *Life of sir Tho. More*, p. 361.

[5] Ib. p. 361. [6] Ib. p. 360, 361.

[7] [If that be the original, there is a fair copy of it in the house of Mr. More of Barnborough in Yorkshire, where I saw it, with the old clock that was depicted in it, and several relics of sir Tho. More; his collar of SS, his crucefix, his purse, his night cap, a seal'd ring. The said Mr. More having part of the old seat and part only of the estate that came by Cressacre to More by marriage. HEARNE.]

[8] MS. in archiv. bib. Bod. [B. 4. page 193.]

[9] [The *Life of More* is very valuable for the authenticity of its materials. It was first published by Hearne, with a large appendix, 8vo, Oxford 1716, afterwards by Mr. J. Lewis of Margate, Lond. 1729, 1731, and Dublin 1765. For a list of other biographical accounts of this good and great man, see Dibdin's edition of Robinson's *Utopia*, 4to. and 8vo. 1808.]

[1] Edit. Duac. 1588, & Col. Agrip. 1592.

[2] [Wood is wrong (here), as there are many original passages in it, and in those common to both lives, the narrative of Stapleton is more interesting and spirited. Dibdin's preliminary matter to Robinson's translation of *Utopia*, p. xl. Yet Stapleton is certainly indebted to Roper for the chief part of his materials.]

[3] Printed at Lond. [1630, Bodl. Crynes. 363.] 1632, oct.

[4] [Lewis in his preface to Roper's *Life* says it was printed in 1626, and is a transcript of a faulty MS. of Mr. Roper's, or else is altered by the editor, T. P. who, says Hearne, interpolated as he saw occasion.]

school at Colchester[3]. The reader is now to know that Will. Roper before-mentioned who married Margaret More, was born in Kent, and educated for a time in one of the universities[4]. Afterwards he succeeded his father John Roper in the office of prothonotary of the King's Bench; which, after he had kept and faithfully performed 54 years, he resign'd it to his son Thom. Roper[5]. The said William was very bountiful both at home and abroad, merciful, meek, and a staff to such that were poor, oppressed, and imprison'd. At length after he had lived a widower 33 years, and 82 in this vain world, he submitted to fate 4 January, 1577. Whereupon his body was buried next to that of Margaret his wife, in a vault under a chappel joining to the chancel belonging to the church of St. Dunstan in Canterbury. The life of Sir Tho. More before-mentioned, written by this Will. Roper, I have several times perused, the beginning of which is, 'Forasmuch as sir Tho. More knight,' &c.

[Wood has omitted the following:

1. *A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation.* Written in 1534, while prisoner in the Tower.

2. *A Treatyce to receyve the blessed body of our Lorde.* Written in the same year.

3. *Lewys the lost lover.*

4. *Davy the dycer.* The two last are ballads only. All the above are found in Tottell's valuable edition of sir Thomas More's works compiled by his nephew Rastell, printed in 1557. Specimens from most of the pieces in that volume are given by Dibdin in his edition of *Utopia*. To these must be added, 5. *Refutatio Brixii libelli, quem Antimorum appellat.* (id est, *Thomæ Mori Epistola ad Germanū Brixiū.* Printed by Pynson, 4to. Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* i. 267.) Of this Hearne, in his notes to Wood's account, says, 'Sir Thomas grew famous when he was not above eighteen or nineteen years of age, for his witty epigramms and other specimens of polite learning, several of which were procured and taken into the hands of many learned men, who took occasion to make some of them publick, and to speak highly in praise of the author; amongst which was Beatus Rhenanus and the eminent poet Leodgarius a Quercus. This made divers invidious persons (as excellent qualities are always attended with envy) to draw their pens against him; and amongst the rest one Brixius a German wrote a book against Sir Thomas's epigrammes which he intitled *Antimorus*. But it is done with so much spight and malice, and there is such a vein of ill nature running through the whole book, that Brixius's friends were asham'd of it, and they thought it sufficiently refuted itself. As soon as Erasmus saw it, he earnestly besought sir Thomas, that he would not overwhelm his friend Brixius with such an answer as his rashness deserv'd; adding this of this foolish book *Antimorus*. I heare what learned men speake of Brixius now after he has written his *Antimore*, which as I hear it not willingly of him, so would I less willingly hear than so speak of you. Wherefore seeing I perceive how hard a matter it is to temper an answer to so spitefull a book, but that you must give some scope unto your passions, I deem it best for you not to regard, but wholly to contemn the matter. Yet this I would not counsell you, my best friend, to do, if there were any thing in that malicious *Antimore*, which did truly blemish your fame, so that it were necessary for you to wipe it away, &c. which friendly counsel and advice Sir Thomas followed in some measure. For although he had fully answered Brixius in a little treatise, that he had already publish'd, before Erasmus's letter came to his hands; yet upon the receipt thereof he used the utmost endeavours to get all the copies again into his hands, and by that way to suppress the book. Hence it is, that the book is now become so exceeding rare, that it is very seldom or never seen; tho' Sir Thomas's great grandson saith that some had seen it a little before he writ his grandfather's life. After this, Sir Thomas sent a letter to Erasmus to this effect, that although Brixius by his malicious book had endeavoured so much to disgrace him, that he wanted no will but skill and power to overthrow his fame utterly, yet this should prevail more with him, that Brixius was friend to Erasmus than that he was his own enemy. Which answer expressly and clearly shewed how easy he was to forgive injuries and affronts, especially since this was such a one as touched him so near in his reputation.'—Hearne's preface to Roper, p. 23.

Pits says that he wrote *An Historicall Exposition of the passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, according to the four Evangelists*, but adds Weever, (*Funeral Monuments*, edit. folio, Lond. 1631, p. 507) this 'I can hardly beleeve, for I finde, that when he was in prison, his bookes and all his papers were taken away from him. Whereupon he shut up his chamber windowes, saying, when the wares are gone, and the tooles taken away, we must shut vp shop.'

[3] [There is printed an English Life of his, not here referr'd to; it is a 4to. in a large print, dedicated to Qu. Mary, tho' it plainly appears to have been written in Qu. Elizabeth's time. The author M. T. M. the publisher M. C. M. E. without date. Humphreys. This is the life written by Thomas More, great grandson of sir Thomas, and has been referred to. The Bodleian copy, 4to. M. 67. Art. has this note in manuscript, 'Printed beyond sea as appears by the letter and spelling about the year 1627.' Baker notices an edition, 4to. 1642. It was reprinted, with some additions, Lond. 1726.]

[4] [See a farther account of W. Roper in a MS. *Life of sir Tho. More*, wrote by N. H. L. D. and dedicated to Mr. Wm. Roper, MS. Coll. Eman. Num. 74. He left two sons, and a learned daughter, who translated the Ecclesiastical Historians into Greek. Baker.]

[5] [Who held the same at least 24 years, and dying in the 65th year of his age, on the 21st of Jan. 1597. was buried in St. Dunstan's Church, in the suburbs of Canterbury. Hearne.]

Bishop Kennet in his MS. notes gives the following curious extract from Cuthbert Tonstall's *Register*, 'Licentia concessa M^no Tho. More mil. cancellar. Angl. ad legend. et retinend. libros Lutheran. heresin continentes. dat. 7. Mart. 1527.'

The *Mery gest, howe a Sergeaunt woulde learne to be a Frier*, was printed by Julyan Notary, 4to. without date, and again with *A ryght pleasaunt and mery Historie of the Mylner of Abyngton*, &c. by Rycharde Jhones, in 4to. without date. The latter edition is in the Bodleian, (4to. C. 39. Art. Seld.) and commences,

'Wise men alway, affirme and saye,
The best is for eche man
Diligently for to apply
Such busines as he can;
And in no wise to enterprise
Another faculte.'—

The story is briefly this: A sergeaunt is employed to recover a sum of money from a spendthrift who has taken sanctuary in a friend's house, where he confined himself so closely, that the bailiff found it impossible to arrest his prisoner, and the creditor to obtain his money. At length it occurs to the sergeaunt to disguise himself as a friar, and by these means to gain access to the object of his search. He does so, and is successful. Having dismissed the maid who ushered him to the room where his intended prisoner remained;

'When there was none, but they alone,
The frier with euell grace
Said, I rest thee, come on with me,
And out he took his mace:
Thou shalt obey, come on thy way
I haue thee in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence, for all the pence
The mayre hath in his pouche.'

The debtor thinks this mode of proceeding very ungenteel, and calling the sergeaunt a 'horeson theefe,' at last falls on him with his fist, and belabours him soundly. The man of law retaliates;

'They rent and tere eche other heer,
And claue togider fast;
Till with lugginge, haling and tugginge
They fell downe bothe at last:
Then on the grounde to gether rounde,
With many a heuy stroke,
They roule and romble, they turne and tumble,
Lyke pygges do in a poke.

Victory however would have been doubtful, had not the mistress of the house and her maid reinforced the debtor. Against these odds the sergeaunt had little chance, particularly as, having blinded him with his own hood;

——— 'The wenche behinde
Lent him on the flore,
Many a iole, about the nole,
With a great battil dore.'

At length they fairly threw him down stairs, and he departed with the following curse.

'Ill mot he thee, that caused mee
To make myself a frier.'

These extracts are neither very poetical nor very entertaining, but as they shew the nature of the amusements of that period, we have judged it right to retain them. Besides, it proves in some measure, that it was the fashion to recite or sing compositions of this nature even at the tables of the great, since sir Thomas probably wrote this 'mery gest' during his residence with archbishop Moreton, who delighted much, says Roper, in his wit and towardness. That it was intended for recitation the conclusion proves:

'Nowe, maisters all, an ende I shall
Make there as I began,
In any wise, I wolde auyse
And councell euery man,
His owne crafte vse, all newe refuse
And vtterlye let them gone.
Playe not the frier, now make good cheere
And welcome euerychone.'

Laneham in his list of captain Cox's story books mentions this among other very popular pieces, as one of those at this old gentleman's finger's ends. *Entertainment at Killingworth Castle*, 8vo. 1575, page 34. (Bodl. 8vo. M. 9. Art. BS.)

Perhaps the following description of a lover may be ranked among More's best poetry.

'Diuersly passioned is a louer's hart,
Now pleasaunt hope, now dread and grieuous fere,
Now perfit blisse, now bitter sorowe smart,
And whither his loue be with him or else where
Oft from his eyes there falleth many a tere
For very joy, when they together bee,
When thei be sundred, for aduersitee.'

Workes, edit. 1557, p. 31. Bodl. Th. J. 7, 19.

The best engraved portraits of More are, 1. by Bartolozzi, from Holbein's drawing, 1793; 2. in Holland's *Heroologia*; 3. by Jo. Valder, 12mo. 1621; 4. by Vertue. More's family, from Holbein's painting, was engraved in outline, by Cochin, copied by Vertue, C. de Mechel, and again by Hoole.]

HENRY STANDISH descended from a right ancient family of his name in Lancashire[6], became, when young, a Franciscan or Grey-fryer, but in what convent I know not as yet, studied for some time in the convent of his order at Oxon, and partly at Cambridge, proceeded D. of D. of this university, as a certain register[7] belonging to his order tells us, made guardian of the Franciscan convent in London, provincial of his order, and in 1519 being nominated bishop of St.

[6] [Henry Standish, D. D. Bp. of St. David's, was of the ancient family of Standishe of Burgha, com. Lanc. KENNET.]

[7] *Reg. fratrum Minorum, Lond.* MS. in bib. Cotton. sub Effig. Vitellii, F. 12, fol. 68.

Asaph, received consecration thereunto in the conventual church of the Franciscans at Oxon before-mention'd on the eleventh of July the same year[8]. In 1526 he with sir John Baker were sent ambassadors to Denmark, and in 1530 he was one of the bishops that assisted and directed qu. Katherine in the sute concerning her divorce from k. Hen. 8. He was esteemed a learned man of his time, and a most zealous favourer and asserter of the catholic religion; for which, had he lived longer, he would have suffer'd much. He hath written,

Several *Sermons* preached to the people.

Treatise against Erasmus his translation of the New Testament. With other things, as 'tis probable. He gave up the ghost at London, in the beginning of August[9] in fifteen hundred thirty and five: whereupon his body was buried in the church of the Franciscans, commonly called Grey-fryers in the said city, now known by the name of Christ-Church. Over his grave was soon after a tomb erected with the 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which he bequeathed for that purpose. He gave[1] 40*l.* to pave the choir of the cath. of St. Asaph, and for other necessaries; five marks to the Franciscans of Oxon to be prayed for; ten marks also for the reparation of their church, and for the building of an isle joining to the said church forty pounds. For exhibition of scholars in Oxon forty pounds, besides legacies to Ralph Standish lord of Standish in Lancashire his near kinsman, to Agnes Worthington his sister, and Will. Standish his natural brother. See more of this H. Standish in Rich. Kedermyster, under the year 1531, "where "it is observ'd that in 1515, when there were "great controversies, whether all clerks (of the "greater or lower orders) were sacred and exempted from all temporal punishments by the "secular judges even in criminal cases: this "Hen. Standish was for their not being exempted, "in opposition to Richard Kedermyster abbat of "Winchcomb, who preach'd and writ, that they "were and ought to be exempted. Dr. Taylor, "clerk of the parliament[2], made this entry in the "journals of parliament about this matter, thus: "'In this parliament and convocation there "were most dangerous contentions between the "clergy, and the secular power about ecclesiastical liberties; one Standish a minor frier being "the instrument and promoter of all this mischief. "So the journal of the lords in the 7th of Henry "the eighth.' For this officiousness of Standish "followed to him great trouble, occasioned by "the clergy, and divers articles were sent up "against him (as in p. 16) for what he had done, "and for some heterodox doctrine that he had "preached."

1535.

[42]

[The following account is translated from Bale Cent. ix. 3. 'Henry Standish, a Minorite, and bishop of St. Asaph, in a daily convocation uttered many idle invectives against Colet and Erasmus, and once fell on his knees before the king and queen. And having first commended their ancestors, inasmuch as they had always defended the church against heretics and schismatics, he exhorted and even conjured them by every thing sacred to go on resembling their progenitors, or otherwise the religion of Christ would be in a deplorable state. Being ordered to point out what those deadly heresies were, which caused his apprehensions, enumerating them on his fingers;—first, (says he) Erasmus takes away the resurrection, secondly, he disregards matrimony; lastly he entertains wrong opinions concerning the eucharist.']

JOHN KYNTON was by rule or order a Minorite or Grey-frier, and being a man of parts, and noted for his proficiency in divinity, the society of Magd. coll. made choice of him to be their reader of that faculty within their house. Which office he performing with great honour for several years, the doctors and bach. of div. of the university elected him Margaret professor in the place of Joh. Roper, being then D. of D. and a person of great note in the university. He wrote at the command of the king, an. 1521,

Tract. contra doctrinam Mart. Lutheri. Whether this, or any thing else that he did write, were ever printed, I know not. He died in fifteen hundred thirty and five, and was, as I conceive, buried in the chapel of Durham, now Trinity college in Oxon. for on a little gravestone there, yet remaining, is written this, 'Obiit Johannes Kynton, Frater minor, sacræ Theologiæ professor, 20 Januar. 1535.'

1535.

WILLIAM TYNDALE, otherwise called HITCHENS, was born on the borders of Wales, brought up from a child in grammar, logic, and philosophy in this university, particularly for the most part in St. Mary Magdalen's hall; where, having sucked in the doctrine of Luther, he read it privately to certain students, and to some of the junior fellows of Magd. coll. adjoyning. Whether he took a degree, either by the name of Tyndale or Hitchens, it doth not appear in our registers[3], and whether he was one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolsey's coll. as some think, there is no ground or footstep left to persuade us to it. From Oxon he went to Cambridge, where being well ripened in God's word, he was entertained by one sir Joh. Welch a knight of [Little Sodbury, in] Glocestershire, and by him made tutor

[8] [He was consecrated July 11, 1518, at Otteford, by William archbishop of Cant. *Reg. Warham.* Wharton, *Hist. Episc. Assavensium*, 1695, p. 358.]

[9] [It was on July 9. Wharton, *Hist. Ep. Assav.* p. 359.]

[1] *Reg. Hogen in offic. prerog. Cantuar.* qu. 26.

[2] Burnet's *Hist. of the Reform.* lib. 1, p. 13.

[3] [Fox expressly says that he proceeded 'in degrees of the schooles.' *Ecclesiast. Memor.* edit. 1583, p. 1075. Bodl. F. 5. 2. Th.]

to his children. While he continued there, he shewed himself so much a friend to Luther, and foe to the pope, before several abbats, doctors, and other men of the clergy living in the neighbourhood, that he was forced merely for the security of his person to leave that place. So that journeying to London, he endeavoured to get into the family of Cuthb. Tonstall bishop thereof; but being frustrated of his design[4], he was desirous for the good of his country to translate the new testament into English, but finding no place to do it in England, he left his native country and went into Germany[5], where setting on the work, he finished it in the year 1527[6], which was the first
[43] translation of it made into English[7]. Afterwards going on with the old test. he finished the five books of Moses with sundry prologues before every one of them, besides other treatises written there, which being sent into England, did, as esteemed by the then clergy thereof, prove very mischievous to the whole nation: Insomuch, that the king was forced to put out a proclamation, prohibiting the buying and reading the said translation or translations. Afterwards the king and council, finding that he would do much harm if not removed out of the way, they sent to the emperor's attorney at Bruxels to have him seized: whereupon our author, who was then at Antwerp, being snapp'd by two catchpoles, appointed by one Hen. Philipps an English man, sent thither on purpose to find him out, was, after examination, sent to prison in the castle of Filford 18 miles distant from Antwerp, where continuing for some time, did at length suffer death, (notwithstanding great intercessions were made for him by the English merchants abiding in that country) as I shall tell you anon. He hath written,

Protestation touching the Resurrection of the Bodies and the State of Souls after this Life.

Preface to the five Books of Moses called Genesis. Written in the year 1530, Jan. 17.

Prologue shewing the use of the Scripture.

Prologues to the five Books of Moses.

Certain hard words expounded in the first, second, and fourth Book of Moses.

Prologue upon the Prophet Jonas, the four evangelists, upon the epistles of St. Paul, the epistles of St. Peter, and the three epistles of St. John.

The Parable of the wicked Mammon. Published 1527, May 8. [Lond. 1536, 1547, 1549, 12mo. and by Copland without date, 8vo.]

The Obedience of a Christian Man, and how Christian Rulers ought to govern. Published 1528, Oct. 2, and 1561, [and without date, by Copland,] in oct.

An Exposition on the 5th, 6th, and 7th Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel. [By Day, 1548, and by Hill, no date, 8vo.]

Answer to Sir Tho. More's Dialogues—an. 1530.

" *The Practice of Prelates, whether the King's* " *Grace may be separated from his Queen, because* " *she was his Brother's Wife*, Marborch, 1530, oct." [Bodl. 8vo. B. 224. Linc. Lond. 1548, and without date, 12mo. by Seres.] " Afterwards pro- " hibited the reading*."

A Path Way into the Holy Scriptures.

Exposition of the first Epistle of St. John. Published in Sept. 1531, in oct. [1538, 12mo.]

Exposition on Mr. Will. Tracie's Will. Noremberg, [1535,] 1546. oct.

Fruitful Treatise upon Signs and Sacraments[8].

Two Letters to Joh. Fryth prisoner in the Tower[9].

All which were printed in one vol. in fol. 1573. [with the works of Fryth and Barnes. Bodl. T. 10. 5. Th.] He is also supposed to be author of,

The Supper of the Lord, after the true meaning of the sixth of John, and the eleventh of the first of Cor. And incidently in the exposition of the supper is confuted, the letter of sir Thomas More against Jo. Fryth. Written Apr. 5, an. 1533.

" Books of Mr. Tyndale prohibited to be us'd " and read as in the Collection of Records at the " end of Dr. Burnet's *History of Reformation*, " &c. pag. 257.

" 1. *The Matrimony.*

" 2. *Exposition of the 4th Chap. to the Corin-* " *thians.*

" 3. *Exposition of the Canonical Epistle of* " *St. John.*

" 4. *His Translations of the New Testament.*

" There is also prohibited the *Tables, Glosses,*

[4] [He wished to have been appointed chaplain to the bishop, whose answer, as recorded by Fox, was 'that hys house was full, he had mo then he could wel finde, and aduised him to seeke in London abroade, where he coulde lacke no seruice, &c.' *Eccl. Mem.* p. 1076.]

[5] [This he was enabled to do by the assistance of sir Humphrey Monmouth, alderman and draper, of London, who, with other well-disposed persons, gave him an annuity of ten pounds a year. *Biographia Britan.* p. 3956.]

[6] [I never yet, notwithstanding all my searches, saw any one copy of this edition, which ought to answer to sir Thomas More's remarks. WANLEY.]

[7] [There is some inaccuracy in this expression. For the author knows well, there were severall antient ones. HUMPHREYS. For an account of these, see Lewis's *History of the Translations of the Bible*, edit. Lond. 8vo. 1739; and *The New Testament*, translated by John Wiclif, as published by Baber, Lond. 1810, 4to. The following is perhaps only an imperfect list of the dates of Tyndale's version, 1526 or 1527, 1528 or 1529, 1530, 1534, 1536, 1548, 1549, 1550, folio, 4to. and 8vo.]

* *The practice of papistical prelates. An.* 1530. *It is about the divorce of K. H.* 8. first edit.

[8] [*A brief declaration of the sacramentes expressing the first originall and how they came up and were instituted, with the true and most sincere meaninge and understandynge of the same, very necessarye for all men that will not erre in the true use and receauinge thereof. Compyled by the learned and godly man William Tyndall. Imprinted at London by Robert Stoughton dwellinge within Ludgate at the sygne of the bishoppe's miter.* 8vo. KENNET.]

[9] ['*Epistolas ad Joh. Frith tres;* quarum ultima continet *Expositionem* vi capitis Johannis et 1 Corinth. xi. contra Tho. Morum; sed nomen Tindalli non subscribitur.' TANNER, *Bibl. Brit.*]

" *and marginal Notes, and Preface before the* " *Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans,* of Tho. " Matthew's doing, and printed beyond sea with- " out privilege, set in his English Bible.

" William Tyndale is said to have translated " the Bible under the name of Tho. Matthew."

This person, Will. Tyndale, was first strangled by the hands of the common hangman, and then burnt near to Filford castle before-mentioned, in
1536. fifteen hundred thirty and six. See his story at large in Joh. Fox his book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church,* &c. and in Rob. Persons his answer thereunto in the third part of a treatise entit. *Of three conversions of England,* &c. printed 1604, chap. 14, p. 170, 171.

[Will. Tyndale Carliol. dioc. ad tit. domus monialium de Lambley, ordinatur presbiter per D. Thomam Paraden Ep'um, auctoritate Lond. Ep'i. xi Martij 1503. *Rex, Warham,* Lond. KENNET.

The following additional treatises remain to be mentioned. 1. *Summa S. Scripturæ.* This is noticed by Henry Stalbridge, in his Epistle to Henry VIII. 2. *Translation of the Psalms,* MS. in New college library, Oxford, No. 320. Besides these, he wrote, 3. A preface to *The prayer and complaint of a plowman.* 4. One to *The examinations of William Thorpe and Sir John Oldcastle.* 5. *Exposition on 1 Cor. xi.* with a prologue, 12mo. 1529. (Bodl. Mar. 364.) 6. *A boke concerning the church.* 7. *A godly disputation between a christian shomaker and a popishe persone.* 8. *The disclosyng of the man of sin.* 9. *The matrimonye of Tindall,* 1529. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 405. Fox, *Acts and Monuments,* p. 1076, mentions two translations, one the *Enchiridion militis Christiani* of Erasmus, the other an *Oration of Isocrates.*

There is a portrait of Tyndall in the library of Magdalen hall, Oxford, but so indifferent, that the artist who was sent to copy it for Mr. Lewis did not think it worth engraving. I know only of the two following; in the *Heroologia* and in Fisheri *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum,* Norib. 1688.]

[44] DESIDERIUS ERASMUS ROTERODAMUS, a great and wonderful light of learning, and therefore invited and drawn by kings and princes into Germany, Italy, England, and other regions of Europe, was born at Rotterdam in Holland 28th of Oct. 1647. This person tho' educated in all kind of learning beyond the seas, yet he must have a place in these ATHENÆ, because he had studied in this university, particularly in St. Mary's coll. a place for canon regulars of the order of St. Austin (whose great gate is almost opposite to that of New Inn) in the years 1497, 98, and part, if not all, of 1499[1]; and, as some think, in the year 1518, or 19, when card. Wolsey founded his lectures in this university, at which time Erasmus read[2] certain lectures in the public refectory of Corp. Ch. coll. The reason of his continuance and studying here, I have told you elsewhere, and therefore all that I shall now say of him is, that his works are printed in nine volumes, [by Froben and Bishop, 1540, fol. Bodl. E. 2. 1, 2, &c. Th.] in which are his dissertation *De tædio & pavore Christi,* and certain epistles, which he wrote in the said coll. of St. Mary; and, that dying at Basil in Germany, on the 12th of July in fifteen hundred thirty and six, was buried in the cathedral church there. Soon after was a conspicuous monument, with an inscription, put over his grave, the contents of which I shall now for brevity's sake omit. His life is twice, or more, written in Latin, tho' not so well as it should be, and once or more in English, which is the reason that I have spoken but briefly of him in this place. 1526.

[Desiderius Erasmus his fuit in Anglia. Primo juvenis admodum, secundo annum ante 1506, cum Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Reginali studuit, et ad gradus S. T. B. et S. T. D. admissus est, 1506, quo anno rex academiam accessit. *Fasti Cantab.* MS. KENNET.

For other particulars of this extraordinary man, see his *Life* by Knight, 8vo. Cambridge, 1725, and by Jortin, 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1758. His works were published in a splendid edition, in eleven volumes, folio, Lugd. Bat. 1703—1706. (Bodl. T. 6. 1, 2, 3, &c. Jur.) Albert Durer engraved a portrait of him, but that by Holbein, which was engraved by Vorsterman and Stent, and has been excellently copied by Anker Smith, was, according to Erasmus's own testimony, a far better resemblance of him.]

" GEORGE BULLEYN, son and heir of sir " Tho. Bullen, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter " of Tho. Howard duke of Norfolk, was educated " in all kind of polite learning among the Oxoni- " ans, at which time his natural inclinations to " poetry were discovered and admired by his " contemporaries. Afterwards resorting to the " royal court, he was much adored there, especially " by the female sex, for his admirable discourse " and symmetry of body. He became viscount " Rochford upon his father's creation of earl of " Wiltshire and Ormond, 21 Hen. 8. Dom. 1529; " and in the year following was one of the nobles " of England sitting in parliament, that subscribed " the declaration which was sent to pope Clem. " 7, whereby[4] information was given to his " holiness that his supremacy here in England " would be much endangered, unless he did com- " ply with the king in that business of his divorce " from queen Katharine. Afterwards the king " having privately married the lady Anne Bulleyn, " sister to the said viscount Rochford, he was

[1] [Vide Erasmi *Epistola,* dat. Oxon. e Collegio Canonicorum Ordinis D. Augustini, quod vulgo dicitur S. Mariæ, p. 1791, edit. Lug. Bat. Vide *Epist.* dat. Oxon. Octob. 28, 1497, but he was not at Oxford, 1498-9. BAKER.]

[2] Ut in notis quibusdam Br. Twyni, MS.

[3] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 237.

[4] " *Baronage of England,* tom. 3, p. 306, a."

" employed by the said king in several embassies, " was made constable of Dover castle, and warden " of the Cinque-ports, and had several forfeited " lands bestowed on him. This worthy person " hath the fame of being the author of

Several Poems, Songs and Sonnets—with other " things of the like nature. At length upon " some jealousy that K. Hen. 8 had of his royal " consort Q. Anne before mention'd, which was " expressed by him at justs held at Greenwich on " the first day of May, where our author Roch- " ford was the chief challenger[5]; he was com- " mitted to the Tower on the next day, and be- " headed on Tower-hill on the 17th of the same " month in fifteen hundred thirty and six; where- 1536. " upon his body was buried in the chapel of S. " Peter ad vincula, within the said tower. At " the same time were Henry Norris the principal " defendant in the said justs, (father to Henry " the first lord Norris) Mark Smeton, Will. Brere- " ton, and Francis Weston, all of the king's privy " chamber, beheaded on Tower-hill upon the " king's jealousy, (who, it seems, being weary of " Q. Anne, was resolved to marry the lady Jane " Seymour) whereupon their bodies were buried " in the yard belonging to the said chapel. Two " days after, viz. May 19, Q. Anne was beheaded, " and the very next day the king was wedded to " the said lady Jane."

[Lord Rochford's claim to a place in the present work has been proved by one of the Harrington MSS. (dated 1564, only twenty-eight years after the death of the composer) which identifies him as the author of one of the *Songes and Sonnettes*, printed by Tottell in 1557. Lord Orford, who extols it for its melancholy simplicity and harmony, has modernized the language, and declares that it might easily pass for the production of a more refined age. (*Works of Horatio Walpole*, 4to. 1798, i. 528[6].) The following extract is from lord Surrey's *Songs*, &c. edit. Tottell, 8vo. 1565, fol. 33, b. (Bodl. Crynes, 391.)

My lute, awake! performe the last
Labour that thou and I shall wast;
And ende that I haue now begonne:
And when this song is song and past,
My lute be still, for I haue done.—
* * *
The rockes do not so cruelly
Repulse the waues continually,
As she my suite and affection;
So that I am past remedy,
Wherby my lute and I haue done.

Proude of the spovle that thou hast gotte
Of simple hartes, through loue's shot,
By whom, vnkynde, thou hast them wonne,
Thinke not he hath his vowe forgot,
Although my lute and I haue done.

Vengeaunce shall fall on thy disdayne,
That makest but game on earnest payne;
Thinke not alone, vnder the sunne,
Vnquit, to cause thy louer's playne,
Although my lute and I haue done.
* * *
And then may chaunce thee to repent
The tyme that thou hast lost and spent,
To cause thy louer's sighe and swowne:
Then shalt thou knowe beauty but lent,
And wishe and want as I haue done:

Now cease my lute, this is the last
Labour that thou and I shall wast,
And ended is that we begonne:
Now is this song both song and past,
My lute be still for I haue done.

Among the Cotton MSS. in the British museum, Vesp. F. xiii. 108, b. are two letters from lord Rochford: one to K. Hen. VIII. which has been printed by Park in his edition of *Royal and Noble Authors*, 8vo. Lond. 1806, i. 251; the other, Cleopatra, E. vi. 324, written in conjunction with the duke of Norfolk to secretary Cromwell. A letter from 'lord Rochford to W. Cockayne' is also among Birch's MSS. in the same library, No. 4155.]

JOHN RASTALL was a Londoner born, and educated for a time in grammaticals and philosophicals in this university. Afterwards returning to his native place, he set up the trade of printing, being [45] then esteemed a profession fit for any scholar or ingenious man. This person being noted for his piety and learning, became intimate with sir Tho. More, whose sister Elizabeth he took to wife, and by daily conference with that most learned knight, he improved his knowledge in various sorts of learning, besides what knowledge he before had gotten in the mathematics. He was a zealous man for the catholic cause, and a great hater of the proceedings of king Hen. 8, as to his divorce, and for his ejecting the pope's power from the nation. His writings are,

Natura naturata. 'Tis a large and ingenious comedy, containing a description of three parts of the world, viz. Asia, Africa, and Europe, adorn'd with figures and cuts.

Canones Astrologici.

Dialogues concerning Purgatory, in three books.

Apology written against Jo. Fryth[7]. Which two

[5] [Perhaps nothing reflects greater discredit on Henry's memory, or more plainly evinces the depravity of his mind, than the brutal charge adduced against this unfortunate nobleman. Lord Rochford's conduct in public life must have been truly irreproachable, when no other accusation could be brought forward, than one so improbable that even the historians of the time gave no credit to it.]

[6] [A parody of superior merit was printed with Bale's *Odes and Elegies*, Dublin, 1772. Park, *Royal and Noble Authors*, i. 249.]

[7] [Weed omits mentioning his becoming a convert to the reformed religion by means of John Frith's book, wrote in answer to his apology, though mentioned by Bale, Fox and others. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* i. 320.]

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The Rules of a good Life.

Anglorum Regum Chronicon[4], with others.

"See the *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, "lib. i. cap. 24, p. 97. Among the books there "prohibited to be read is a book call'd, *The* "*Church of John Rastall*, an. 1542. So the col- "lection of records at the end of Dr. Burnet's "*Hist. of Reform.*"

But as for the *Book of Law terms*, said by[5] Bale to be written by this author, is false[6], for they were written by his son William, as I shall tell you under the year 1565. This Joh. Rastall 1536. died at London, in fifteen hundred thirty and six, leaving behind him issue Will. Rastall before-mentioned, and John Rastall a justice of peace, who had issue a daughter named Elizabeth, the wife of Rob. Lougher, L. L. D. chancellor of the dioc. of Exeter.

[According to Pits; 1. *De bonis operibus.* 2. *De oratione.* 3. *De indulgentiis.* 4. *De Societate Rosarii.* Bale notices. 5. *Abrasionem Papismi.* 6. *Legum Anglicarum vocabula.* 7. *Indices Ant. Fitzherbert.* According to Herbert, (*Typ. Antiq.*) he translated from French into English, 8. *The abridgment of the statutes before the reign of Hen. VII. with those of Hen. VIII.* which were printed together, by his son William, in 1533. 9. *Of gentylness and nobylyte*, 4to. 10. *The Church of John Rastall.*]

JOHN RYCKS being much addicted in his youth to piety and learning, was entered into the order of the Minorites or Grey Friers, and among them in Oxon he did spend some time in good letters. At length in his last days, (being then esteemed a placid old man) when he saw the pope and his religion begin to decline in England, he became a zealous protestant, and wrote in the English tongue,

The Image of Divine Love.

Against the blasphemies of the Papists. And translated into English, *Prognosticon of Otho of Brunfeild*, which he dedicated to Thomas Cromwell. Other things he wrote as my[7] author saith, who adds that he died at London in fifteen hun- 1536. dred thirty and six, which was the eight and twentieth year of K. Hen. 8.

FRANCIS BYGOD[1], a Yorkshire man born, spent some time among the Oxonian muses, but whether he took a degree, it doth not appear. Afterwards he received the honour of knighthood from the king[2], and wrote,

A Treatise concerning Impropriations of Benefices. The epistle before which, dedicated to K. Hen. 8, is printed[3] (or reprinted) at the latter end of sir Hen. Spelman's larger work of Tithes, by the care of Jerem. Stephens, an. 1647. The treatise seems to have been written after the breach which K. Hen. 8 made with the pope, by marriage with Anne Bulleyn, and the birth of Elizabeth, as 'tis conjectured by circumstances. The author's purpose was chiefly bent against the monasteries, who had unjustly gotten very many parsonages into their possession, as it had been complained of long before his time, especially by Dr. Tho. Gascoigne a Yorkshire man born. The said Bygod translated also divers Latin books into English[4], which I have not yet seen. At length being found very active in the commotions in Yorkshire, called, The holy Pilgrimage, an. 1536, (at which time he with his party endeavoured to surprise Hull) was thereupon apprehended, imprison'd, and at length executed at Tyburn near to London, with other knights and [46] esquires, in the month of June in fifteen hundred 1537. thirty and seven, which was the nine and twentieth year of K. Hen. 8.

ROBERT WAKFELD, a northern man born, and the greatest linguist of his time, was, as he saith[8], 'ex fidelibus natus fidelis, ex Christianis Christianus,' and afterwards being fitted for the university, he was sent to Cambridge, where he took one or more degrees in arts. But his desire being solely bent to improve his natural genie in the tongues, he went to travel, and in short time attained to a very considerable knowledge in the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac tongues. About that time he read and taught the said tongues at Tubing in Germany, and at Paris; and in 1519, I find[9] him to be Hebrew professor at Lovain in Brabant, in the place of one Matthew Adrian: But continuing there only four months[1], he returned into England, where being made known to the king by his great friend and admirer Richard Paice dean of St. Paul's, he was made one of his chaplains, took the degree of bach. of divinity, was beloved of many, and patroniz'd in his studies by Tho. Bulleyn earl of Wilts. When the unlawfulness of matrimony between the king and Katharine of Spain, widow of his brother prince Arthur, was called into question, he began to defend the queen's cause, and therefore gained the love of many, but being afterwards courted by fair promises to change his mind, and the

[4] [*The Pastyme of the People*, 1529. See Herbert, i. 333.]
[5] In cent. 8, num. 74.
[6] [See Herbert's *Typog. Antiq.* i. 331.]
[7] Baleus in *Script. Maj. Brit.* p. 101, post cent. 12.
[1] [Called by Tanner, Bigot; by Strype, Bagot.]
[2] [He was employed by him in his own country to prove his ecclesiastical supremacy and divorce. WATTS.]

[3] [First printed in 12mo. by Godfrey.]
[4] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib 1, p. 220, a. and 242.
[5] "So Holingshed among the writers in the latter end of "K. Hen. 8."
[6] At the end of his *Paraph. in Ecclesiast.*
[7] In *Pastis Lovan. per Val. Andream*, printed 1650, p. 283.
[8] [See under Rob. Shirwode, col. 58.]

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[5] In *Fastis Lovan. per Val. Andrema*, printed 1650, p. 283.

[6] [See under Rob. Shirwode. col. 59.]

the rather because of his great skill in the tongues and divinity, and therefore able to say more than other man, he came over to the king's party, whereby he gained the hatred of many. I have seen[a] a letter written by him to the king, dated from Sion in Middlesex, 1527, wherein he tells him, that he will defend his cause or question in all the universities in Christendom, &c. and afterwards tells him, that, 'if the people should know that he, who began to defend the queen's cause, not knowing that she was carnally known of Pr. Arthur his brother, should now write against it, surely he should be stoned of them to death, or else have such a slander and obloquy raised upon him, that he would rather dye a thousand times than suffer it,' &c.[b] Afterwards upon the intreaty of the university of Oxon made to the king, Wakfield was sent thither about 1530, and at his first coming he made a public speech in the hall of the coll. of K. Hen. 8, (since called Ch. Church) before the university, and afterwards read publicly the Hebrew lecture there, as his brother Tho. Wakfield did at Cambridge by the king's authority, beginning to read there in 1540. In 1532 he was made by the king the twelfth or junior canon of his college at Oxon, founded on the site of that of the cardinal, and in the same year he was incorporated B. of divinity. So that continuing there some years after, and instructing many in the tongues, I have therefore put him among the Oxford writers. In 1536, when he saw the king make havock of religious houses, he carefully preserved divers books of Greek and Hebrew, especially those in the library of Ramsey abbey, which were partly composed by Laur. Holbeach a monk of that place, in the reign of Hen. 4, among which was his Hebrew *Dictionary*. As for the works of Wakfield, they are mostly these that follow.

Oratio de laudibus & utilitate totius Linguarum, Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, & Hebraicæ, atque idiomatibus Hebraicis quæ in utroque Testamento inveniuntur. Printed by Winand Worde, in qu. [1524, Bodl. 4to. W. 1. Art. Seld.]

Paraphrasis in librum Koheleth (quem vulgo Ecclesiasten vocant) succincta, clara atque fidelis. Printed in a black char. in qu.

Kotser Codicis, qui præter ecclesiæ sacrosanctæ decretum, probatæ conjugium cum fratris corpore inter cognita, quorum omnino, inhibitum, interdictumque esse hoc naturæ jure, tum jure divino, lege evangelica atque consuetudine catholicæ ecclesiæ orthodoxæ. Printed at Lond. 1532, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. W. 10. Th. Seld.] This is the same with his book entit. by Bale and Pits, *De non ducenda Fratris*.

Synagogæ de Hebræorum codicum incorruptione[c], Printed in qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 21. Th. Seld.] In which book are several things against Jo. Fisher B. of Rochester concerning matrimony, and the unlawfulness of the king's marrying with his brother's wife.

Oratio Oxoniæ habita in Coll. Regio.[d] Printed with the former in qu.

De Laudibus Agricultura.

Epistolæ ad D. Th. Bulleyn comitem Wilts. Jo. Fisherum Ep. Roff. Rich. Pacæum, &c. Besides other things mention'd[e] elsewhere, which I have not yet seen. He died at London on the eighth day of Octob. in fifteen hundred thirty and seven, 1537 leaving Thomas his brother his heir, but where he was buried I cannot yet tell. Jo. Leland in one of his books gives him the name of Polypus, noting thereby, by way of contumely, that he was a crafty man for craftily conveying away the Hebrew dictionary before-mention'd. Rich. Pace dean of Paul's, in a letter[f] to K. H. 8. dat. at Sion 1527, saith that 'Rob. Wakfield is a person of excellent learning as well in divinity, as in wonderful knowledge of many and divers languages.' The university of Oxon. in an[g] epistle to the said king, doth also say, that 'besides his various accomplishments, he gives place to none for his admirable knowledge in the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic tongues.'

[Tanner gives the following additional pieces. 1. *De optimo statu reipublicæ*. 2. *De pace*. 3. *De parsimonia*. 4. *De fide et operibus*. 5. *De philosophia*. 6. *Lexicon Caldaicum*. In the British museum (Ayscough's *Catalogue*, ii. 828) is, 6. *The lake called Sydrak*, which is there attributed to Robertus Wukefeldus. This however seems to be Caumpeden's metrical translation of the old French *History of King Boccus and Sydrache*, as printed by Godfray, 4to. 1510.]

JOHN CLAYMOND, who used to write himself 'Eucharistiæ servus,' because he frequently

[a] At the end of his *Kotser Codicis*.

[b] In Phillips's *Life of Cardinal Pole*, p. 38, is this:—'The earliest document which remains of these proceedings, is a letter of secretary Pace to the king, in which he informs him, that he had treated with Dr. Wakefield of the divorce, and that the Dr. was ready to resolve the question, either in the negative or affirmative, just as the king thought proper, and in such a manner as all the divines in England should not be able to make any reply.' This letter is dated in 1530, and to Wakefield's eternal infamy, is still extant. Le Grand, tom. 3, p. 1. COLE.]

[c] [For an account of this curious book; see Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 124. Dibdin's *Peeping*, ii. 254; and an excellent analysis of its contents by the learned Dr. Langbaine, will be found in his MS. Collections in the Bodleian, vol. xiii. p. 24.—278. It may be remarked that this is the first volume printed in England in which the Hebrew and Arabic characters were used.]

[d] [This rare volume has been omitted by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin in their lists of De Worde's books, although it was undoubtedly printed by him. The Bodleian copy, referred to above, was formerly in the possession of sir Thomas Elyot.]

[e] In Bale, cent. 9, nu. 75, & in Pits, an. 16, no. 957.

[f] In 4 tom. *Collect.* p. 326.

[g] At the end of Wakfield's *Kotser codicis*, &c. See also in Rich. Pace his *Oratio in ecclesiasten recognitum*, &c.

[h] Vid. *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 88, b.

received the blessed sacrament, and in the latter part of his life took it every day, was the son of John Claymond and Alice his wife, sufficient inhabitants of Frampton in Lincolnshire, in which town this our author Joh. Claymond received his first breath. From thence, when he was a boy, he was sent to Oxon. where, after he had compleated his grammar learning in the school near to Magd. coll. great gate, (being then within, and not without the said gate) he was made demy first, and in 1488 perpetual fellow of that college. About that time entring into holy orders, and becoming famous for his great learning, piety, and gravity, was constituted president of the said college, about 1504, took the degree of bach. of divinity three years after, and within three more after that time supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, that he might be licensed to proceed in that faculty, but whether he was admitted it appears not. About that time several dignities, and ecclesiastical benefices[1] were bestowed on him, among which were "the mastership of St. Cross hospital near Winchester, where-"in he succeeded Robt. Shirburn, bishop of St. "Davids, A. D. 1505;" the rectory of West-mongton in Somersetshire, (which he obtained by the resignation of the honourable Rich. Grey, from Richard the abbot, and the convent of Glastenbury in the month of July 1506,) the prebendship of Whitchurch in the cathedral church of Wells, (to which belongs the church of Beningar in Somersetshire) and the vicaridge of the collegiate church of Norton in the dioc. of Durham, which he resign'd in 1518, reserving to himself an yearly pension from it of 20 marks, to be paid by the abbot and convent of Selby (of the order of St. Bennet) in Yerkshire. At length upon the desire of Ric. Fox bishop of Winchester, he left his presidentship of Magd. coll. and was by him made president of that of C. C. when founded by him, an. 1516. Which place being of less value than the former, the said bishop did in recompence give him the rich rectory of Clyve (called by some Bishops Clyve) in Gloucestershire, which he kept to his dying day. He was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to compleat a theologist. And as he was esteemed a learned divine by some, so a better philosopher by others, as it appears by his book extat.

Notæ & observationes in Plinii Naturalem Historiam. In 4 volumes in MS. in C. C. C. coll. library. Of which book and its author hear what [48] Mic. Neander[2] saith—"de quo nobis retulit aliquando Operinus noster quòd in totum Plinii opus eruditus commentarios scripserit, & ad se exedendos jam pridem miserit, cur autem non fuerint exeusi ab Operino, puto sumptus ad tantum opus imprimendum defuisse." &c. Dr. Jo. Cay the antiquarian of Cambridge doth speak something to the same purpose, who stiles them 'Scholia eruditiss. viri Johan. Claymundi in omnes Caii Plinii Naturalis Historiæ libros,' &c. but adds that the Scholia on the two first books were lost after his death. He (Claymond) also wrote,

Comment. in Aulı Gellii Noctes Atticas. } In MS. and
Com. in Plautum. } not, as I conceive, printed.
Epistola ad Simon. Grynæum, "Erasmum & alios viros doctis-"simos" }

A Treatise of Repentance. This is in MS. written with his own hand, in 4 sheets in fol. which I have in my library of MSS. [8406. F. 22.] The beginning of it is, 'It is the property and condition of every wise man,' &c. At length arriving to a good old age, paid his last debt to nature, 19 Nov. in fifteen hundred thirty and seven, and was 1537 buried in the choir of C. C. coll. under that very place where the rectors of the choir sing the psalm, cant. 'Venite, exultemus.' Over his grave was soon after a marble-stone laid, with an inscription thereon, provided and made by himself, with void spaces left for the day and year when he died, to be filled up by his executor, or overseer of his will, but were never performed. The copy of the inscription, you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 244, b. his character and encomium in Jo.[3] Leland, and his benefactions to Magdalen, Corp. Christi, and Brasennose colleges, in the aforesaid *Hist. & Antiq.*

[John Shepreve fellow of Corpus Christi coll. wrote, *Vita D. Johannis Claymundi, v. et. collegii Corporis Christi apud Oxonienses, Præsidis Primi.* It is composed in Latin verse, and begins,

Non ego vos, Charites, neque vos hic invoco Musæ,
Quas Helicon viridi gramine tectus habet.

Prefixed are testimonies collected by Henry Jackson, an epistle from Erasmus, one to Grynæus from Claymond and Shepreve. *Epitaphium.*

'Tristia quisquis ades, Claymundi funera plange,
Maxima qui nobis gloria vivus erat,' &c.

The above are among Anthony à Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole, No. 8492, P. 30, and in Corpus library. The life does not contain any additional information relative to Claymund, except that he was an excellent poet.

'Alter erat Cicero, quoties oratio fluxit
Liberior, nulla lege retracta metri:
Siu libuisset ei numeris astringere verba,
Alter in ornando carmine Naso fuit.'[4]

[1] In lib. suo, cui tit. est, *De libris suis propriis.* Lond. 1510, p. 18, a.

[2] In *Encomiis, Trophæis, &c. illustr. virorum,* &c. Lond. 1560, p. 43, &c.

[3] [Aug. 6, 1517, Claymond was presented to the church of Terring, which he resigned in 1532.' Kennet.]

JOHN HELYAR a Hampshire man born, was admitted probationer fellow of Corpus Ch. coll. 1 June 1522, "being then aged 19 years," and bach. of arts in Jul. 1524. But instead of having that degree compleated by determination, in the Lent following in the public schools he had the degree of M. of A. conferr'd upon him, being then taken into the patronage of the magnificent and generous cardinal Tho. Wolsey, who held him in high value for his extraordinary sufficiencies in the Lat. Greek and Hebrew tongues. In all which, especially in poetry, and humanity, he was so well vers'd, that he exceeded most, if not all persons of his time. Whether the said cardinal did afterwards promote him to a canonry or reader's place in his new coll. at Oxon, I know not. Sure I am, that after his fall, our author supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, and about the same time wrote,

Comment in Ciceronem pro M. Marcello.

Scholia in Sophoclem.

Com. in Epistolas Ovidii.

Epitaphium D. Erasmi Roterodami. Written in Gr. and Lat. with other things, besides his translation from Greek into Lat. St. Chrysostom's tract, *De providentia & fato*, &c. This our author Helyar, who had acquaintance with the said Erasmus, was held in admiration by all the virtuosi, in the 29 Hen. 8.

JOHN FOREST or FORREST, whose sirname had, several years before he was born, lived within the city of Oxon, (but whether of his family I cannot yet tell) was from his childhood educated in piety and learning. Afterwards when he attained to the 17th year of his age, he took upon him the habit of St. Francis at Greenwich in Kent as it seems, and at about 26 years of age, was instructed in theological studies for a time, among the brethren of that order living without Watergate in the south suburb of Oxon. What degrees he took here, it appears not; yet sure I am that in order for the taking of the degree of bach. of div. he supplicated the ven. regents that he might be admitted to oppose in that faculty, but whether he was admitted, it appears not, and so consequently that he was not bachelor, much less doctor, as some report, unless in another university beyond the seas, for at Cambridge he had not that degree conferr'd upon him, if the tables at the end of *Antiquitates Britannicæ* are right. Afterwards he was taken into the service of queen Katharine, the consort of king Hen. 8, whose love being great towards virtue and learning, she made him her confessor. About that time he was constituted the one and fortieth provincial minister of his order, as an eminent[1] brother thereof doth really suppose from certain writings relating to the quarrels between the order and card. Wolsey. Which provincialship had before been enjoyed by Steph. Baron confessor to K. H. 8, and sometimes a frequent preacher in the university of Cambridge. Soon after, when that good queen was to be divorced from the said king, this our author Forest shew'd himself a zealous enemy against it; and in few years after, when the king was intent to eject the pope and his power from England, he, out of a passionate zeal which he had for the catholic religion, did in secret confession declare to many of the king's subjects, that the king was not supreme head of the church, whereas before he had been sworn to the said supremacy. These matters coming to the knowledge of the king's council, he was examined by certain persons appointed by them, to whom he made answer, That he took the oath with his outward man, but his inward man never consented thereunto. Afterwards, being further accused of divers heretical opinions, (as they were then called) he submitted himself to the punishment of the church; so that his abjuration being sent to him to be read, he utterly refused it. Whereupon his commitment in the prison called Newgate being made more close, these verses were wrote on him by a protestant,

'Forest the fryer, that obstinate lyer,
That willfully will be dead,
Incontinently, the gospel doth denye,
The king to be supreme heade.'

About the same time he took a great deal of pains in writing a book (whether in English or Latin, I know not) entit. by Latin writers,

De autoritate Ecclesiæ & Pontificis Maximi. The beginning of which is this, 'Nemo sibi sumat honorem, nisi fuerit vocatus à Deo, tanquam Aaron,' &c. In which book he inveighed much against the pride and impiety of the king, because that without any call he did not scruple to entitle himself, the head of the church of Eng-

[1] Franc. à S. Clara in *Supplemento Historiæ Provinciæ Angliæ*, edit. Duac. 1671, p. 8, a.

[2] [*Sermones declamati coràm almæ universitate Cantabrigiæ per venerandum patrem, fratrem Stephanum, baronis fratrum minorum de observantia nuncupatorum regni Angliæ provincialem vicarium ac confessorem regium*. Printed by de Worde, without date, 8vo, and at Paris, 12mo. Dibdin's *Printing*, ii 344.]

[3] See more in a book entit, *Hist. Ecclesiastica de Martyrio Fr. Ord. Minorum*, &c. per Tho. Bouchier, edit. Tornoli in 12mo. an. 1583, part 2. fol. 26, 27. [And in the *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, quibus accessit Syllabus illorum qui ex eodem ordine pro fide Xti fortiter pertulerunt &c. Romæ, fol. 1650. N. B. In the *Script. ord. Min.* we have this account of Joannes Forrestus. Jo. For. Anglus Regul. Observ. Sac. Theol. Doct. vir integerrimæ vitæ, multiplicis doctrinæ, et magnus Catholi. Relig. reator. His nominibus dignus habitus est, ut regiæ Catharinæ magnarum virtutum fœminæ adhiberetur ad secreta confessionum. Contra schisma a rege inchoatum pro auctoritate ecclesiæ summique pontificis strenue laboravit, docuit, prædicavit, scripsit, qua tandem causa carceres et vincula primum pertulit, deinde sanguinem et vitam profudit. At the end of the book in the index, is 'Joannes Forrestus, Londini, Cal. Jun. 1538.' WATTS.]

land, and to take upon him that, which he was not capable of, whereas if he had thought himself a true member of the cath. church, he should have given God thanks that he was so, and have rested therein without endeavouring to tear it to pieces, &c. The contents of this book (which was ready for the press, but whether ever printed in England, I cannot tell) coming to the knowledge of certain inquisitors, and at length to the king's ear, he was forthwith condemned to dye, and having some days allowed him to make his peace with God and all men, he wrote,

Several Letters[8]. Some of which I have seen printed in Latin, as (1) His answer to the letter which Q. Katharine sent to him. (2) An answer to the letter written to him by Elizab. Hammon, maid (of honour) to the said queen. (3) Answer to the letter of Tho. Abel, who was executed two years after for denying the king's supremacy, with several others, which he wrote to comfort the afflicted catholics. At length being drawn upon a sledge from his prison to Smithfield, where a* gallows was set up to receive him, and he was hanged thereon by the middle and arm-pits quick; and under the gallows a fire being made, he was burnt, and
1538. utterly consum'd to ashes. 22 May in fifteen hundred thirty and eight, aged 60[9], and in the 43d year of his professed and religious estate. At the time he was to suffer, and before he went up the ladder, Hugh Latymer B. of Worcester did from a pulpit set up there, near to the gallows, preach a sermon purposely to move him to repentance, but all availed nothing. He had then several
[50] discourses with that bishop, which were verbatim taken by some of the brethren of his order. In conclusion Latymer asked him what state he would die in. Whereupon Forest with a loud voice answered[1], 'If an angel should come down from heaven to teach him any other doctrine than he had received, and believed from his youth, he would not now believe him: and that if his body should be cut joint after joint, or member after member, burnt, hanged, or what pain soever might be done to his body, he would never turn from his old profession,' &c. and added, that 'seven years past, he (Latymer) durst not have made such a sermon for his life.' This being said, he was conducted from the place where he stood, which was erected above the people, to the gallows, and there suffered.

"There is a very different character of this "frier in Dr. Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation* "*of the Church of England*, lib. 3, p. 351, in "these words, 'Forest an observant frier of Green-"wich, confessor to queen Katharine, as Sanders "saith, but it seems departed from her interests, for "he insinuated himself so into the king, that he "recovered his good opinion. Being an ignorant "and lewd man, he was accounted by the better "sort of that house a reproach to their order, of "which is mention made in an original letter[2].'

[In the place of execution there was a scaffold prepared for the kinges most honorable counsell and the nobles of the realme to sitte upon: to grant him pardon if he had any sparke of repentance in him. There was also a pulpitt prepared where y' right reverēd father Hugh Latimer B. of Worcester declared his errors and manifestly confuted thē by the scripture, with many godly exhortations, to move him to repentance. But he was so froward, that he neither would heare neither speake. A little before the foresayd image call'd Darnell Gatheren com'ing out of Wales was brought to the gallowes and there also with the foresayd frier (as is sayde) was set on fire. Whom the Wealshmen muche worshipped and had a prophecye amongest them thet this image, shoulde set a whole forest on fyre. Which prophecy tooke effect, for he set this frier Forest on fire and consumed hym to nothing. The fryer when he saw the fire come, and that present death was at hand, he caught hold upon the lader, and would not let it go, but so unpaciently took his death, as never any man that put his trust in God at any time so ungodly or unquietly ended his life.' Fox, *Acts and Monuments*, edit. 1583, folio 1100, b.]

ANTHONY FITZHERBERT, whose great learning in the wisdom of the law, both the judicial court of pleas, wherein he sate justice a long time, and also those exact books of our common-law by him exquisitely penn'd and publish'd, do sufficiently witness, was born of (being the son of Ralph Fitzherbert, esq.) and descended from a right ancient family living at Norbury in Derbyshire[3], laid a foundation of learning in this university, on which he built a firm structure in after-times, but in what house here, or in what inn of court afterwards, it appears not. Sure it is that having made a most fruitful progress in his studies, he was constituted serjeant at law 18 Nov. 2 Hen. 8, Dom. 1510, one of the king's serjeants six years after (being about that time made a knight, and in 1522 one of the justices of the Common-Pleas*. In which place, carrying himself with great prudence, justice, and knowledge, became at length the oracle of the law, and was admired by all for his profundity in it. His works are,

[8] [All these letters are printed in Tho. Bourchier's *Hist. Ecclesiast.* BAKER.]

[9] [Aged sixty-four, as he says himself in one of his letters. BAKER.]

[1] Joh. Stow in his *Annals of England*, under the year 1538.

[2] [Among the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E. iv. 130. 132, 133, are some letters against Forest, one of which is probably that referred to by Burnet.]

[3] "See Camden in Derbyshire."

*As one doth falsely report. W. Dugd. in Chronica Ser. at the end of Orig. Jurid. first edit.

Grand abridgment of the Common-Law contained in the Year Books, and other Books of Law, Readings, and Records, Lond. [1514,] 1516, [Bodl. L. 4. 7. Jur.] 1565, fol. afterwards in qu. [illegible]vided into several parts or vol.[4] From which [illegible]ridgment or others, Rich. Bellew of Lincolns [illegible]n did collect cases adjudged in the time of [illegible]. Rich. 2.

A Calendar or Index. See in Will. Rastall.

Magna Charta, cum diversis aliis statutis, Lond. 1519, in 12.

Office and authority of Justices of Peace. Lond. [1541, 8vo. Bodl. A. 7. Jur. B S.] 1547, and 63, qu. enlarged by Rich. Crompton, esq; Lond. 1583, qu. &c.

Office of Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Escheators, Constables, Coroners, &c. Printed several times with the former, [and 8vo. 1562, by itself.]

Of the diversity of Courts[5]. Compiled 21 H. 8. So sir Edward Coke in his Reports, vol. 10. in the proem.

Natura Brevium Novel. Printed at Lond. 26 Hen. 8, and afterwards several times in oct. and qu. corrected and revised, with a table added, by Will. Rastall. Printed also several times in French in oct. [1598. Bodl. 8vo. F. 10. Jur.] &c. The same is also translated into English, [1652. Bodl. 8vo. F. 30. Jur.] and hath added thereunto the authorities in law, and some other cases and notes, &c. See more in Will. Rastall, under the year 1565. This *Natura Brevium* is esteemed an exact work, excellently well penn'd, and hath been much admired by the noted men in the common-law.

Of the surveying of Lands, 1539, [1545, 1548,] oct. Lond. 1567, [1587[6].]

The Book of Husbandry very profitable and necessary for all Persons. Printed " by Tho: " Berthlet [1532,] 1534, [1562, 1598] oct. and se- " veral times after" in the reign of queen Mary, and in the beginning of queen Eliz. This book I have seen more than once, under the name of Anthony Fitzherbert " a practioner in husbandry
[51] " 40 years," yet there are not wanting some who say 'twas penn'd by his brother Joh. Fitzherbert. This famous lawyer Ant. Fitzherbert, who had been an enemy to card. Wolsey, paid his last debt to nature in the summer time (before Au-
1538. gust) in fifteen hundred and thirty and eight, (30 Hen. 8,) whereupon his body was buried in the church of Norbury before-mention'd. Soon after was a blue marble stone laid over his grave, with an inscription thereon, which is now remaining[7]. His name and posterity[8] are yet, as I conceive, living at Norbury, Tissington and Somersal in Derbyshire, and elsewhere.

JOHN HILSEY or HILDESLEY (was of the same family with those of Beneham in Berks, and they originally of the Hildesleys of Hildesley in the same county) who being much addicted from his childhood to learning and religion, nothing was wanting in his sufficient parents to advance them. Whereupon falling under the tuition of a Dominican, or Preaching, or Black, Fryer, was entred in his manly years among the brethren of that order at Bristow, and thence for a time was removed to the house of the Dominicans in the S. suburb of Oxon, purposely to initiate him in the supreme faculty, and in some smattering of philosophical learning. In the month of May 1527, he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, but whether he was admitted it does not appear (through neglect) in the public register; and in Nov. 1532, he by the name and title of Pater Johannes Hilsey de ordine prædicatorum, & Bac. SS. Theol. supplicated to proceed in divinity: Which being granted, he was admitted, but did not stand in the Act following to complete that degree. So that how it comes to pass that a certain[9] author of note should say, that he was doctor of divinity of Cambridge, I cannot perceive, seeing that his name doth not occur in the catalogue of the doctors of all faculties, who proceeded at Cambridge from 1500 to 1571, printed at the end of the first edition of *Antiquitates Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*. This doctor Hilsey being " plyable to the king's " humour in opposing the pope and his interests " in England, was" elected bishop of Rochester after the decolation of John Fisher, and had restitution[1] made to him of the temporalities of that see, 4 Oct. 27 Hen. 8, Dom. 1535, where being settled, he wrote

A Manual of Prayers (or Primer) with the Epistles and Gospels. Which book being dedicated to Thomas lord Cromwell, was at his command published at Lond. 1539, in oct. He also wrote

De veri corporis esu in Sacramento: ded. also to the said Cromwell. Of which book and its author, see in a piece of Lat. poetry entit. Diacosia-Martyrion[2], written by Joh. White warden of the college near Winchester, afterwards successively B. of Linc. and Winchester.

[4] [Sir Edward Coke says it was published an. 11 Hen. 8. BAKER.]

[5] [*Diversité de courtz et lour iurisdictions et alia necessaria & utilia*. 12mo. by Berthelet, 1530. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 418.]

[6] [And reprinted, with *The boke of Husbandry*, and Xenophon's *Treatise of Householde*, 8vo. 1767.]

[7] [His works, says Fuller, are monuments which will longer continue his memory, than the flat blew marble stone in Norbury church under which he now lieth interred. *Worthies*, i. 256.]

[8] [Fitzherbert left no issue male. SYDENHAM.]

[9] Franc. Godwin Ep. Landav. in *Comment. de præsulibus Angl.* in Roff.

[1] *Rot. Par.* 27 Hen. 8, p. 1.

[2] Printed at Lond. 1553, fol. 96, b.

"He writ *Resolutions concerning the Sacraments*,—and also *Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops, Priests and Deacons*, and other matters tending to the reformation of the church begun to be made by king Hen. 8. See Bishop Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, in anno 1538, p. 249."

As for our author Dr. Hilsey, I know not yet to the contrary, but that he hath written other things[1], having always been accounted a learned man, but what the titles of them are I cannot tell; nor do I know any thing else of him, only that he, dying towards the latter end of the year 1538. fifteen hundred thirty and eight, was, I presume, buried in the cathedral of Rochester. In the said see succeeded Nicholas Heath, as I shall tell you elsewhere among the bishops.

JOHN MAJOR was born at Haddington, within the province of Lothain in Scotland, and trained up from his youth in the study of good letters. For some time he heard philosophy taught in the universities of England, and in Cambridge by his own[2] confession he studied for three month's space in Christ's college[3], but upon what account he continued there no longer he tells us not. In a certain note[4] under the [52] hand-writing of our antiquary Brian Twyne, it doth appear that he was conversant among the Oxonian muses for a time, but in what house, unless in the abbey of Osney[5], whose melodious ring of bells he doth familiarly[6] commend, I cannot tell. After he had satisfied himself with the curiosities of both the universities, he retired to that of Paris, settled in the college of Montacute, passed his course there, became doctor of the arts, and of the holy writ, a most scholastical doctor of the Sorbon, and in scholastical divinity, philosophy and sophistry, equal with any of his time. His works are,

Liber Fallaciarum, part 2. Par. 1516. fol.[7] The matter of this book, which by certain authors is called *Sophisticalia Parisiensia*, and by others his *Opera Logicalia*, was read and discussed in public in the coll. of Montacute before-mention'd.

In quartum Sententiarum quæstiones nitidissimæ. Par. 1516, and 19, fol. dedicated to Gawin Douglas bishop of Dunkeld and Rob. Cockbo[8] B. of Ross. [Bodl. J. 7. 4. Th.]

Comment. in Matthæum. When printed I [9] not.

De auctoritate Concilii supra Pontificem R[10] mum. Par. 1518. Excerpted from his comm[11] on Matthew, and was reprinted in the first of Joh. Gerson's works at Paris 1606, fol.

In primum Sententiarum. Par. 1519, fol. [Bodl. K. 1. 5. Th.] dedicated to George Hepbourne abbot of Arbroth, and of the privy-council to the king of Scots.

Historia Majoris Britanniæ, tam Angliæ, quam Scotiæ, lib. 6. Par. 1521, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 106. Art.] Written in a Sorbonic and barbarous style, yet very truly and with great liberty of spirit, not sparing the usurpation of Rome, and taxing in divers places[1] the laziness and superfluity of the clergy[2].

In quatuor Evangelia expositiones lucidentes, & disquisitiones & disputationes contra Hæreticos plurimæ. Par. 1529, fol. [Bodl. M. 12. 4. Th.] He hath also written *Placita Theologica*, and *Sermones per an.* which I have not seen, and hath translated William Caxton's *Chronicle*, but whether into the Scotch or English language I know not[3]. At length, after or about the year 1530, he retired into his own country, and professed theology in the coll. of S. Salvator at S. Andrews[4], of whereof he was made provost, and died there being of good age, but when, I cannot yet find. George Buchanan was his scholar, and bestoweth[5] on him this character, "In studio theologiæ, magnum nomen me puero habuit," yet in his *Epigrams*[6] he speaks slightly of him and his works. Besides this Joh. Major I find two of both his names, one was author of *In Psalmos Davidis Regis & Prophetæ, Paraphrasis heroicis versibus expressa.* Witenberg. 1574, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 122. Th.] and another who was a licentiat in grammar of this university, an. 1452, but whether he hath written any thing in his faculty I know not.

HENRY PARKER son of Sir William Parker knight, (living sometimes at Halingbery-morley in the diocese of London) by Alice his wife,

[1] [In the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. 256, is a letter concerning the parish priest of Paul's Cray, who had not struck the name of the bishop of Rome out of his liturgy, undoubtedly written by this bishop.]

[2] In *Hist. Maj. Britan.* lib. 1, cap. 5.

[3] [In the ded. of his *Ethicæ Aristotelis* to card. Wolsey, he tells that cardinal, that he studied twelve months in Christ's college in Cambridge. Cole.]

[4] In Archiv. tur. Schol.

[5] [He was invited by cardinal Wolsey to his newly founded college 'ut doctrina suum collegium ibi illustraret.' Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 500.]

[6] Bale, in *Hist. Maj. Brit.* lib. 3, cap. 1. 'Campanis cœnobii de Osneya nulla in Anglia meliores putantur.'

[7] [An edition 'Lugduni in vico mercuriali a Martino Boillon,' printed in the same year, viz. 1516, in the Bodleian. BB. 48. Art.]

[8] Dr. John Spotswood in his *Hist. of the Church of Scotland*, lib. 2, sub an. 1559.

[9] [A new edition printed by Robert Fribairn, appeared at Edinburgh, 4to. 1740, which contains a life of the author, and a list of his works. Bodl. G. G. 119. Art.]

[10] [It was into Latin. Baker.]

[11] [John Maire was yet living, 1547, at St. Andrewes, as appears from John Knox's *History*, p. 77, an. 1547, who had been his disciple in his first years, as said there, otherwise a man would hardly believe he had been taught by him. Baker.]

[1] In *Rerum Scoticarum Hist.* lib. 7.

[2] Lib. 1.

daugh. of Will. Lovell esq. by Eleanour his wife, daugh. and heir of Rob. Lord Morley, was several other nobles of his time educated in kinds of literature in this university. Afterwards retiring to his estate in Northampton- became so much in favour with K. Hen. 8, he had[1] summons to parliament in the 21st of that king's reign, by the title of lord ley, and in the 22d of the said reign, Dom. being one of the peers at that time sitting in parliament, subscribed that declaration then sent to P. Clement 7, whereby intimation was given to his holiness, that unless he would comply with K. Henry, in the cause of his divorce from qu. Katharine, the farther acknowledgment of his supremacy in this realm would be in danger: and in the 25th of the said king was judgment given on his behalf for taking place before the lord Daeres of Gilsland. His younger years were adorned with all kind of superficial learning, especially with dramatic poetry, and his [53] elder with that which was divine, and therefore worthily characterised[2] to be 'vir literis clarus, ac generis nobilitate conspicuus.' His writings have been,

Several Comedies and Tragedies.

Declaration of the 94 *Psalm.* Deus ultionum Dominus. Lond. 1539, oct.

Lives of Sectaries. With other things which I have not yet seen. He was living an ancient man, and in esteem among the nobility in the latter end of Hen. 8[3]. The reader is now to know that there was another Hen. Parker, who wrote a book entit. *Dives & pauper. A compendious Treatise* (an Exposition) *upon the Ten Commandments*, Lond. 1496, fol. There again in 1538, and 1586, oct.' Which Henry being a Carmelite of Doncaster in Yorkshire, and D. of D. of Cambridge, in the time of Ed. 4, must not be taken to be the same with the former.

[1] *Baronage of England*, tom. 3, p. 307, a.

[2] Baleus ut supra p. 108, post cent. 12.

[3] [He died in November, 1556, and was buried at Hallingbury, (with his wife, who died four years before him,) where the following epitaph still remains:

Henricus, auratus eques, Morlei dominus, vere nobilitatis specimen qui semper in Deum optimum maximum, parentes ac sanguine convictos præstanti pietate fuit, marmoreum hoc monumentum commune sepulchrum suis esse voluit, ave namque atque avia et parentis utrumque clarissimæque fœminæ uxoris suæ ossa, ut sub hac mole conderentur, effecit. Quo hercle vivente vere affirmare licet multo illustriorem fuisse Essexiam, erat enim in cœtu nobilium gemma veluti preciosissima, bonarum literarum splendore omnique virtutum genere refulgens. Cujus suavissimis manibus optabis hospes quietem placidissimam. Vixit ann. 80, ob. ann. dom. 1556, mense Novembris, bene merenti posuit nepos et hæres Henricus Parker, eques auratus, Morlei dominus. Collins' *Peerage of England*, 8vo. 1779, viii. 201.]

[4] [He wrote also a *Dialogue between a rich and poor Man*. MS. among the Royal collection, in the British Museum, 17, c. xx.]

[Among Laud's MSS. in the Bodleian, H. 17, is *The Story of Paulus Emylyus*, translated from Plutarch, and dedicated to Henry the eighth. It is fairly written on vellum, and seems to be the original autograph of the noble translator, who terms himself 'Henry Parker, knight, lorde Morley.' In the library of Mr. Bindley, of the stamp office, Somerset-house, is a translation from Boccace, by lord Morley, dedicated to the same prince, entitled *De preclaris mulieribus; that is to say, in Englyshe, of the ryghte renoumyde ladyes*, MS. on vellum, a portion of which was printed in Waldron's *Literary Museum*, 8vo. Lond. 1792. In the king's MSS. are several of his translations: *Epist. xviii. and xcii.* of *Seneca*. Erasmus' *Praise to the Virgin Mary*, dedicated to the princess Mary. St. Athanasius's *Prologue to the Psalter*. Thomas Aquinas *of the Angelical Salutation*. Anselme *of the Stature, Form and Life of the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour*. Plutarch's *Lives of Theseus, Scipio, and Hanibal*. John de Turre cremata, *Exposition of the xxxviith Psalm*. *Scipio's Dream*, and the *Novel* of Masuccio Salermitano. See Casley's *Catalogue of the MSS. in the King's library*, 4to. Lond. 1734, pp. 260, 261, 267, 270, 272, 275. In the same collection, 17 D. xiv. is a *Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, dedicated to the duke of Somerset. This nobleman presented Hampole's *Commentary upon seven of the first penitential Psalms* as a new year's gift to the princess Mary, to which he prefixed an *Epistle* of his own composition. This also is in the king's collection, 18. B. xxi. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poet.* iii. 86. In Osborne's (the bookseller's) catalogue for 1756, No. 18,137, was the following: 'Lyff of the good king Agesilaus, written by the famous clerke Plutarche, in the Greke tounge, and translated out of the Greke into Latyn by Antony Tidiartyn, and drawen out off Latyn into Englishe by me Henry lord Morley, and dedicated unto the right honourable baron the lorde Cromwell, lord privy-seal, with a comparison conjoyned of the life and actions of our late famous king Henrie the Eighth.' MS. wrote in his lordship's own hand-writing, as appears by letter to the lord Zouch, president of the queene's counsaill in the marches of Wales, wrote by William Henrick, one of the clerkes of that court in 1602. Price 10s. 6d.'

Lord Morley's poetical productions were supposed by Warton and lord Orford to be totally lost, but the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Park discovered an epitaph on sir Thomas West, baron of Gristey, lord Lawarre and K. G. (who died October 9, 1554) in Legh's *Accedence of Armorie*, 4to. 1568, fol. 51, b. (Bodl. Arm. 4to. A. 13.) This he reprinted in his edition of the *Royal and Noble Authors*, i. 321. I am happy in being able to add the following specimen, from a very curious volume of miscellaneous poetry

contemporary with lord Morley, which is now printed for the first time.

Henry lord Morlay.

All men they do wysshe unto them selfs all good,
And he that wold wisshe othar wyse I cout hi^m
wors y^n woode.
And what that good shulde be, fewe can tell, or
non,
And off y^t wantone sorte I knowe my selffe am
one
Yt often haue desyryde y^t thyng hath done me
harme,
Tyll reason rulyde fantasye, and my fond wyte
dyde charme:
And teld me, yf y^t good I dyde intende to haue,
Yt neather was in dignitye, nor in muche gold to
saue:
But to refus both twayne, to hold my selffe con-
tente
Not w^t my fond desyars, but y^t which Gode hath
lente.
Wysdome and experience, to knowe y^t all de-
lyghte,
Doth pas as doth the day y^t passith to the nyghte;
A soden wynd doth ryse, and when y^t Gode wyll
call,
Wher y^t then your dygnitye? go tak you leve off
all.
The beggar and the lord in one state then y^e be,
Thus reason doth reme^mber, and sayth, go lerne
off me,
Thowe woldeste haue this, and that, and in thy
fond desyre,
The very stable good thow throwist it in the
myar.
I sayd vnto my selffe, reasone ye truthe doth tell,
And to insewe ye way I was contentyde well,
And wisshe to wyn y^t good, vnfaynede to my
harte,
And wolde y^t all my frendds off y^t wissh shuld
haue parte.
Si ita Deo placet, ita fiat.'
MSS. Ashmole, xlviii. (6933) fol. 15.]

EDWARD POWELL was born of British blood within the principality of Wales, educated in grammaticals, logicals, and philosophicals in Oxon, and was afterwards, if I mistake not, fellow of Oriel coll. for one of both his names occurs fellow of that house in 1495. After he had taken the degrees in arts, he gave himself solely up to divinity, and in that faculty he became a noted disputant. On the 2 of Nov. 1501, he was admitted to the rectory of Bledon in the dioc. of Wells on the death of Mr. Mich. Clyffe, and afterwards took the degrees in divinity. In 1508, he, by the favour of Edm. Audley B. of Sarum, was collated to the prebendship of Bedmyster and Radelyve, having a little before been admitted preb. of Lyme and Halstock, in the said church. This E. Powell was the person [illegible] who for his great learning[1] and undaunted [illegible] rage was entertained as an advocate by q[illegible] thurine, when K. Henry 8 sought cause [illegible] divorce from her: and the same, who b[illegible] shewed himself very zealous in disput[illegible] writting against M. Luther, his disciple[illegible] doctrine, for which the university of Oxo[illegible] not only congratulate him[2] for his pains [illegible] also in an epistle[3] to the said bishop Au[illegible] they thus honourably speak of him: 'Res ea[illegible] Oxoniensium quorundam ingenis discutienda permittitur, inter quos eximius ille Eduardus Powell, theologiæ candidatus, tuæ Sarisburiensis ecclesiæ (ut vocant) canonicus, commeneratus est. Is enim, ex quo res primum in literarium certamen venit, tam assiduus semper fuit, tantum operæ ac diligentiæ impendit, tam denique erudite adversus eas hæreses invectus est, ut ex suis immensis laboribus, vigilantissimisque studiis nostræ academiæ nonnihil attribui laudis facile auguramur,' &c. Farther also, when the university wrote to K. Hen. 8, to certify him of certain doctors[5] of divinity of their own body, that had lately written each of them a book against M. Luther, they make this special mention[6] of our author Powell and his book. 'Editionem tamen doctoris Poveli, tanquam præcipuam, & lucidam quandam gemmam visum est nobis seligere; is siquidem, ut est vir summâ gravitate & eruditione, præter impensas, frequentiasque ejus ituræ tantam in hâc re exhibuit vigilantiam, ut nisi eum eximiâ efferemus laude, videamur plane injurii aut potius inhumani. Hanc suam editionem in duos potissimum digessit libellos, quorum alter de summo extat pontifice, eucharistiæq; sacramento. Posterior de reliquis sex sacramentis. Hunc tuæ celsitudini sic commendamus virum, ut quamvis eum habeas perenam gratum, habeas (quæsumus) nostrâ tamen commendatione gratiorem,' &c. As for the title of the said book it runs thus,

Propugnaculum summi sacerdotii Evangelici ac septenarii sacramentorum, adversus Mart. Lutherum fratrem famosum & Wiclefistum insignem. lib.

[1] [Powell preached a Latin sermon, in a very elegant style on Gen. xxxvii. 14, at the visitation of bishop Smyth, at Lincoln. Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brasen Nose college*. 8vo. 1800, page 118.]

[2] In *epist. univ. Oxon.* FF. ep. 87. [Bodl. Arch. A. 160, fol. 45.]

[3] Ibid. ep. 89. [These extracts differ from those in the former editions of the *Athenæ*, which were incorrect. They have now been compared with the originals.]

[5] [' Scripsit Eduardus Powelus, Joānes Rintonus, Joanes Roperus, Thomas Brinknellus, Joānes de Coloribus, sacre theologie p'fessoris. Quorū opuscula posteaq' legimus, recensuim', trutinauim', ea sane p' meritis laudaumus.' MS. Bodl. It may be remarked that John Rintonus is not mentioned by Wood as an Oxford writer, nor do Bales or Tanner seem aware of his existence.]

[6] Ibid. ep. 89.

[illegible] Lond. 1529, qu. Another book of his making [illegible]utit.

[illegible]ract. de non dissolvendo Henrici Regis cum [illegible]inô matrimonio, lib. 1[7], and other matters [illegible] probable, but such I have not yet seen. [illegible]s a very zealous preacher up of the pope's [illegible]premacy, and" at length for his denial of the [illegible]s supremacy over the church of England [illegible]reby he displeased him far more than before [illegible]pleas'd him by writing against Luther) and refusing the oath of succession, he was committed [54] to prison, and having received sentence to die, 1540. was on the 30 July in fifteen hundred and forty, hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd in Smithfield near London, with Tho. Abel whom I am about to name, and Rich. Fetherston, guilty of the same crime. This Dr. Edw. Powell[8] bestowed at least 30*l.* about the time when he was licensed to proceed, for the making of a double roof with painting, gilded knots, and lead for the congregation-house, which is now the upper room in St. Mary's church-yard, joining on the north-side to the chancel of St. Mary's church[9], 22 Hen. 7, Dom. 1506-7.

[Powell was collated to the prebend Centum solidorum, in the church of Lincoln, July 26, 1503, as well as to the prebend of Carleton; and, October 18, 1525, he became prebendary of Sutton in Marisco, in the same church. Willis, *Hist. of Cathedrals*, p. 249. 'Licentia data Edw. Powel, S. T. P. a Leone papa 30 Nov. 1514, tenendi simul tria quæcunque beneficia etiam curata et incompatibilia.' *Reg. Audley.* KENNET.]

THOMAS ABEL or ABLE took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1516, but what degrees in divinity I cannot find. He "*servant*, was afterwards a" "chaplain"* to qu. first edit. Katharine the consort of king Hen. 8, and is said by a certain[a] author to be 'vir longe doctissimus, qui reginæ aliquando in musicarum tactu & linguis, operam suam navaret.' In 1529, and 30, he shewed himself a zealous advocate against the divorce of the said queen, and a passionate enemy against the unlawful doings of the king. At which time he wrote,

Tract. de non dissolvendo Henrici & Catharinæ matrimonio. In 1534, he, by the name of Tho. Able priest, was attainted of misprision, for taking part with and being active in the matter of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent. Afterwards denying the king's supremacy over the church, he was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd in Smithfield, 30 Jul. in fifteen hundred and 1540. forty, having before, as 'tis thought, written other things, but lost. While in prison, he was so closely to be kept that 27 of May, 32 Hen. 8, the keeper of Newgate was sent to the Marshalsea for giving liberty to Dr. Powell and Dr. Abel his prisoners, to go under bail. (See Stow's *Annals* in an. 1534.) I find another Tho. Able, who hath written against the *Gangrœa* of Tho. Edwards, but he being a hundred years later than the former, (for he lived in 1646) he must not be taken to be the same person.

[Tho. Abell admiss. ad rect. de Bradwell juxta mare com. Essex. 23. Junii, 1530. ad pres. Katharinæ reginæ, cui successit Will. Moor, presbiter. 25. Apr. 1534. *Reg. Tonstall.*

1530. 23. Junii, Magr. Tho. Abell A. M. ad eccl. de Bradwell, Lond. dioc. vac. per mort. Magri Joh'is Hays, capellani ex pres. D. regis. *Reg. Warham.* KENNET.]

CHRISTOPHER SEINTGERMAN, called by some SENYARMAYN OF SEYNGERMAN, son of sir Hen. Seintgerman, knt. by Anne his wife, daughter of Tho. Tindale esq; was born, as I conceive, in Warwickshire, particularly at Shilton near to the city of Coventry, in the chapel or church of which place his father and mother[1] received sepulture. In his juvenile years he was educated in grammatical and philosophical learning among the Oxonians, from whom, by the advice of his parents, he was taken away and sent to the Inner-Temple; where, by the benefit of his academical learning, certain instructors in the municipal laws, and by his forward genie, and industry, he became a barrester and a counsellor of note, being then esteemed eminent not only in the common, but also in the civil law; by which afterwards he obtained immortal fame among the citizens of London. Besides this his profound knowledge, he was admirably well read in philosophy, and the liberal sciences, which made his company desired by scholars and clergy. He lived always a single man, was an adorer of chastity and chaste men, and shew'd himself generous in his profession to those that stood in need of it, for very seldom or never did he take a fee. What he got, and what he could spare out of his paternal estate, he expended in purchasing books. So that several years before he died, his library exceeded any one or two that belonged to a person or persons of his profession. Every night after his business was past, he read a chapter in the bible to those that belonged to him, and the substance thereof he expounded to them. By the doing of which, and his interposing himself in

[7] [Stow in his *Chronicle*, edit. folio, Lond. 1615, p. 581, says that this was printed in 4to. and adds 'I haue seene it.']

[8] *Reg. Act. Cur. Canc. Oxon*, notat. cum lit. T. invers. p. 18.

[9] [The new congregation or convocation house was begun in 1634, and first used on the 10th of October, 1638.]

[1] Heylin's *Hist. of the Reform.*

[a] Tho. Bouchier in *Hist. Eccles. de Martyrio Frat. Ord. Minorum Divi Francisci.* Ingols. 1583, in 12. part 2, fol. 42, b.

[3] In offic. Prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Alinger*, qu. 29.

matters relating to religion and the clergy, some R. catholics have thought that he halted in his opinion, that is, that he was inclined to the way of heretics. His writings are many, partly written in Latin, and partly in English, the titles of some of which are these,

[55] *Dialogus de fundamentis Legum Angliæ, & de conscientia.* Lond. 1528, [Bodl. 8vo. F. 1. Jur.] 1598, 1604, [Bodl. 8vo. L. 5. Jur.] 1615, &c. oct. This is the book which is commonly called *Doctor and Student, being a Dialogue between a Doctor of Div. and a Student in the common Laws of England*: with the edition of the said book 1528, I have seen this book following bound with several copies of it; *Principia sive maxima Legum Angliæ, & Gallico illo (ut fertur) sermone collecta, & sic in Latinum translata, non solum generosis studentibus, verum etiam terrarum dominis & possessoribus summè necessaria.* Printed by Rich. Lant 24 Dec. 38 Hen. 8, Dom. 1546, in oct. Whether this book, which is printed in an English character, as the *Dialogue* is, was compiled by Seintgerman I know not: certain I am, that the English copy of *Dialogues*, &c. called *Doctor and Student*, &c. printed at Lond. in oct. an. 1604, [Bodl. 8vo. L. 5. Jur.] contains two books of dialogues, the first of which hath 32 chapters (whereas the Latin impression of 1528, and 1604, contains but 24,) and the second 35 chapters. Among other things that the said Seintgerman hath written are,

Of the Power of the Clergy according to the Law.

Treatise shewing that the Clergy cannot make Laws.

Treatise of the Church and the meaning thereof.

Treatise of the Sacraments thereof.

Apology written to Sir Tho. More.

Dialogue concerning the Power which belongs to the Clergy, and the Power which belongs to the People. With several other things which are[4] mention'd in another place. At length this worthy person dying in Sept. (the 28 day saith 1540. Baleus[5] who falsely adds 1539) in fifteen hundred and forty, was buried, not far from the grave of Tho. Lupset, in the church of S. Alphage within Cripplegate, in the city of Lond. Which church was afterwards translated to that church now called St. Alphage near Sion college. In the last will[6] and testament of the said Seintgerman, dated 10 July, 32 Hen. 8, Dom. 1540, and proved 30 May 1541, it appears that he was not only a benefactor to the church of Shilton before mention'd, but also to that at Laleford (Lawford) in Warwickshire, and to the church at Cathorp in Leicestershire, at which towns, 'tis probable, he had lands and inheritances.

JOHN PALSGRAVE was born in London, and educated in grammar learning there, studied [illegible] logic and philosophy at Cambridge till he wa[s] bach. of arts. Afterwards he went to Paris, w[here] spending several years also in philosophical other learning, took the degree of master said faculty, and became so excellent French tongue, that he was thought fit to to the daughter of K. Hen. 7, called Mary, when she was about to be married to the 12, king of France. But that king d[ying] soon after, the said Palsgrave, came with her to England, taught the French language to divers of our young nobility, and became well benefic'd. In 1531 he settled in Oxon for a time, and the next year being incorporated master of the faculty of arts, was in few days after admitted to the reading of the sentences, that is, to the degree of bach. of divinity, he being then chaplain to K. Hen. 8, and esteemed the first author of our nation, or of the French men, that had reduced the French tongue under certain rules, and the first in that kind of exercise that did begin to labour, as it plainly appears by his most laborious piece entit.

Lesclarcissement de la Langage Francois. Lond. 1530, in three books in a thick fol. before which the author hath a large introduction in English[7]; after which follows, (1) A Table of Substantives. (2) A Table of Adjectives. (3) The Pronoun. (4) The Numerals, &c. I never yet saw but one copy of this book[8], which being fill'd with marginal notes (by whom I know not) in a scribling hand, was bought by the learned Selden, and in his library at Oxon I perus'd it. [Bodl. N. 2. 15. Art. Seld.] The said Joh. Palsgrave hath also written several *Epistles*, and published a translation of a book entit. *Ecphrastes Anglica in comœdiam Acolasti. Or, the Comedy of Acolastus translated into our English Tongue, after such a maner as Children are taught in the Grammar School; first word by word as the Latin lieth, and afterwards according to the sense and meaning of the Latin Sentences*, &c. Lond. 1540, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 42. Art.] The said comedy was made by one Will. Fullonius Hagiensis, an. 1529, who was living when it was put into English by Palsgrave, and was in great renown among men for his learning, in fifteen hundred and forty, which was Claruit 1540. the two and thirtieth year of king Hen. 8.

[56]

[4] In cent. 8, Joh. Balei *De scriptorib. Maj. Britan.* num. 75.

[5] Ibidem. [6] Ibid. in *Reg. Alinger*, ut supra.

[7] [Before this introduction is an epistle to Henry the eighth by the author, the king's letters of privilege for seven years, and an epistle of Andrew Baynton to the ryght noble and excellent yong gentilman, my lorde Thomas Hawarde, my lorde Geralde, and maister Charles Blont, sonne and heyre to the lorde Montioye," who had been Palsgrave's scholars. From this epistle too, we learn, that "to instructe the duke of Richemonte's grace in the Latin tong, he brought all the hole analogie of the Romane speche into ix letters, that is to say, theyr fyue vowelles and M. N. R. S. cõsonantes, whiche thyng was neuer, as yet, of no clerke that he wotteth of, afore his tyme observed."]

[8] [This dictionary is extremely scarce, and is a very curious performance; and might be of excellent use to any modern in explaining our old words. WHALLEY.]

[Kennet says that Palsgrave was collated by archbishop Cranmer to the church of St. Dun[stan's] in the east, London, in 1553, and he certainly had the prebend of Portpoble, in the [church] of St. Paul's, bestowed upon him April [2]4, at the resignation of John Dowman, [last] incumbent[y]. We are not able to add the [exact] date of his death, which must have happened before September 12, 1554, since on that [day] Edmund Brygotte, S. T. P. was collated to [the] prebend 'per mort Joh. Palfgrave.']

LEONARD COX, second son of Laurence Cox (by Elizab. his wife, daugh. of —— Willey) son of Joh. Cox of Monmouth, was born in Monmouthshire, educated in Cambridge till he was bach. of arts, went to Oxon in 1528, where making some stay for the sake of study, was incorporated in the same degree in the year following, and intending to make a longer stay, he supplicated for the degree of master of arts, but whether admitted it appears not. About the same time he was a schoolmaster at Reading in Berks, and was there in much esteem when Joh. Fryth the martyr was taken for a vagabond, and set in the stocks; to whom for his learning and nothing else, he shewed singular courtesies, as I have already told you in John Fryth. Afterwards he travelled into France, Germany, Poland, and Hungary, taught there the tongues, and became more eminent in foreign countries than at home; which Joh. Leland the antiquarian-poet seems to intimate in these verses[z] written to him.

Inclyta Sarmaticæ Cracovia gloria gentis,
Virtutes novit, Coxe diserte, tuas.
Novit & eloquii Phœnix utriusque Melanethon,
Quam te Phœbus amet, Pieriusque chorus.
Praga tuas cecinit, cecinitque Lutetia laudes,
Urbs ergo doctos officiosa viros,
Talia cum constent, &c.

In the year 1540, (32 Hen. 8.) I find that he was living at Carleon in his native country, where I think he taught school, and the same year published,

Commentaries on Will. Lily's Construction of the eight parts of Speech. Besides which, he had before in the said year translated from Greek into Latin, *Marcus Eremita de Lege & Spiritu*, and from Latin into English, *The paraphrase of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus*, written by Erasmus Roterod, with whom he was well[a] acquainted. Baleus tells[b] us that the said Cox was from his youth instructed in all liberal arts, that he was a grammarian, rhetorician, poet, divine, and a preacher of God's word. Also that he had written against those, who in his time wrote of 'justification by works,' and that he was in high esteem among learned men in fifteen hundred and forty. All which works, besides verses of divers kinds, and epistles, were by him written before the end of that year; as also Latin verses occasionally set before books that were published, particularly before John Palsgrave's *Lesclarcissement*, an. 1530[c]. He was living in the reign of Ed. 6, but when, or where, he died, I cannot yet tell. He left behind him a son named Francis Cox, who proceeded D. of D. as a member of New coll. in the year 1594, and he a son named William, who was a divine of Chichester in Sussex. Camd. 1540

[In Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv. 714, 715, is a grant from king Henry the eighth to Leonard Cox, giving him 'totum illud mesuagium in Reading cum suis pertinentiis, in quo prædictus Leonardus modo inhabitat, una cum quadam parva venella sive pecia terræ jacente ex parte Australi ejusdem mesuagii, ac etiam quoddam aliud mesuagium sive domum in Reading prædicta, modo in tenura et occupatione prædicti Leonardi vocata 'a schole-house' in quo pueri modo erudiuntur et docentur in arte et scientia.' In addition to this he gives Cox an annual pension of ten pounds sterling during his life, 'de exitibus, proficuis, firmis et reventionibus manerii nostri de Cholsey in dicto comitatu nostro Berks.'

Baker says, that he translated the *Paraphrase of Erasmus upon Titus*, printed 1549, and Hearne, Lelandi *Collectanea*, vi. 187, tells us he had seen his *Art or Craft of Rhetorick*, printed in 1524, and dedicated to Faringdon, abbot of Reading.]

THOMAS WYATT, the delight of the muses and of mankind, son of Henr. Wyatt of Alington castle in Kent, knight and baronet[d], by Anne his wife, daughter of Joh. Skinner first of Surrey, was born of an ancient and [illegible] gentile family in the said county of Kent, sent to St. John's college in[e] Cambridge to be initiated in academical learning, transplanted thence to Oxon purposely to advance himself in knowledge by the hearing of the cardinal's lectures, then lately settled there; but whether he took a degree with us, or at Cambridge, I find not as yet. Afterwards being sent to travel, he return'd an accomplish'd gentleman, and was esteemed by all those that knew him to be a person adorn'd with the endowments as well of body and mind as of fortune. By the daily and unwearied practice of the two former, while he was in his travels, and after

[z] [Leonardi Coxi Radingiensis Iudi moderatoris, ad Gallicæ linguæ studiosos, Carmen.

Gallica quisquis amas, axacte verba sonare,
Et pariter certis iungere dicta modis.
Nulla sit in toto menda ut sermone reperta,
Pro uero Gallo, quin facile ipse probes.
Hæc eruditæ inei Palgraui scripta diserti,
His linguam normis usque polire studeq;
Sic te miretur laudeq; urbs docta loquentem
Lutecia indigenam iuret et esse suum.]

[a] [Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 200.]
[b] In *Encomiis, Trophæis, &c. illustr. & erudit. virorum in Anglia.* Edit. 1589, p. 50.
[c] Vide *Epist. Eras.* lib. 19, ep. 15.
[d] In cent. 9 *Script. Maj. Britan.* num. 31.

[57] his return, he became not only well skill'd in military matters, but also in several arts and tongues: And as esteemed strong and valiant in body, so powerful in mind and counsel[1]. At length he with Hen. Haward or Howard earl of Surrey, (who also travell'd into Italy, and there tasted the sweet and stately measures and stile of the Italian poesy) being esteemed to be the first refiners of the English tongue[2], Wyatt was introduced into the court, was beloved of K. Hen. 8, who honoured him with the degree of knighthood, and sent him in several embassies beyond the seas, which he very prudently performed with great trust to the honour of his master. But that which is here to be in a special manner remarked, was his admirable skill in poetry, which in his first years of reason he expressed in several amorous songs and poems. With which, as also his witty jests[3], the king himself being in an high manner delighted, they were so much admired by the men of that, and the next age, (tho' I presume they are now lost) that some have not stuck to report, that as Mecœnas, Ovid, Tibullus, &c. have been among the Latins most famous for elegy; so sir Tho. Wyatt the elder, Henry Haward earl of Surrey, sir Fran. Brian of the privy-chamber to K. Hen. 8, (and a traveller in 1528) sir Phil. Sidney, George Gascoigne esq; &c. have among the English been most passionate to bemoan the perplexities of love. For his translation of David's *Psalms* into English metre, and other of his poetry, Leland the antiquarian poet[4] forbears not to compare him to Dant and Petrarch thus,

'Bellum suo merito,' &c. translated by another hand as followeth,

Let Florence fair her Dantes justly boast,
And royal Rome her Petrarch's numbred feet;

In English Wyatt both of them doth coast,
In whom all grateful eloquence doth meet.

In his younger years, as I have told you [illegible] he composed

Several Songs and Poems. Many of wh[illegible] in the[5] *Songs and Sonnets of Hen. Howard of Surrey*, son of that victorious prince, th[illegible] of Norfolk, and father of that learned [illegible] (sometimes his most lively image) Henry [illegible] Northampton[6]. Which incomparable ea[illegible] Surrey (who entirely loved our author sir Th[illegible] Wyatt) hath among other things translated Vir[illegible] gil's *Æneids*; the first and second book whereof he hath admirably rendred almost line for line. Sir Tho. Wyatt also in his elder years translated into English metre, (1) *The penitential Psalms*[7], in one book. (2) *The whole Psaltery of David*[8]: in praise of which last, is an Encomium in the *Songs and Sonnets* of the earl of Surrey before-mention'd[9]. At length our author Wyatt being sent by the king towards Falmouth in Cornwall, to conduct Montmorantius surnamed a' Couriers thence to London, (for he came from Spain in an embassy) did, by endeavouring and labouring to please the king, rather than to consult his own health, make more haste than good speed. For by too much riding (which was not necessarily requir'd) in a very hot season, he fell into a violent fever. Whereupon putting in at a market town call'd Shirebourn in Dorsetshire, was within few days after cut off from among the living in the 38 year of his age, to the great reluctancy of the king, kingdom, his friends, and all that knew the great worth and virtues of the person[10]. He was

[1] [This accomplished, he became a great favourite of K. Hen. VIII. who employed him in several embassies: they were even heaped on him beyond his wish. Twice however he fell into disgrace with that capricious monarch. On one of these occasions, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to his trial for treason. The only charges of importance were, that of connection with cardinal Pole, and some hypothetical words on the king's supremacy. Lord Orford has printed his *Defence*, which was copied by Gray, the poet, from the originals in the Harleian MSS. *British Bibliographer*, 8vo. Lond. 1810, vol. i. p. 401.]

[2] [In the latter end of the same king's (Hen. VIII.) raigne sprong up a new company of courtly makers, of whom sir Thomas Wyat the elder and Henry earle of Surrey were the two chieftaines, who having travailed into Italie, and there tasted the sweet and stately measures and stile of the Italia poesie as novices newly crept out of the schooles of Dante, Arioste and Petrarch, they greatly polished our rude & homely maner of vulgar poesie, from that it had bene before, and for that cause may iustly be sayd the first reformers of our English meeter and stile.' Puttenham, *Arte of English Poesie*, 4to. 1811, p. 38.]

[3] [*Maxims and Sayings of Sir Tho. Audley, Sir Tho. Wiat, and others*, MS. in the British museum. Ayscough's *Catalogue*, ii. 852.]

[4] In *Nenia in mort. Tho. Viati*, edit. Lond. 1542, p. 4. Vide etiam in *Encomia suis illustr. virorum*, &c. p. 47.

[5] Printed at Lond. in oct. an. 1565 and 1587.

[6] [Of whom an account will be found in the *Fasti* under the year 1563.]

[7] [*Certaine Psalmes chosen out of the Psalmes of David commonly called vij. penytentiall Psalmes, drawen into Englishe metre by sir Thomas Wyat knight, whereunto is added a prolog of the aucthore before every psalme very pleasaunt and profytable to the godly reader. Imprinted at London in Poules Churcheyarde at the sygne of the starre by Thomas Raynalde and John Harryngton, cum previlegio ad imprimendum solum, M.D.XLIX.* Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 39.]

[8] Printed at Lond. 1587, fol. 16.

[9] [Praise of certain psalmes of David, translated by sir T. W. the elder.

The great Macedon that out of Persie chased
Darius of whose huge power all Asie roug,
In the rich ark, dan Homer's rymes he placed,
Who fayned gestes of heathen princes song.
What holy grave, what worthy sepulture,
To Wiatte's *Psalmes* should Christians then purchase?
Where he doth paint the lively faith and pure,
The stedfast hope, the swete return to grace,
Of iust Dauid by perfite penitence,
Where rulers may see in a mirrour clere,
The bitter frute of false concupiscence;
How Jewry bought Uria's death full dere:
In prince's hartes god's scourge imprinted depe,
Ought them awake out of their sinfull slepe.

Songes and Sonettes, edit. Tottell, 1557, sign. D 2.]

[10] [We cannot refrain from adding lord Surrey's masterly portrait of this celebrated man: *Songes and Sonettes*, edit Tottel, 1557, (Bodl. 8vo. S. 193. Art.) sign. D 2, b.

buried in the great church there, in summer time, fifteen hundred forty and one, and the next [illegible] a little book of verses publish'd on his [illegible] by his great admirer John Leland, entit. [illegible] [Bodl. 4to. L. 18. Art. Seld.] Before [illegible] page of which is sir Thomas's face, with curl'd beard (like to a man of 80 years of [illegible] inted from a wooden cut, engrav'd from his [illegible] hich was painted by a Dutchman common- [illegible] d Hans Holbin[6]. At the same time, was [illegible] pitaph made on him by the[7] earl of Surrey, as it seems, another also by sir Tho.[8] Chaloner in long and short verses, and a third, which was a [58] large one, in prose, by his entire friend sir John Mason, (chancellor of this university 1553,) a copy of which I have seen, and in some things do follow it in my aforesaid discourse. This sir Tho. Wyatt left behind him a son of both his names, begotten on the body of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thom. Brook lord Cobham, who being a commotioner in the reign of queen Mary, lost his head, and left issue by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Will. Hawte of Bouco knt. a son named Geor. Wyatt of Boxley in Kent esq; restored 13 Elizab[9]. I find another Tho. Wyatt to have been a student in Cambridge 1587, in which year he had a copy of verses put into *Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Lachrymæ, tumulo D. Philippi Sydnæi sacratæ*, published by Alex. Nevill.

A visage, stern and myld; where bothe did grow
Vice to contemne, in vertue to reioyce:
Amid great stormes, whom grace assured so,
To liue upright, and smile at Fortune's choyce.

A hand that taught what might be sayd in ryme,
That reft Chaucer the glory of his wit;
A mark, the which (vnparfited for time,)
Some may approche, but neuer none shall hit.

A toung that serued in forein realmes his king,
Whose courteous talke to vertue did enflame
Eche noble hart; a worthy guide to bring
Our English youth by trauail vnto Fame.

An eye, whose iudgement none affect could blinde,
Frendes to allure, and foes to reconcile:
Whose persing loke did represent a mynde
With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle.

A hart, where drede was neuer so imprest
To hyde the thought that might the truth auance;
In neyther fortune loft, nor yet represt,
To swell in wealth, or yeld vnto mischance.

A valiant corps, where force and beawty met,
Happy, alas! to happy, but for foes;
Liued, and ran the race that nature set
Of manhode's shape, where she the molde did lose.]

[Wyatt's character as a poet has been most ably drawn by Warton. His feelings, says this critic, are disguised by affectation, and obscured by conceit. His declarations of passion are embarassed by wit and fancy; and his style is not intelligible, in proportion as it is careless and unadorned. His compliments, like the modes of behaviour in that age, are ceremonious and strained. He has too much art as a lover, and too little as a poet. His gallantries are laboured, and his versification negligent. The truth is, his genius was of the moral and didactic species; and his poems abound more in good sense, satire, and observations on life, than in pathos or imagination. *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 29. Wyatt's love poems are certainly conceited and unnatural, but these faults belong to the models on which he formed his style, and were the faults of the time in which he lived. Surrey alone felt for himself, and expressed his feelings with taste and delicacy; and Warton supposes that even Surrey would not have been so good a poet, had he been a better scholar. It is but fair to conjecture, that Wyatt was too good a scholar to be a poet,—he was unable to reject, at once, the style he had read with delight, and been taught to regard with veneration. But it is impossible to deny Wyatt the praise of an excellent moral poet. In the following line he celebrates the happiness of a country life, and lashes the vices of a court with no common force and beauty. The merit of the composition will excuse the length of the quotation.

" Of the courtier's life.
(Written to John Poins[1].)

Myne owne John Poyns, sins ye delite to know
The causes why that homeward I me draw,
And fle the prease of courtes, where so they go,
Rather then to line thrall vnder the awe
Of lordly lokes, wrapped within my cloke;
To will and lust learnyng to set a law:
It is not that[2], because I scorne or mocke
The power of them, whom Fortune here hath lent
Charge ouer vs, of ryght to strike the stroke:
But true it is, that I have always ment

[6] [I am inclin'd to believe that this wooden cut was also done by Hans Holben himself. 'Tis certain that he cut sometimes in wood. And the beauty of this cut will hardly permit us to fix upon any other but him, the cuts in wood at that time, at least the greatest part, that came from other hands, being wretchedly bad. HEARNE, Notes to Wood's account, in Leland's *Itinerary*, edit. 8vo. Oxford, 1769, vol. ii. p. 10. Hearne procured a copy of this head to be executed on copper by Mich. Burghers, which is inserted in Leland. A small pocket-book by Hearne, now in the Bodleian library, contains an account of his 'expenses for the second vol. of Leland's *Itinerary*,' in which is the following item; 'To Mr. Burghers for ingraving sir Thomas Wyatt's head, 1.0. 5. 0.']

[7] In the said *Songs and Sonnets*, fol. 64.

[8] In lib. suo cui tit. est, *De illustrium quorundam Encomiis, cum Epigram. & Epitaphiis nonnullis*. Lond. 1579. qu. p. 358. [There is another epitaph upon him made by John Parkhurst bishop of Norwich, and printed an. MDCXXIII. in pag. 25 of Parkhurst's *Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*. HEARNE.]

[9] [For an account of this family, see *British Bibliographer*, 8vo. i. 403.]

[1] [Of this gentleman, one of the ancestors of a highly ancient and respectable family yet remaining in Berkshire and Gloucestershire, there is a most beautiful portrait among the Holbein drawings in the royal collection. It has been engraved by Bartolozzi.]

[2] [The word 'that' added from the edit. of 1565.]

Lesse to esteme them, then the common sort,
Of outward thinges, that iudge in their entent,
Without regard what inward doth resort.
I graunt sometime of glory that the fire
Doth touch my hart: me list not to report
Blame by honour, and honour to desire.
But how may I this honour now attaine,
That can not dye the colour blacke a lyer?
My Poyns, I can not frame my tune to fayne,
To cloke the truth, for prayse without desert
Of them that list all nice for to retaine.
I can not honour them, that set their part
With Venus and Bacchus, all their life long;
Nor holde my peace of them, although I smart.
I can not crouch, nor knele to such a wrong,
To worship them like God on earth alone,
That are as wolues these sely lambes among.
I can not with my wordes complaine and mone,
And suffer nought; nor smart without complaynt;
Nor turne the worde that from my mouth is gone:
I can not speake, and loke like as a saynt;
Use wiles for wit, and make deceyt a pleasure;
Call craft, counsaile; for lucre still to paint.
I can not wrest the law to fill the coffer;
With innocent bloud to fede my selfe fatte,
And do most hurt where that most helpe I offer.
I am not he, that can alowe the state
Of hye Ceasar, and damne Cato to dye,
That, with his death did scape out of the gate
From Ceasar's handes, if Liuye doth not lye,
And would not liue, where libertie was lost:
So did his hart the common wealth apply.
I am not he, such eloquence to bost,
To make the crow in singyng as the swanne;
Nor call the lyon of coward beastes the most,
That can not take a mouse as the cat can.
And he that dieth for honger of the golde
Call him Alexander; and say that Pan
Passeth Appollo in musike manifold.
Praise syr Topas for a noble tale,
And scorne the story that the knight tolde.
Prayse him for counsell that is dronke of ale;
Grinne when he laughes that beareth all the sway,
Frowne when he frownes, and grone when he is pale:
On other's lust to hang both night and day:
None of these poyntes would euer frame in me.
My wit is nought, I can not learne the way,
And much the lesse of thinges that greater be;
That asken helpe of colours to deuise
To loyne the meane with ech extremitie;
With nearest vertue ay to cloke the vice,
And, as to purpose likewise it shall fall,
To presse the vertue that it may not rise:
As dronkennesse, good felowship to call;
The frendly foe with his faire double face,
Say he is gentle, and curties therewithall.
Affirme that fauell hath a goodly grace
In eloquence; and cruelty to name
Zeale of justice; and change in time and place.
And he that suffreth offence without blame,
Call him pitifull; and him true and plaine

That rayleth rechlesse vnto ech mans shame,
Say he is rude that can not lye and faine
The lechter a louer; and tyranny
To be the right of a prynce's rayghne
I can not—I! no, no! it will not be.
This is the cause that I could neuer yet
Hang on their sleues, that weygh (as thou
A chippe of chance, more then a poun
This maketh me at home to hunt and
And in fowle werher at my boke to
In frost and snow, then with my bow
No man doth marke where so I ride, or go
In lusty leas at libertie I walke,
And of these newes I fele nor weale nor wo,
Saue that a clogge doth hang yet at my heele:
No force for that, for it is ordred so,
That I may leape both hedge, and dike full wele.
I am not now in Fraunce to iudge the wine;
With savry sauce those delicates to fele;
Nor yet in Spaine, where one must him incline
Rather then to be, outwardly to seme.
I meddle not with wyttes that be so fine.
Nor Flaunders chere lettes not my syght to deme,
Of blacke, and white, nor takes my wittes away
With beastlinesse, such do those beasts esteme.
Nor I am not where truth is geuen in pray
For money, poyson and treason, of some
A common practise, vsed nyght and day.
But I am here, in Kent and christendome[1];
Among the muses, where I reade and ryme.
Where if thou list, myne owne John Poyns, to come
Thou shalt be iudge how I do spende my time.

The wooden cut by Holbein, as reengraved
Burghers, has been already noticed, at col. 12
note 6. But the original, and finest portrait of
sir Thomas Wyatt, is among Holbein's drawings
in the king's collection. This has been engraved
by Bartolozzi, and reduced by Wilkin for the
British Bibliographer. It is a most beautiful
specimen of one of our best master's finest per
formances.]

"SIMON GRYNE, or GRYNÆUS, was born in
"the large province in Germany called Schwa-
"hen, particularly, as one tells us, at Vering,
"an. 1493, and another near Femiga, of rustical pa-
"rents, in the said province, bred up from his
"childhood, as all then were, in the R. cath.
"religion; but when he came to reason he in-
"clined to be a protestant, retired to Buda,
"taught a private school, and continued there
"in good success, till upon the accusations of
"the monks he was cast into prison, but at
"length released thence by some of the nobility
"of Hungary. Afterwards he went to Witten-

[1] [By the kindness of the rev. Dr. Nott, fellow of All Souls, I am enabled to correct this passage, and give it in its original form, from a manuscript among the Harrington papers.

'Nor I ame not where Christe is geven in pray
For money, poisen and traison, at Rome
A comune practise, vsed nyght and dale:
But here I ame in Kent and Christendome.']

berg, had many conferences with M. Luther, Melanchthon about matters of religion, ing to his country, he was called to rgh by Lewis the elector palatine, to ssor of the Greek tongue there, an. ing then accounted one of the prime of Germany. About that time, or efore, he, in his rambles, went into and so directly to Oxon, studied ome time, but whether he took a was created or incorporated, it ap- not. Sure I am that while he conti- there, he visited and studied in most of the libraries, searched after rare books of the Greek tongue, particularly after some of the books of commentaries of Proclus Diodoch. Lycius, and having found several, and the owners to be careless of them, he took some away, and conveyed them with him beyond the seas, as in an epistle by him written[2] to John the son of Tho. More he confesseth. In 1529, he being then at Spira, commonly called Spires, where there was a meeting of theologists concerning matters of religion, he had like, for the incontinency of his tongue, to have been imprison'd, had not Melanchthon persuaded him to withdraw. In the same year, he being called by John Oecolampadius to Basil, by the command of the magistrate, he taught philosophy and divinity there. In 1534 he was invited to Tubingen by Ulrich, prince of Wirtemberg, where he taught good letters; but two years after returning to Basil, was present with Desid. Erasmus, when he surrendered up his last breath. In 1540 he was[3] joined, as an assistant, to Ph. Melanchthon, Mart. Bucer, Jo. Calvin, &c. when they went to Worms to the colloquy there about religion; which being concluded, he return'd to Basil. He was most admirably well skill'd in the Lat. Hebr. and Gr. tongues, in philosophy and the mathematic disciplines, and therefore beloved of Erasmus, who honourably mentions him in his[4] *Epistles*. Theodorus Bibliander tells[5] us that he really thinks that in him Christian piety, all virtues and the muses had taken up their habitation. He hath written,

"*In Librum octavum Topicorum Aristot. Commentaria.* Basil. in oct. [1556. Bodl. 8vo. S. 23. Art.]

"*Epistolæ*—printed with the former book, and both publish'd by Isaac Keller, M. D. after the author's death. He hath also publish'd in Greek, the Μεγάλη Σύνταξις of Ptolemy; to which he added a preface of his own, touching the use thereof, dedicated to king Hen. 8 of England, printed at Basil 1538. [Bodl. 1. 1. 10. Art. Seld.] One Simon Grynæus an eminent physician and mathematician hath written (1) *Tract. de utilitate legendi Historias*, several times printed. (2) *Dissertatio de Cometis*, printed 1580, in qu. (3) *Commentarius de ignitis Meteoris.* (4) *Com. de Conctarum causis atq; significationibus*, printed 1579, qu. (5) *Observatio Cometæ, qui anno* 1577, *& ab initio* 1578, *fulsit*, printed 1579, qu. (6) *Disputatio de inusitata magnitudine & figura Veneris in fine Anni* 1578; but this Sim. Grynæus I take to be absolutely differing from the former Simon[6], who dying of the plague at Basil, on the first day of Aug. in fifteen hundred forty and one, was buried in the cath. ch. there, near to the grave of Jo. Oecolampadius before-mention'd, who died on the cal. of Dec. 1531, aged 49 years. [59] 1541.

RICHARD TURPIN was descended from an ancient family of his name living at Knaptoft in Leicestershire (extracted from that of the Turpins of Witchester in Northumberland) and educated for a time in grammatical and academical learning in this university. Whence being taken before he was honoured with a degree, spent afterwards his chief time in military affairs at Calais in France, under king Hen. 8. He hath written,

A *Chronicle*—containing matters only of his time; and dying at Calais before-mention'd in fifteen hundred forty and one, (33 Hen. 8) was buried in the church of St. Nicholas there, leaving then behind him the character of a worthy gentleman. 1541.

RICHARD WHYTFORDE, who in his writings styles himself 'The wretch of Sion,' was educated for a time among the Oxonians, but whether he took a degree, we have no record that shews it. Afterwards he was received into the family of Rich. Foxe bishop of Winchester, and by him was made his chaplain about the latter end of Hen. 7, at which time he became acquainted with sir Tho. More, then a young man, between whom was great amity. Afterwards Whytforde being minded to leave the world and all hopes of preferment, entered himself a monk of the order of St. Bridget in the monastery called Sion near to Brentford in Middlesex. About which time being known to scholars for his divine learning (for in philosophy he was but little vers'd) and most sincere holiness, he became acquainted with that great light of learning Erasmus, who sometimes mentions him in his *Epistles*, and advises him thus, 'Cura ut valeas, teq; tuâ philosophiâ oblectes,' &c. But such was his ill fortune, that he lived to see

[2] Br. Twynus, in *Apol. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.* lib. 3, sect. 212. [But see Granger's *Biog. Hist. of England*, i. 123.]

[3] In tomo posteriori *Theatri Virorum Clarorum*, script. per Paulum Frecherum, printed at Norimb. 1688, part 4. p. 1446.

[4] In lib. *Epist.* 26, ep. 39.

[5] In libro suo *De ratione omnium Linguarum.*

[6] See Sim. Grynæus his epitaph in *Monumenta Basilia*, which I have, p. 15.

himself turn'd out of his cell, and the cell it self converted into a profane use. Whereupon one Will. Mountjoy, descended of a noble race, received him into his family, and made him his confessor, which is all that I know of him at present, only that he wrote and translated these things following,

Work of Preparation unto the Communion, and also for Housholders to govern their Families, Lond. in oct. when printed I know not; for the copy that I saw was imperfect. [First by Redman 1531, then by De Worde, 4to. 1532 and 1533, &c.]

A Book called the Pype or Tonne, of the Life of Perfection. A Work of the three Vows of Religion, contrary to the great Heretics the Lutherans, Lond. 1532, qu. [Bodl. 4to. W. 2. Th. Seld.] The reason of the title is this. The author compares the life of perfection to precious wine kept in a pipe or tun, made as it were of three plain boards, viz. the three vows, of obedience, wilful poverty and chastity; which are bound together, as with hoops, by their rules, as of St. Austine, Benedict, Francis, Basil. Which hoops are knit, as with wickers, with the holy ceremonies of religion, contained in the statutes, constitutions, injunctions, and customs of every monastery. This allegory he seems to prosecute throughout the whole work. His main aim is to commend and defend the religious orders, and those three monastic vows, against the objections of the Lutherans.

Treatise of Patience. Also a work of divers impediments and lets of perfection, Lond. 1541, qu.

The Martyrologe after the use of the church of Salisbury, and as it is read in Sion, with additions, Lond. in qu. [by De Worde, 1526.]

Solitary Meditations.

Psaltery of Jesus—Printed several times in Engl. and French. He also translated from Latin into English, (1) *St. Austin's Rule*[a]. This was done before by another hand, but being not well understood by the nuns of Sion, they desired him to do it better, which he accordingly did, and dedicated it to them, "which was several times "printed, viz. First *St. Augustin's Rule* in Eng- "lish alone—London by Wynkyn de Worde, "1525, qu. The title of the first chapter is, "The rule of St. Augustine translated out of "Latin into English, indifferently unto both "sexes, that is to say, unto the brothers and "sisters of that profession. He also set forth, "*The Rule of St. Augustine*, both in Latin and "English, with two expositions (of St. Hugh "de St. Victore). And also the same *Rule* again "only in English, without Latin or exposition, "(in 7 chapters). At the end of all is this: "Thus endeth this poor labour of the rule of "S. Augustine, both in Latin and English, with "our symple notes, and the profitable exposi- "tion of the holy saint Hugh de Sanct "the wretch of Sion, Rich. Whyt "are several old wooden cuts in

(2) *St. Bonaventure his Lesson phabetum Religiosorum*, Lond. other things, as 'tis probable. The know that there was another Richard a wealthy clerk, possessed of lan Hopedale, and Whytforde in Fli of lands in Farnworth and Wido shire, who in his last days entere brother into the monastery of Sion be tion'd, died and was buried there 3 Hen. 6, Dom. 1511. But this R. Whytforde, who seems to have been born in Flintshire, was no writer, only unkle to Rich. Whitforde before-mention'd; who upon his unkle's account, and because of his benediction to Sion, was entred a brother there, being originally, as I suppose, of Whytforde in Flintshire.

[To these may be added the following:

1. *The Pomander of Prayer*, 4to. by De Worde, 1532. (Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1835.)

2. *A Dialogue or Communication betweene the Curate or Ghostly Father, and the Parochiane or Ghostly Child, for a due Preparacion unto the Howselynge.* 8vo. 1537.

3. *An Instruction to avoid and eschew vices* translated from the Lessons of St. Isidore, wit some few additions. 4to. 1541. (Herbert, 57

4. *Of Detraction*, translated from St. Chry tome. 4to. 1541. (ibid.)

5. *A dayly exercise and experience of death, the request of dame Eliz. Giles, late abbess of Sion.* Lond. 12mo. (Tanner. *Bibl. Brit.* 765.)

6. *Golden Epistle of St. Bernard.* Lond. 1531, 12mo. (ibid.)

7. *The four Revelations of St. Bridget.* Lond. 1531, 12mo. (ibid.)

8. *The Following of Christ, translated out of Latin into Englishe, newlie corrected and amended, whereunto also is added the Golden Epistle of Sainct Bernarde.* 8vo. 1585. (Bodl. 8vo. F. 25. Th.]

JOHN SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, was born in or near to the[c] parish of Radley, about a mile or two distant from Abington in Berks; admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Ch. coll. in the year 1528, aged 19 or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed 1533, about which time he was Greek reader in the said college, and afterwards Hebrew professor of the university, in the place of Rob. Wakfeld, about 1538. Three years after, he did, with leave from the chief members of the university, begin to expound in the public schools the book of Genesis in the Hebrew language, and would

[60]

* To which also he put notes. first edit.

[a] [Printed by Wynken de Worde, 4to. 1525, 1527.]

[c] His surname and family did live at Sugworth in the parish of Radley in the time of Qu. Elizab. and before.

gone forward with the books that follow, ...h prevented him. He was one of ...nguists (his age being considered) ...Oxon before his time, and was ...pass Origen in memory. So ex- ...lso he was, that his equal scarce ..., it having been an ordinary matter ...compose 100 very good verses every ...t hours, some of which are extant. ... have celebrated his memory in ...e books of poems, particularly ...in his[2] *Encomia illustrium & erudi- ... virorum*, &c. and in his[3] *Cygnea Cantio*; in the last of which he styles him 'Decus utriusque linguæ:' also Dr. Joh. White in his[4] *Diocesio-Martyrion*, who entitles him, 'trium Linguarum peritissimus,' and others. Among the books that he hath written, these only I have seen, viz.

Summa & synopsis Novi Testamenti distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa. First of all published by John Parkhurst at Strasburg about 1556, in oct. with some of his serious epigrams at the end, taken from his[5] *Ludicra* or *Epigram. Juvenilia*, which I shall hereafter mention under him, the said Parkhurst. Afterwards the said *Summa & synopsis* were printed at Lond. 1560, and at Oxon. 1586, in oct. which last edition was renewed and corrected by Dr. Lau. Humphrey. They are also printed, if I mistake not, in a book ...led *Gemma Fabri*, Lond. 1598, and were by ... author composed to no other end, but to ...st the memories of novices and candidates in ...inity.

Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ respondens. [MS. in Corp. Christ. library, 266.] Before which, our author hath a preface to the epistle of Hippolytus to Phædra, contained in about 350 long and short verses, written to one Mr. Guade a pious priest and chaplain to K. Hen. 8. This preface with the book it self, all in the like verse, was published at Oxon. about 1584[1], in oct. by George Etheridge a physician, sometimes pupil to the said Joh. Shepery.

Vita & Epicedion Johannis Claymondi Præsidis Coll. Corp. Chr. MS. in C. C. C. library[2]: The beginning of which is, 'Tristia quisquis ades,' &c. written in long and short verses. He also translated from Gr. into Lat. several things, as, Euripides's *Hecuba*, some things of Basil, &c. "and made a translation into another language of "Seneca's *Hercules furens*." Besides compositions in poetry and prose, which after the author's death came into the hands of George Etheridge before-mention'd; who promised, in the year 1584, to make them public, but what hindered him, unless death, I know not. As for our author Sheperey he gave way to fate[3] at Agmundesham commonly called Amersham in Bucks, in the mouth of July in fifteen hundred and forty two, and was buried, I presume, in the church there. Soon after, his death being known in Oxon, divers ingenious and learned men made verses to his memory in Greek and Latin, and caused them to be stuck up on St. Mary's church doors, to be read by the academians as they passed by. Some persons, whether for the sake of his memory, or for poetry, I know not, got copies of them very greedily, and gathered all they could get, to the end that with the help of Etheridge they might be published. At length being put into the hands of Herman Evans a stationer, for that purpose, he kept them till he could get more to be added to them, but what hindered their birth I know not. 1542.

[Shepreve wrote also the following:

1. *S. Basilius, Episc. Cæsariensis. In Esaiam Prophetam commentariorum tomus prior, de, Græcis in Latinum conversus, per Joh. Shepreveum, Gr. et Heb. literarum olim Oxoniæ professorem pub.* ob. 1542. MSS. Birch, in Mus. Brit. no. 4355. Ayscough's *Catalogue*, vol. i. page 4.

2. *Oratio in laudem Henrici VIII.* MS. in the Royal Library, 16. A. 2.

3. *Two Orations: on the same subject*, in Hebrew, ibid.

4. *Carmen de Christi Corpore.* (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 667.)

And he translated certain pieces from St. Basil.]

WILLIAM THYNNE, otherwise BOTEVILL was, as it seems, a Salopian born, and educated among the Oxonians for a time. Afterwards retiring to the court, became, through several petty employments, chief clerk of the kitchen to K. Hen. 8, and is stiled by Erasmus[4] 'Thynnus Anglicus.' This person, who was poetically given from his youth, did make a search after all the works of Jeffery Chaucer the prince of our English poets, many of which were then in MS. At length having collected all the ancient copies of that author, he took great pains to correct and amend them. Which being so done, he put notes and explanations on "them," and printed them all together in one volume in folio, (not in double columns as they have been since) and dedicated them to K. Hen. 8, an. 1542[5], having been partly and imperfectly done several years Claruit 1542.

[1] Edit. Lond. 1559, p. 31.
[2] Edit. Lond. 1546.
[3] Edit. ib. 1558, qu. fol. 89.
[3] [By Joseph Barnes, according to a MS. note of Burton in the original copy of Leland's *Collectanea*, page 314; where a fragment of it is preserved. Hearne's edition, vol. iii. p. 135.]
[4] [Another copy in MS. in Wood's collection, 8492, F. 30, and a transcript among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. Misc. 535. See also col. 106 of the present volume.]

[1] Geo. Edrycus vulgo Etheridge in epist. ad lectorem prefix. *Hippolyt. Ovid. Phæd. resp.*
[2] In *Epist.* lib. 15. Epist. 11.
[3] [Caxton and Pynson were exceeded in their labours by William Botevil alias Thynne, esq. who having, with

before by Will. Caxton. Afterwards Joh. Stow the chronologer did correct, increase and publish them with divers ample notes collected out of several records and monuments. All which he delivering to his friend Tho. Speight a Cantabrigian, he drew them into good form and method, mixed them with his own, and published them 1597. See more in Franc. Thynne, under the year 1611, who was, as it seems, descended from him. Whether this Will. Thynne whom I have mentioned before, be the same with Will. Thynne esq; one of the clerks of the green-cloth, and master of the houshold of K. Hen. 8, (the same Will. Thynne, I mean, who died 10 Aug. 1546, and was buried in the church of Allhallowes Barkin in London) I am yet to learn. I find another Will. Thynne esq; brother to sir John Thynne knight, who after he had travell'd through most parts of Europe, return'd an unaccomplish'd gentleman, and in the 1 Edw. 6, Dom. 1547, went into Scotland under the command of Edward duke of Somerset, (to which duke his brother sir John was secretary) where as an eques cataphractus (that is a chevalier arm'd cap a pè) he performed excellent service in the battel of Muscelborough against the Scots. This person I take to be the same, to whom K. Hen. 8, by his letters pat. dat. 8 May 38 of his reign, Dom. 1546, gave the office of general receiver of two counties in the Marches of Wales, commonly
[62] call'd The Earl of Marches Lands. At length when the infirmities of age came upon him, he gave himself solely up to devotion, and was a daily auditor of divine service in the abbey church at Westminster. He surrendered up his soul to him that gave it, 14 March 1584, and was buried in the said church opposite to the door leading into the cloister. Over his grave was soon after erected a monument of alabaster, and 100 years after was another stately monument erected near to it westward, for one descended from sir Joh. Thynne before-mention'd, namely for Tho. Thynne of Langleat in Wilts, esq; sometimes a gent. com. of Ch. Ch. who was barbarously murder'd in the Pall-mall by "captain Urats" a German, "lieutenant Sterne" a Sweed, and "Geo. Borosky" a Polonian on Sunday in the evening 12 Feb. 1681[8]. For whom was a large inscription made, to be engraved on the said monument; but for certain passag[illegible] therein, reflecting on justice, and [illegible] what, was not suffer'd to be put ther[illegible]

JOHN HOKER was first de[illegible] moner, afterwards fellow of [illegible] lege, and in 1535 master of [illegible] counted excellently well read [illegible] authors, a good rhetorician and p[illegible] commended for his facete fan[illegible] pleased to mention him in one of [illegible] to stile[9] him, not without desert, [illegible] 'bonarum.' He hath written,

Piscator, or, the Fisher caught, a co[illegible]
An Introduction to Rhetorick.
Poema de vero crucifixo.
Epigrammata varia, and other things, which I have not yet seen. He was living in Magd. coll. in fifteen hundred forty and three, (being then bach. of divinity of three years standing) as it appears in the bursar's accompts of that house. I presume he died shortly after, and not in 1541, as Bale and Pits do tell you. Clarnit 1543.

[A letter from John Hoker of Maidstone, 'in Deum ligneum Cantianorum nuper repertum,' is inserted at p. 302 of *S. Clementis Epist. duæ, cum Epist. Singular. Cl. Virorum.* Lond. 1694. (Bodl. 8vo. Z. 304. Th.) Of *Piscator, or the Fisher caught*, Warton, (*Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 84,) says, 'As La[illegible]tinity seems to have been the author's object [illegible] suspect this comedy to have been in Latin, and [illegible] have been acted by the youth of his college.' T[illegible] learned and worthy president (Dr. Routh) [illegible] forms me that it is not existing among the col[illegible] papers.]

EDWARD LEE son of Rich. Lee of Lee-Magna in Kent esq; son of sir Rich. Lee knight, and twice lord mayor of the city of London, was born in Kent, particularly (as I suppose) at Lee before-mentioned, sent to St. Mary Magd. coll. about 1499, and took, as 'tis said, one degree in arts, but whether true I cannot justly affirm, because the register of that time and other writings are imperfect. In the year 1523, one Edw. Lee was admitted bachelor of arts, but him I take to be too late for this Edw. Lee whom we are further to mention. Afterwards he went to Cambridge[1], as one[2] reports, being probably driven hence by

great exactness, corrected a vast number of places and made considerable additions, amongst which must not be passed by his notes and explications, published the work in one volume in folio, in the year MDXL. (not in MDXLII. as Mr. Wood insinuates) which was printed at London by Thomas Bertholet. Hearne, appendix to *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, page 598. See Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, by Tyrwhitt, edit. 4to. Oxford, 1793, p. vi.]

[8] [Captaine . . . de Vrats, alias de Vallichs a Germane, and capt. of a foot company in his owne country. George Borodzyez or Borodsky, a Polonian, servant to the said captaine. Joh. Sterne, a Sweed, sometimes a lieutenant of foot in Flanders. These three murdered Tho. Thynn, esq. and Borodsky shott him with a musquetoon. They were all hanged in the Pall-Mall, Westminster, where the fact was done, and Borodsky was afterwards hung in chaines. Wood.]

[9] In *Cyng. Cantione.*

[1] [Edwardus Lee, Art. Bac. Oxon. incorporatus Cantabr. an. 1502-3. *Regist. Acad. Cantabr.* Art. Magister, an. 1504, *ibid.* Bac. Theol. (viz. Edw. Ley) an. 1512, *ibid.* Habet gratiam, non admissus tamen ante an. 1515, vel 1516, *ibid.* Baker.]

[2] Fr. Godwinus in *Comment. de præsulib. Angl.* edit. 1616, p. 86, in Eborac.

...ts that frequently then happened in Oxon[1]. ...der is to know, that he is not reckoned ...rchbishops and bishops, which have ...n that university, by Dr. Matthew ...logue of them, at the end of his ...doctors, &c. thereof, in his ...ites Britannicæ*, &c. printed ...verit is, I shall not dispute it. ...afterwards he was made chaplain ...d his almoner, being then a vio... of Erasmus, but whether greater ... he, or his equal, was then doubt... be not wanting some that say, that ... a learned man, yet he was not a fit match for that polite person.' Not long after, the K. employed him in several embassies, particularly in that to the emperor with sir Franc. Poluntz[2], and in another with the lord Morley, and sir Will. Hussey into Germany to don Ferdinando duke of Austria, with the order of the garter, an. 1523, and a third with Stokesley B. of London, and Thom. earl of Wilts, to the pope at Bononia, about the intricate matter of marriage with qu. Katharine, an. 1529. In which year, in the beginning of Febr. he became chancellor of the church of Salisbury by the resignation of Thom. Winter, and was succeeded in that dignity by Edw. Parmer, in Decemb. 1531. After his return from the last embassy, he was made archbishop of York an. 1531, was incorporated D. of D. of this university in the latter end of October (which degree he had receiv'd in a transmarine university[3], ...e he was an embassador, by actual creation) ...on the 5 of Dec. following, in the same year, ...nad[4] restitution made to him of the temporalities belonging to that see. He was a great divine, and very well seen in all kind of learning, famous as well for his wisdom as virtue, and holiness of life, a continual preacher of the gospel, a man very liberal to the poor, and exceedingly beloved of all sorts of men, who greatly miss'd and bemoan'd the want of him, when dead. He hath written,

Comment. in universum Pentateuchum Mosys. MS. See in Reg. Ascham's *Epistles*, lib. 2. in an *Epist.* '*quidam amico Eborac.*' [pag. 89, edit. 1703.]

Apologia contra quorundam calumnias. Lovan. 1520, in quarto.

Index annotationum prioris libri. Printed there the same year.

Epistola nuncupatoria ad Desid. Erasmum. There the same year.

Annotationum libri duo: alter in annotationes prioris editionis Novi Testam. D. Erasmi; alter in annotat. posterioris editionis ejusdem. Pr. there the same year.

Epistola Apologetica, quâ respondet D. Erasmi Epistolis. There the same year. In which year also (1520) was published a book in qu. at Basil. entit. *Epistolæ aliquot eruditorum virorum, ex quibus perspicuum sit Edwardi Lei virulentia.* They were written to shew the great anger and spleen that the said Lee bore against Erasmus and some of his writings, mostly by sir Tho. More, Tho. Lupset, Rich. Paice, Ulricus Huttenus esq; and Jo. Sapidus.

Epistolæ Sexcentæ.

Epicedia clarorum virorum. "He hath also "written *Resolutions of some Questions relating* "*to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters* "*tending to the Reformation of the Church begun* "*by King Henry* 8," besides other things which I have not yet seen. This Dr. Lee archb. of York died 13 Sept. in fifteen hundred forty and four, 1544. aged 62, and was buried in the middle of the south isle, above the choir of the cath. church there. Over his grave, as there is a little inscription to continue his memory at that place, so in the windows of the founder's chamber at Magd. college (over the great gate leading into the quadrangle) are these two verses set up under his arms (impaled by those of the see of York) by Dr. Laur. Humphrey, an. 1566.

'Unus erat Leyus velut inter sydera Phœbus,
Sic vicit socios temporis ipse sui.'

In the said windows, Dr. Humphrey caused to be put up the arms of all such bishops that had been educated in Magd. coll. even to his time, an. 1566. I have seen several letters written by this Dr. Lee to K. Hen. 8, and in one he wonders, that 'the Pope's supremacy should be a cause for martyrdom, and that Fisher bishop of Rochester should dye in defence of it, when in other matters of faith, and errors against the same, he hath dissembled, and hath not been content with such as have written against them for the favor he bare to the party, in whose books they are found,' &c.

[1] [In the first part of the reign of Henry the seventh, the plague visited Oxford, in the space of fifteen years, no less than six times, viz. 1485, 1486, 1489, 1493, 1499, 1500, and in the latter year, the calamity was aggravated by the ravages of an inundation and high price of corn. It is needless to inquire here, whether what our ancient registers call the plague was the same disease, which is now understood by the term. It was some malignant and contagious disorder, increased probably by crowded and unwholesome modes of living; and such was the devastation and alarm occasioned by the repeated attacks of the malady, that out of fifty-five halls then in Oxford, thirty-two only were thinly inhabited. Wood's *Annals*, sub ann. 1505; Churton's *Lives of Smyth and Sutton, founders of Brasen Nose*, 8vo. 1800, page 148.]

[2] [*The Table of Cebes the Philosopher. Imprinted in Flete Street in the house late Tho. Berthelette*, 16mo. The printer's address informs us, that it 'was translated out of Latine into English by syr Frances Poyngz, at the request of his brother sir Anthony Poyngz.' Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 466. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 607.]

[3] [Either of Bononia or Louvain, circa ann. 1529, as is said by the author of *Athenæ Britannicæ* (Myles Davies) 8vo. 1716, where is a large vindication of him as to his disputes with Erasmus, and writings against him. Watts.]

[4] *Rot. Par.* 23. Hen. 8, p. 2.

[Edward Lee was ordained deacon March 2, 1503, 'per Edw. Callipolensem episcopum, ad titulum ecclesiæ suæ de Wells, Norwic. dioc.' (*Regist. Warham.*) In 1512 collated to the prebend of Welton Beckhall in the cathedral of Lincoln (KENNET.) Novemb. 13, 1515, sacri theol. baccal. procurator cleri dioec. Well. in convocatione. (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 473.) November 19, 1523, he was presented to the archdeconry of Colchester, (*Reg. Tonstall*) Feb. 27, 1509, to the prebend of Dontington, in the church of York, (Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, i. 129) and July 7, 1530, being then the king's almoner, he was preferred to the prebend of St. Stephen, Westminster. (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. 401; in which volume, page 354, is the commission of Henry VIII. for treating with the pope, and other powers, 'super pace universali, et ad resistendum Turcis.' In this mission he was associated with the earl of Ormond, Stokesley, and Benet.)

He wrote, in addition, *Resolutions concerning the Sacraments*, printed among the collection of records in the first volume of Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*; and translated the *Lives of divers Saints*, during his embassy in Spain, 1522. These are in the British museum, MSS. Harleian, 423, 9—55. Two of his letters are in the same collection, No. 295, 56, 57, and several in the Cotton library, Vesp. C. iii. 4; Cleop. E. iv. 5. Transcripts of the latter, by the celebrated antiquary Roger Dodsworth, are in the Bodleian; MS. Dodsw. xxvi. *Cat. Ang.* 4168.

Lee was buried under the uppermost window on the north side of York cathedral, with this inscription, 'Edwardus Leus, archiepiscopus Ebor. theologus eximius, atque omni litterarum genere longe eruditissimus, sapientiæ & vitæ sanctitate clarus, evangelicæ doctrinæ preconem semper agens, pauperibus beneficus, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus, magno de se apud omnes desiderio relicto, hic sepultus jacet. Scuit archiepiscopus annos minus 13. obiit Id. Septembris, ætatis suæ 62. anno Christi 1544.' About two years before his death, by indenture dated Nov. 12, 1542, he alienated his manors of Beverley, Southwell, Skidby, and Bishop's Burton, in exchange with the crown, for the dissolved priory of Marton cum membris, and other manors belonging to religious houses, as Kilbourne, Sutton under Whitson-Cliffe, &c. Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals, York, Durham*, &c. 4to. Lond. 1727, vol. i. p. 44.]

JOHAN. LUDOVIC. VIVES was born at Valenza in Spain, educated in grammar learning there, but in logic at Paris, at which time all good arts were banished thence, and the students totally bent on sophistical cavils. Soon after being taken off from those vain bablings, he applied himself to the study of humanity, and became (his age consider'd) noted for it. Afterwards he went to the university of Louvain, where [illegible] ously applied himself to Lat. [illegible] and sought out all ways to be [illegible] polite and learned [illegible] so polite himself, that [illegible] errors in following [illegible] book *contra Pseudo-* [illegible] he applied himself to th[illegible] and of divinity, [illegible] writings of all the lea[illegible] by the advice of Dea[illegible] cular respect for him for [illegible] some of his writings, and [illegible] On 4 July 1517 he was [illegible] Louvain) one of the first fell[illegible] in Oxon, by the founder th[illegible] By which time his fame being spread over England, and the more for this reason that Katharine of Spain, the first wife of K. Hen. 8, had a peculiar respect for him, and cherished his muse, he was invited into England, by cardinal Wolsey (as it seems) in the year 1523, and coming to Oxon in Aug. or Sept. did read the said cardinal's lecture of humanity in the hall of the said college, and that (as it said) of the civil law before the members of the university[8]. Farther also to add grace and honour to him, it pleased K. Hen. 8, qu. Katharine and the prime persons of their courts to be (as some report) his auditors about the latter end the aforesaid year, he having been solemnly corporated doctor of the civil law before, as had stood in another university. While he mained here he wrote his books *De ratione s[illegible] pueritiæ*, and *De consultatione*, and became much admired by the academians, for his great learning and eloquence, (and the more for this

[7] See *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 36, a.

[8] [Wood saith, he was invited into England by cardinal Wolsey, as it seemeth in the year 1523, and coming to Oxford in August or September, did read the cardinal's lectures of humanity in the hall of the said college, and that (as it was said) of the civil law, before the members of the university. But this must be a mistake of that learned antiquary, occasioned by his not consulting the memoirs he made use of, with his usual accuracy and diligence: for in a letter from the university to the cardinal in the year 1519, mention is made of him as the then reader of rhetoric, and that by the cardinal's appointment. In 1523, indeed, the king and queen, with the principal persons of the court, who then attended them in their progress, to do this learned Spaniard the greater honour, or to satisfy a laudable curiosity, graced his auditory with their presence. He was so much admired by the members of the university for his learning and eloquence, and more particularly because at that time they in general addicted themselves to the study of humanity, that they caused the degrees of grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, which had been much neglected among them, to be revived. For to his extensive erudition in other respects, he added that in philology, whereof he was one of the brightest ornaments, and both by his example and instructions, very much contributed to introduce into the university the study of the politer arts. Fiddes, *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, Lond. 1724, folio. (Bodl. I. 2. 13. Jur.) page 218.]

[9] Brian. Twyn. in *Apol.* lib. 3, sect. 210, &c.

[illegible] their studies were then wholly bent [illegible]mity) that they revived the degrees [illegible]etorie, and poetry, which had been [illegible]terwards he retired [illegible] whence he came, [illegible] to him a wife, but [illegible]d 1524-5, he was at [illegible]rs from an epistle to [illegible]hat place, at which [illegible]ntinued his lectures [illegible]civil law, and was con- [illegible]n tongue to the young [illegible]ng Hen. 8. His writings [illegible]y printed in two tomes at Basil 1555. [illegible]. 1. Th.] but least I should break the metho[illegible] I have hitherto followed, I shall make a recital of some.

Jesus Christus triumphans. Wrote at Paris in 1514.

De initiis, sectis, & laudibus philosophiæ lib. 1. } Written and finished at Louvain, 1518.
De tempore quo natus est Christus. }
Virginis Deiparæ Oratio. }
Fabula de homine. }
Pompeius fugiens. }

Liber in Pseudo-Dialecticos. } Written at
Veritas fucata, seu in trium- } Louvain, 1519.
um prælectio. }

Prælectio in Somnium Scipionis apud Ciceronem. Written at Louvain 1520.

Declamationes septem. Finished at [illegible]ges. } 1521.
In Suetonium quædam. Finished at [illegible]vain. }

De Consultatione. Fin. at Oxon. 1523.

De institutione feminæ Christianæ, lib. 3. Written to Katharine qu. of England from Bruges 1523.

De ratione studii puerilis. Dedicated by his epist. dat. at Oxon. non. Oct. an. 1523, to Katharine qu. of England, his only patroness.

Introductio ad sapientiam. Written at Bruges, 1524.

Satellitium animi, vel symbola. Ded. to princess Mary dau. of K. Hen. 8, from Bruges, 1524.

Epist. ad Hen. 8, dat. Ox. 12 Mar. 1525.

De concordia & discordia. lib. 4. } Written at
De subventione pauperum. } Bruges 1526.

De passione Christi meditatio. } At Bruges
De sudore Jesu Christi, sacrum diurnum. } 1529.

De corruptis artibus. Tom. 3. } At Bruges
De disputatione. lib. 1. } 1531.

De ratione dicendi. lib. 3. At Brug. 1532.

De communione rerum ad Germanos inferiores. At Bruges 1535.

Exercitationes animi in Deum. At Antw. Aug. 1535.

Preces & meditationes diurnæ. At Bruges 1535.

Exercitatio linguæ Latinæ. Written at Breda 1538.

De anima & vita, lib. 3. At Bruges 1538. With many other things, which for brevity's sake I shall now omit[1]. He also translated into Latin, *Isocrates his Nicocles*, dedicated to card. Wolsey, by his epist. dat. at Oxon 15 Dec. 1523, with other translations which I also shall omit. As to the time of this worthy author's death, many writers differ, and the just day or year is yet uncertain. Anton. Possevinus saith he died at Bruges in Flanders 1536, or thereabouts, having left off writing in 1535. Ludovic. Guicciard in his description of Bruges reports it, an. 1540. Thuanus, who saith he was a professor at Lovain, tells us that he died there 1541; and Joh. Whyte, in his *Diacosia-Martyrion*, printed 1553, would have it at Bruxels 1545. Which last author being before all the former in time, and perhaps may know, or remember Vives, ought therefore to believed before the rest. But these matters notwithstanding being uncertain, I shall venture to put his death under fifteen hundred forty and four, which being at Bruges, he was buried in the church of St. Donantius there. See more of him in a book entit. *Bibliotheca Hispanica.* Printed at Rome in two tomes in fol 1672. [Bodl. F. 1. 1, 2. Jur.] tom. 1, p. 552, 553, &c. Both which tomes were written by Nicholaus Antonius Hispalensis, J. C. kt. of the order of St. James. [60] 1540 1544

ROBERT SHYNGLETON descended from a good family of his name living in Lancashire, was always esteemed an ingenious man while he resided in the university, but whether he was honoured with a degree, it appears not. Afterwards being a priest and a frequent preacher, he took occasion to reflect on the times, and certain persons in his sermons. For which being called to an account and committed, was forced, with two other persons, to make his palinodie before a convention of certain bishops at London, an. 1543, (35 H. 8.)

His works are these,

Treatise { *Of the seven Churches.* / *Of the Holy Ghost.*

Comment on, or Explanation of, certain Prophecies. The two first were formerly (perhaps still) in the king's library at Westminster[2]. The last giving high offence, as containing many treasonable matters, and most severe reflections, the author was[3] hanged for it at Tyburn, March 7, in fifteen hundred forty and four. Anton. Possevinus stiles[4] him a martyr for the Rom. cath. 1544

[1] [A list of nearly eighty treatises by this prolific author will be found in Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, p. 740.]

[2] [Given to the public in 1757, by his majesty, king George the second, and now deposited in the British museum.]

[3] Jo. Baleus in *Script. Maj. Britan.* p. 105, inter cent. 12 & 13.

[4] In *Apparat. Sac.* tom. 2, in lit. R.

cause, and John Pitseus omits[5] him as being an heretic, or at least for the honourable mention made of him by Jo. Bale.

[I have looked completely and carefully through Casley's valuable *Catalogue* of the royal MSS. for the works of Shyngleton supposed by Wood to be in the king's library, but no such treatises are to be found. I have, however, had the satisfaction of discovering a work by this author in that collection, which is omitted by Wood, Bale, and Pitts, and is falsely referred to in Casley's index. This is MS. Reg. 18 A xl. which Casley terms Singleton's *Theory of the Earth*. I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq. keeper of the MSS. in the museum, for the following account of this volume.

Singleton's *Theory of the Earth* has no title. It begins as if the title (formerly perhaps on the first leaf) was lost. 'To the king o' soueraigne lord. Pleasyth yo' graciouse highnes my moost dread soueraigne lord that if this my rude maner in this necessary purpose appere to yo' magnificent maiesty worth the comitting to your gracious clergie or to any of them,' &c. Syngleton, for so he spells his name, declares, in this address to Henry VIII. that he has 'neither openly disputed, reasoned, nor taught agenst the vniuersall forme.' The work is divided into twenty short sections, and is, in fact, a rhapsody, on which it does not appear possible to bestow any better title, than that which Casley has already given it[6].]

Claruit 1544.

" GENTIAN HERVET, sometime a student " in Oxon, did, at the desire of Mr. Jeffry Pole, " translate from Greek into English, Xenophon's " *Treatise of an houshold*. Lond. 1544, in fol. " and 1573," [by John Allde, Bodl. Rawlinson, 169] in oct.

[This account of Hervet is by no means satisfactory, nor indeed is it at all clear that he is entitled to a place in these ATHENÆ. It is very probable that, during his residence in England, he repaired to Oxford with his friend Lupset, but we have no authority for supposing him to have been a member of the university. Perhaps, he resided there for the benefit of its libraries, and its learned society.

He was a native of France, and born at Olivet, near Orleans, in the year 1499[7]. He was instructed from his childhood in all liberal arts, and in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The first employment he undertook was that of preceptor to Claude d'Aubepine, secretary of state under the kings Francis 1, Henry 2, Francis 2, and Charles 9[8]. He afterwards went to Paris, where, in conj[unction with] Edward Lupset, he print[ed] the works [of] which had been transla[ted] [by] and having accompan[ied] was appointed by the [cardinal] take charge of the edu[cation of] Pole[9]. This in all pr[obability] to the notice of cardi[nal] who soon after sent [him] to translate the Gre[ek] ring the long stay of [the cardinal] in the house of this ill[ustrious] school of every honour[able] ment. His rare acquirem[ents] gentleness of his manners, a[nd] conversation, procured him [not only] the friendship of Pole, but of all the eminent characters in Italy. Returning to France, he taught publicly in the college of Bourdeaux, which was then the most celebrated in the kingdom. Afterwards, he made a second journey to Italy, and as Marcel Cervin, (who was afterwards pope,) was extremely desirous to have the benefit of his services, Hervet attached himself to this cardinal, with the consent of his munificent patron, Pole. Whilst he remained with Marcel, he translated many works of the Greek fathers into Latin. He accompanied the cardinal to the council of Trent, where he made several orations, and among others, a very learned and highly valued speech on the subject of marriages, which has been thought by many to have been the cause of the regulations which were afterwards published against clandestine alliances.

Hervet afterwards took holy orders, was vicar to Hangest, bishop of Noyon, and to Morvillier, bishop of Orleans; and became a preacher of reputation. He went to the council of Trent a second time, with the cardinal de Lorraine, who gave him a canonry at Rheims, where he passed the remainder of his days in study and retirement.

This account is chiefly taken from Teissier, in whose *Eloges des Hommes Sçavans*, a very extensive list of Hervet's works and translations may be found. Neither this author, nor any other of the few who notice him, mention his great proficiency in the English language, nor do they seem aware of his translations into that tongue. These are,

1. Xenophon's *Treatise of Household*, some editions of which have been already mentioned. It was first printed in 8vo. 1532, by Berthelet, (Bodl. D. 285. Line.) again in 1534, (Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 424.) and lastly, in *Ancient Tracts on Husbandry*, 8vo. 1767. Geffray Pole, at whose

[5] In lib. *De illustr. Angl. script.*

[6] [Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* page 668) terms it, *Of the Seven Ages of the World.*]

[7] [Saxii *Onomasticon Literarium*, 8vo. 1780, pars iii. p. 619.]

[8] [Hofmanni *Lexicon Universale*, folio, 1698, tom. ii. p. 503, col. a.]

[9] [Freheri *Theatrum Virorum erud. clar. Norib.* 1688, p. 257.]

[1] [*Les Eloges des Hommes Sçavans par Antoine Teissier*, Utrecht, 1696. 8vo. part 2, p. 25. Teissier calls him 'Artes Bolus,' but this is evidently the mistake of a foreigner unacquainted with our English names.]

s was translated, was the second
Richard Pole, and brother to the car-

Misericordia, a Sermon.
of the countess of Salis-
Erasmus. 8vo. Lond.
, without date, by Ber-

rait of Hervet in one
atrum Virorum erudi-
ib. 1688, page 242.

INS [or PERKINS] was born
" of g s, and being naturally inclin'd
" to good le was sent to the university, and
" there carefully trained up in grammar and logic;
" but leaving it without a degree, he retired to
" the Inner Temple, where by the help of that
" admirable education which he had received
" among us, he made a wonderful proficiency in
" the common law, was called to the bar, prac-
" tised the law, and was much resorted to for his
" counsel, but whether he was ever a reader of his
" inn or bencher (tho' utter barrester he was) I
" find not. He hath written,

" *Perutilis Tractatus: sive Explanatio quo-*
" *rundam Capitulorum, (viz. Grants, Faith, Fe-*
" *offments, &c.) valde necessaria*, Lond. 1532, &c.[3]
" in oct. It was then revis'd, and with great dili-
gence corrected and fitted for the use of students
in the law. Afterwards it was translated into
English by another hand; but what other
things this author hath published I know not,
" nor any thing else of him, only that dying in
in fifteen hundred forty and four, or five, was,
" as it seems, buried in the Temple church, sed
" quære."

WILLIAM LATYMER became fellow of All-souls coll. in 1489, whence, after he had spent some years in logicals and philosophicals, he travelled into Italy, and settling at Padoua for a time, did much advance his learning, especially
[66] in the Greek tongue. After his return, he was incorporated M. of A. as it seems, became most eminent, and was worthily numbered among the lights of learning in his time by Jo. Leland, as I have elsewhere[4] told you. About the beginning of Hen. 8, he was master or tutor to Reynold Pole (afterwards cardinal, and archb. of Canterbury) by whose endeavours he had some preferment in the church conferr'd upon him. He was learned in all sacred and profane letters, and, as Erasmus saith, was verè theologus integritate vitæ conspicuus. 'Tis said also that he hath written several things, but what they are, except

Epistolæ ad Erasmum, I know not. However he with Lynacre and Grocin did undertake the translation of all Aristotle's works into Latin, but the latter being taken away by death before they were half finished, Latymer desisted and would not go any farther, as being perhaps terrified with the immense labour to be taken therein. He died very aged at his rectory of Seyntbury near to Camden in Gloucestershire, (which he kept with that of Wotton-under-Edge, and a prebendship in the church of Salisbury) about the month of Sept. in fifteen hundred forty and five, and 1545.
was buried in the chancel of the church there, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Over his grave was a marble stone soon after laid, with a large inscription on a brass plate fastened thereunto, which hath been long since taken away and defaced. I have seen a copy[5] of his will, whereby he gave (with certain conditions) all his Greek and Latin books to All-souls, and Corp. Chr. coll. in Oxon, yet whether they received them it appears not. I find one Will. Latymer, D. D. to have been dean of Peterborough (in the place of John Boxhall, ejected an. 1560) and archdeacon of Westminster, who dying in the summer time (29 July) 1583, was buried in the choir of the cath. ch. of Peterborough beneath the pulpit; but of what kin he was to the former I know not[6]. He was succeeded in the said deanery by Rich. Fletcher, D. D. of Bennet coll. in Cambridge, afterwards B. of London.

[Willielmus Latymer, in artibus magister, capellanus dominæ reginæ Angliæ, habet literas regis patentes de præsentatione ad ecclesiam

[2] [Pedigree prefixed to Phillips's *Life of Pole*, 4to. Oxford, 1764.]

[3] [This was originally written and printed in Norman French. The first edition being, according to Tanner, in 1530. The next, mentioned above, was printed by Robert Redman, (Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 390); again in 1541, by Middleton; in 1545, by Smyth; in 1567, with an English title, by Tottel; then in 1567; by Yetsweirt 1597, and by Wight 1601 (Bodl. 8vo. P. 11. Jur.); and lastly, in 1639. Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 593) says, that it was translated into English, and printed, Lond. 1642, 8vo. It would appear from the title of an impression, Lond. 1657, 8vo. that it was retranslated in that year, as it is there expressly stated to be 'translated out of French into English for the benefit of young students and others. An. Dom. 1657.' Bodl. 8vo. G. 25. Jur.]

[4] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 263, b. & l. 2, p. 177, b. Vide etiam in Lelandi *Encomiis*, p. 18.

[5] In Offic. Prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Pinnyng.* qu. 33.

[6] [Will. Latymer was he, who with John Hooper in 3 Edw. VI. complain'd against Edmund Bonner bishop of London, for leaving out of his sermon at Paul's Cross, the article of the king's authority in his minority, contrary to the king's injunctions, and some neglects in his pastoral office and duty, for which he was prosecuted and depriv'd of his bishopric by the commissioners, Oct. 1, 1549. This Will. Latymer was afterwards rector of St. Mary Abchurch, one of queen Elizabeth's chaplains, archdeacon of Westminster, and dean of Peterborough: for in the preamble of an affidavit made by him and others, I find him thus stil'd, viz. 'Will. Latymer, clericus, unus sacellanorum supremæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ reginæ, et archidiaconus exemptæ jurisdictionis S. Petri Westm. et decanus ecclesiæ cathedralis Petriburgen, ac nuper magister sursum redditi et dissoluti collegii S. Laurentii Pountney, infra civitatem London.' Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 380.]

parochialem de Stakpoll Menevensis dioecesis, per mortem naturalem ultimi incumbentis ibidem vacantem, et ad regis præsentationem, ratione minoris ætatis Georgii Vernonne armigeri, hac vice spectantem, &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo septimo die Januarii, 1536. Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. 559.]

THOMAS SOLME, called by some SULMO, SOWLMAN, and SOLIMONT, was born in the isle of Guernsey, educated for a time in this university, and was afterwards secretary of the French tongue to K. Hen. 8. This person, who was much conversant in English history, wrote,

The Acts and Ghests of St. Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury.

Select Antiquities relating to Britain[1]. And
1545. dying in fifteen[8] hundred forty and five, was buried in the monastery of the Carmes or Carmelites at London, leaving behind him the character[9] of a learned man. I find one Tho. Solme to be author of a treatise entit. *The Lord's Flaile; being an Exposition on the Commandments.* Printed at Basil in oct.[1] but when, (unless in the time of Q. Mary) the beginning or end of the book shews not. One Tho. Somus, a preacher in the time of Edw. 6, hath English verses at the end of Will. Turner's book entit. *A Preservative or Triacle*, printed in oct. an. 1551. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.] Whether these two last be one and the same person I know not; nor can I be positive in it, whether Tho. Solme, author of the *Lord's Flaile*, be the same with Tho. Solme the historian.

[I can discover no farther particulars of Solme or his works. A Thomas Sulement was preferred to the prebend of Knaresborough cum Bickhill, in the church of York, at the deprivation of Reginald Pole, April 25, 1537. But as this person died before July 12, 1541, on which day John Bransbye succeeded him[2], it could not be the Solme here noticed, unless, as is probable, Bale's date of his death be incorrect. Among the Cotton MSS. Cleop. E. iv. 8, we find 'Thomæ Solmes, Osythiensis canonici, *Epistola ad Th. Cromwell;* qua petit a vita monastica dimitti.' *Catalogue*, p. 589.]

THOMAS LANKET or LANQUET, whose place of nativity, or hall or coll. wherein he studied, being yet uncertain, I shall only say that he being a studious young man, and curious searcher into ancient history, laid the foundation of a great work, I mean a chronicle consisting of two parts, reaching from the beginning of the world to the time of our Saviour, and was proceeding with a third part, but death [illegible] the compleating thereof. Tho. Cooper [illegible] coll. finished and entitled [illegible]

Lanquet's Chronicle [illegible] under the year 1594.

Treatise of the Con [illegible] or where printed I know [illegible] of the author, only [illegible] fifteen hundred fo[illegible] seven and thirtieth [illegible] church or yard he w[illegible]

THOMAS ELYO[illegible] ing, was born (as 'tis sa[illegible] in Suffolk, and educate[illegible] learning in the hall of St. Mary [illegible], where he obtained a considerable proficience in logic and philosophy. The year when he first began to salute the muses, cannot, through the deficiency of record, be well known, unless it should be about the year 1514, for four years after, an. 1518, I find[7] one Tho. Elyot to be admitted 'ad lecturam alicujus libri facultatis artium Logices Aristotelis,' which is the admission to the degree of bach. of arts, and in the time of Lent the same year, he did compleat that degree by determination in school-street. It doth also appear that the said Tho. Elyot was in the beginning of Aug. an. 1524, admitted 'ad lecturam alicujus libri Institutionum,' that is, to the degree of bach. of the civil law. Now if we could find that sir Tho. Elyot was about 50 years of [illegible] when he died, then we may certainly conclude

[1] [This is quoted by Harrison in his *Description of Britaine*, prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicle*, edit. Lond. 1586, page 32.]

[8] Bal. cent. 9, nu. 32.

[9] In *Encomiis illustr. virorum*, per Jo. Leland, p. 91.

[1] [See Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* page 1552.]

[2] [Willis's *Survey of York*, &c. 4to. Lond. 1727, i. 147.]

[3] [First printed by Berthelet in 1549, 4to. An edition appeared in 1559, with some additions by Robert Crowley, for this is strongly reprehended by Cooper in his admonition at the back of the title to an impression in 1560. (Bodl. 4to. C. 65. Art.) 'I can not therfore doe other wyse but greatly blame their vnhonest dealynge, and openly protest that the edicion of this chronicle set fourth by Marshe and Ceres in the yere of Christe 1559, is none of myne, but the attempte of certayne persons vtterly vnlearned. This, gentle reader, I thought good to aduertise thee, leste the faultes by other men's lewdnesse committed, should be fathered vpon me, to my reproch and sclaunder.']

[4] Pits, in an. 16, num. 907.

[5] [Son of sir Richard Elyot, as sir Thomas himself informs us. 'I my selfe beynge with my father syr Rychard Elyot, at a monastery of regular chanons, called thy churche, two myles from the citee of Sarisbury, beheld the bones of a dead man founde depe in the ground where they digged stone, whiche beyng ioygned togither was in length xliiii. foote and x. ynches; wherof one of the testhe my father had, whyche was of the quantitee of a great walnutte. This haue I writen because some men wil beleue nothyng that is out of the copesse of their owne knowlage. And yet some of theim presume to haue knowlage aboue any other, contemnyng all men but theimselves and such as they fauour.' *Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Eliotis Librarie*; folio, 1548. (Bodl. M. 5. 19. Art.) under the word 'Gigas,' sign. G g. 8, col. 2.]

[6] Milo Windsore, in *Collectaneis suis ad rem Historic. pertinent.* MS. penes me. [*Cat. Angliæ*, No. 3489.] "Parker" in his *Select. Cantabr.* makes this sir Tho. Elyot to have "been bred in Jesus college Cambridge."

[7] In *Reg. Congregat.* H. sub an. 1518.

[8] Ibid. sub an. 1524.

…e bach. of arts and of the civil law, same with him, otherwise we can- …d left the university, …s, and upon his return …rt: Whereupon being (a lover of scholars) …erson of good parts, …of knighthood, and …bassies beyond the …, to Rome about …f Q. Katharine, af- …Charles the 5th, at …and crony sir Tho. …He was a very good grammarian, …poet, philosopher, physician, and wit… …o compleat a gentleman. He was admired by, and beloved of, scholars, and his memory was celebrated by them in their respective works, particularly by Leland his contemporary. The truth is, his learning in all kind of knowledge brought much honour to all the gentry and nobility of England. He hath transmitted to posterity,

The Castle of Health. Lond. 1541[1], &c.

The Governor, in 3 Books. Lond. [1531, 1534, 1537,] 1544, [1546,] 47, [53, 57, 65,] 80. [Bodl. 8vo. E. 53. Art.] in oct.

Of the Education of Children. Lond. in qu.

Banquet of Sapience. Lond. in oct. [1545, 57[2].]

Preservative against the Fear of Death. [Lond. 45, Bodl. 8vo. Z. 103. Th.]

De rebus memorabilibus Angliæ. For the compleating of which, he had read and perused many old monuments of England. See in Rog. Ascham's *Treatise of Archery*, in two books, p. 28.

A Defence, or Apology for good Women.

Bibliotheca Eliotæ. Elyot's Library, or Dictionary. Lond. [1538,] 1541, [1545.] &c. fol. Which work Tho. Cooper augmented, and enriched with 33,000 words and phrases, besides a fuller account of the true signification of words. [Printed by Berthelet in 1538, 1552, 1559, folio. Bodl. M. 5. 13. Art.] Sir Tho. Elyot also translated from Greek into English, *The Image of Governance, compiled of the Acts and Sentences by the Emperor Alexander Severus*[4]. Lond. [1541, 1549, 8vo. S. 54. Art. Seld.] 1556, 1594, &c. oct. and from Lat. into Eng. (1) *St. Cyprian's Sermon of the Morality of Man.* Lond. 1534, [1539,] in oct. (2) *The Rule of a Christian Life*, written by Picus earl of Mirandula[5]. Printed there the same year in oct. See more among the translations of Tho. Lupset, col. 71. This worthy knight (who was a servant to the king) was buried in the church of Carleton in Cambridgeshire (of which county he had been sheriff) 25 March in fifteen hundred forty and six, and had soon after a mo- 1548.
nument put over his grave. Besides several [68]
manors that he had in Cambridgeshire, he had one or more in Hampshire.

[Baker says that sir Thomas Elyot was of Jesus college in Cambridge, and that he took the degree of M. A. in 1506-7, which appears very probable, since 'Tho. Elyot, miles,' is said to have been at Jesus, in the account given to qu. Elizabeth at her being at Cambridge 1564.

The following works are to be added:

1. *Pasquill the playne: being a dialogue between Pasquill, Gnato, and Harpocrates, by sir Thomas Eliot knight.* 12mo. 1539. (Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 435.)

2. *The doctrinal of Princes made by the noble oratour Isocrates, translated out of Greke in to Englishe by syr Thomas Eliot, &c.* 8vo. 1534, and by Petit without date.

An original letter to Tho. Cromwell concerning some officers, is among the Cotton MSS. Titus B. i. 119; and one to the same person in the Harleian collection, no. 6989, 22.

'Sir Thomas Elyot is praised by Wood for his poetry, but his claim to the distinction has been doubted. In his *Governour*, 1557, (an edition unmentioned by Anthony) are several translations of passages from the classics; eight lines from Claudian is the longest specimen I just now remember. Among others in that age, says Nash, 'sir Thomas Elyot's elegance, in translation, did sever itself from all equals.' Nash might, however, allude to his prose translations; *The Banket of Sapience*, for instance. In Strype's *Memorials*, vol. 1, p. 265, is a supplicatory letter from sir Thomas Elyot to the lord Cromwell, begging some suppress lands, in which he disclaims 'his

[1] [Though sir Thomas Elyot, the learned knight, was Cromwell's old friend, and very well known to him, yet he, suspecting him to be favourable to the old religion, and knowing him to be a great acquaintance of sir Thomas More, writ to him, warning him to send in any popish books that he had. Whereat Elyot wrote to the said Cromwell, a letter wherein he declared to him his judgment of the need of a reformation of the clergy, and concerning papists and popish books, to clear himself of any surmise the king or the secretary might have of him. Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, folio, Lond. 1721, i. 221, where the letter referred to may be seen; appendix no. 62.]

[2] In *Encomiis erudit. virorum.* at supra, p. 85.

[3] [Printed at London in 1534, 1539, 1541, (Bodl. 8vo. E. 9. Med.) 1547, 1564, 1572, 1576, 1580, 1587, 1595; and perhaps two editions without date. *Cens. Lit.* viii. 20.]

[4] [The *Banket* was printed at London 1568, by Thomas Powell, with R. Morisine's *Introduction to Wisedome.* COLE.]

[5] [I suppose, there is a mistake in the title of sir T. E.'s translation of what is sayd here to be compiled by Severus; at least in my copy it runs thus, *The Image of Governance, compiled of the Actes and Sentences notable of the most noble Emperour Alexander Severus, late translated out of Greek into English by Sr. Thomas Elyote kt. in the favour of Nobilitie anno* 1549. 8vo. HUMPHREYS.]

[6] [*A sweete and devoute Sermon of holy Saynt Cyrian of Mortalite of Man. The Rules of a Christian Life made by Picus earle of Mirandula, bothe translated into Englyshe by syr Thomas Elyot knyghte.* Lond. by Berthelet, 1534, 8vo. dedicated to his 'ryght worshypfull suster dame Suzan Kyngestone.' Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 428.]

great friend and crony, sir Thomas More,' in a way little creditable to Elyot's character and his former intimacy with the unfortunate chancellor.' GILCHRIST.

Webbe in his *Discourse of English Poetry*, 1586, mentions *Horace his Rules* translated by Elyot, and has preserved eight lines of the version.]

" HENRY HAWARD, or HOWARD, the famous earl of Surrey, son and heir of the most illustrious prince Thomas duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham, was born, as I presume, either at Framlingham in Suffolk, or in the city of Westminster; and being a child of great hopes, all care imaginable was taken for his education. When he was very young he was companion at Windsor castle with Henry Fitz-Roy duke of Richmond, the natural son of K. Hen. 8, and afterwards Surrey (and perhaps Richmond too) was for a time a student in Cardinal coll. as the constant tradition has been among us. In 1532 (in which year the said house was converted into a college of the foundation of K. Hen. 8,) they both were at Paris, and continued there for some time in studying polite knowledge, and in learning the French language. In which year K. Hen. 8 passing the seas with a royal train to Calais, for an interview with K. Francis of France, Richmond being bravely attended, met him there; and Surrey being then his companion, as he was during their abode in France, there grew so great a friendship betwixt them, that Richmond married Mary the sister of the said Surrey, but never had carnal knowledge with her. Afterwards, upon the death, as I suppose, of the said duke of Richmond (which happen'd in July 1536) Surrey took his rambles into divers countries; of which hear what our famous poet Mich. Drayton, in his *England's Royal Epistles*[6], saith of him, thus,

" The earl of Surrey, that renowned lord,
" Th' old English glory bravely that restor'd,
" That prince and poet (a name more divine)
" Falling in love with beauteous Geraldine,
" Of the Geraldi, which derive their name
" From Florence; whither, to advance her fame,
" He travels; and in publick justs maintain'd
" Her beauty peerless, which by arms he gain'd.

" In his way to Florence he touch'd at the emperor's court, where he fell into acquaintance with the learned Cornelius Agrippa, famous for natural magic, who shew'd him the image of his Geraldine in a glass[7], sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all i[illegible] religion for the absence of her lor[illegible] sight of which he made [illegible]net [illegible]

" All Soule, no earth[illegible] fade?
" All gold, no earthly [illegible] pale? &c.

" From the emper[illegible] city of Florence, t[illegible] in which city his [illegible] ceasing till he car[illegible] and being shewn [illegible] sun-beams first thru[illegible] of flesh, he was trans[illegible] joy; his mouth over-[illegible] his tongue thrust the sta[illegible]en, and eclipsed the sun and moon [illegible] comparisons of his Geraldine; and, in praise of the chamber that was so illuminatively honour'd with her radiant conception, he made a sonnet which begins thus,

" Fair chamber, the presence of sweet beauties pride? &c.

" In the duke of Florence's court he published a proud challenge against all comers, whether Christians, Turks, Cannibals, Jews, or Saracens, in defence of his Geraldine's beauty. This challenge was the more mildly accepted, in regard she (whom he defended) was a town-born child of that city; or else the pride of the Italian would have prevented him e'er he shoul[illegible] have come to perform it. The duke of Fl[illegible]rence nevertheless sent for him, and demand[illegible] him of his estate, and the reason that drew him thither; of which when the duke was advertiz'd to the full, he granted all countries whatsoever as well enemies and outlaws, as friends and confederates, free access and regress into his dominions unmolested, until the tryal should be ended. This challenge as he manfully un-

[6] " See *Lives of Engl. Poets*, by Will. Wistanley."

[7] [Wood seems to have derived this fiction of the magical glass from Nash's fanciful *Life of Jacke Wilton*, published in 1594, where, under the character of his hero, he professes to have travelled to the emperor's court as page to the earl of Surrey. On their way they met with Cornelius Agrippa, and desired to see the lively image of Geraldine in his glass, and what at that instant she did, and with whom she was talking. 'The magician shewed her to them,' says Nash, 'without more adoe, sicke, weeping on her bedde, and resolved all into devoute religion for the absence of her lorde,' at the sight whereof Nash could in no wise refrain from penning an extempore ditty, which is inserted in his very rare publication. The Oxford historian appears to have regarded this legendary figment as a traditional fact. Park, note to Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, i. 267.]

[8] [The honourable Horace Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, has compleatly refuted this assertion, and proved, that the fair Geraldine was either the lady Elizabeth or the lady Cicely Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gray, marquis of Dorset. Walpole supposes the lady Elizabeth to have been the fair divinity, whose perfections have been so elegantly celebrated by lord Surrey. She afterwards became the third wife of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln. Surrey married Frances, daughter of the earl of Oxford, by whom he had several children. *Royal and Noble Authors*, edit. Park, i. 263. Ellis's *Specimens of early Eng. Poetry*, ii. 55.]

so he as valiantly perform'd, as the
rayton describes it in Surrey's letter
; whereupon the duke
proved valour, offered
y with him, but he re-
ntended, as he had
eed thro' all the chief
his intention was
to him from his
of England, which
as speedily as pos-
d. Whereupon, in
nand, he left Italy,
the sweet and stately
n poesy, and became one
glish nobility that did illus-
trate his
th with the beauty of learning,
and his learning with the knowledge of divers
languages, which he attained to in his travels
into foreign nations. The truth is, he was a
man of a very ripe wit, and educated with
great learning; so that the eulogy afterwards
given to his son Henry earl of Northampton,
that he was the learnedst amongst the nobility,
and the most noble amongst the learned, might
have been as fitly applied to him; being also
a person very gracious with the people, ex-
pert in the art military, and esteemed fit for
public government. Which great virtues were
faults too great; for K. H. 8, being jealous of
him, resolv'd to cut him off, as he did, as I
shall tell you anon. After his return, being
esteemed as valiant as wise, he was one of the
chief[1] of those who on the first of May, an.
1540, justed at Westminster as a defendant
against sir John Dudley, sir Tho. Seymour,
and other challengers, where he behaved him-
self with admirable courage, and with great
dexterity in handling his weapon. In 1542,
he march'd in the army, (whereof his father had
command as lieutenant-general) which in Oct.
that year entered Scotland and burnt divers
villages. In Feb. or March following, he was
confin'd to Windsor castle (where before he
had enjoy'd great liberty) for eating flesh in
the time of Lent, against the king's procla-
mation of 9 of Feb. 1542, of which he takes no-
tice in one of his *Songs*[2] *and Sonnets* thus,

" ——— Where I in lust and joy,
" With a king's sonne, my childish years
" dyd pass[3], &c.

[1] Printed 1565, fol. 6, b.

[2] [We cannot refrain from giving the whole of this beautifully pathetic, and elegant sonnet. It is alone sufficient to place Surrey first among the poets of his day.

' So cruell prison how coulde betide, alas,
As proud Windsor? where I, in lust and joye,
With a kinge's sonne, my childishe yeres did passe,
In greater feast than Priam's sonnes of Troy:
Where eche swete place returns a taste full sower,
The large grene courtes, where we were wont to houe,
With eyes cast vp into the mayden's tower,
And easie sighes, suche as folke drawe in loue;
The stately seates, the ladies bright of hewe,
The daunces shorte, longe tales of great delight;
With wordes and lokes, that tygers coulde but rewe,
Where eche of vs did pleade the others right:
The palme play, where, dispoyled for the game,
With dazed eies oft we by gleames of loue
Haue mist the ball, and got sight of our dame,
To baite her eyes, whiche kept the leads aboue:
The grauell grounde, with sleeves tyed on the helme:
On fomynge horse, with swordes and frendlye hartes:
With cheare, as though one should another whelme:
Where we haue fought, and chased oft with dartes:
With siluer droppes the meade yet spred for ruthe,
In actiue games of nimblenes, and strength,
Where we did straine, trayned with swarmes of youth,
Our tender lymmes, that yet shot vp in length:
The secrete groues, which oft we made resounde
Of pleasaunt playnt, and of our ladies prayse,
Recordyng ofte what grace eche one had founde,
What hope of spede, what dreade of long delayes:
The wilde forest, the clothed holtes with grene:
With rayns auailed, and swift ybreathed horse,
With cry of houndes, and mery blastes betwene,
Where we did chase the fearfull harte of force:
The wide vales eke, that harborde vs each night,
Wherwith (alas) reuiueth in my brest
The swete accorde: such slepes as yet delight,
The pleasant dreames, the quiet bed of rest:
The secrete thoughtes imparted with such trust:
The wanton talke, the diuers change of play:
The frendship sworne, eche promise kept so iust:
Wherwith we past the winter night away.
And, with this thought, the bloud forsakes the face,
The teares berayne my chekes of deadly hewe:
The whiche as sone as sobbyng sighs (alas)
Vpsupped haue, thus I my plaint renewe:
O place of blisse, renuer of my woes,
Geue me accompt, where is my noble fere:
Whom in thy walles thou doest eche night enclose,
To other leefe, but vnto me most dere.
Eccho (alas) that doth my sorow rewe,
Returns therto a hollow sounde of playnte.
Thus I alone, where all my fredome grewe,
In prison pyne, with bondage and restraynte,
And with remembrance of the greater greefe
To banishe the lesse, I find my chief releefe.'
Edit. 1557, sign. B. ii. b.]

[3] What time I came vnto this famous towne,
And made the cause of my arriuall knowne,
Great Medices a list (for triumphs) built,
Within the which, vpon a tree of gilt,
(With thousand sundry rare deuises set,)
I did erect thy lowely counterfet:
To answere those Italian dames desire,
Which dayly came thy beauty to admire.
By which, my lyon in his gaping iawes
Holdeth my launce, and in his dreadfull pawes
Receiueth my gauntlet vnto him that dare,
A beauty with my Geraldines compare.
Which, when each manly, valiant arme assayes
After so many braue triumphant dayes,
The glorious prize vpon my launce I bare
By herald's voice proclaim'd to be thy share.
The shiuered staues here for thy beauty broke
With fierce encounters past at euery shock,—
When stormy courses answered cuffe for cuffe
Denting proud beuers with the counter-buffe,
Vpon an altar burnt with holy flame,
And sacrific'd as essence to thy fame.
England's Heroical Epistles, 1598. (Bodl. 8vo. M. 25. Linc.) folio 39.]

[1] Camden in *Britan.* in Norfolk.

[2] See *Baronagium*, tom. 3, p. 275.

" In the 36th of Hen. 8, Dom. 1544, upon that " expedition to Boloign in France, he was field- " marshal of the English army; and after the " winning thereof (being then knight of the most " noble order of the garter) he was, in the be- " ginning of Sept. 1545, constituted [5] the king's " lieutenant and captain-general of all his army " within the town and county of Boloign, where " he wrote his last, or one of his last sonnets, " entit. ' The fancy of a wearied lover,' which " concludes thus:

" And with that thought, I met my Guide, that Plaine,
" Out of the way wherein I wandered wrong
" Brought me amiddes the Hilles in base Bullayne,
" Where I am now, as restless to remaine
" Against my wyll, full pleased with my payn.

" This worthy person Henry earl of Surrey, " who is called [6] the conscript enrolled heir of " sir Tho. Wyatt the elder, being one delighted " in the same studies with him, hath written,

" Divers elegant Epistles [7].

" Songs and Sonnets, Lond. 1565, [Bodl. " Crynes, 291.] and 1587, [Bodl. 8vo. H. 43. " Art. Seld.] in oct.[8] In the first edition from " the beginning to the end of fol. 18; and in the " second, to the end of fol. [18, a.] are the *Songs* " *and Sonnets* of our author Surrey, and from thence " to fol. 49, b. in the first edit. and to fol. [47, a.] " in the second, are the *Songs and Sonnets* of " the said sir Tho. Wyatt; and from thence " beginning fol. 50, a. to the end, are the " *Songs and Sonnets of uncertain Authors*, among " which are some, without doubt, of Surrey and " sir Tho. Wyatt, as there are of sir Franc. " Brian; and of N. G. beginning in fol. 113, a. " in the first edit. and in fol. [106, b.] of the se- " cond, and reaching to the end. Those *Songs* " *and Sonnets* are commended by Anon.[9] as

[5] *Baronagium*, ut supra.

[6] Jo. Pitseus in *Append. illustr. Angl. Scriptorum*, p. 923. and Lelandus in *Nenia*.

[7] [Among the Cotton MSS. Titus, B. ii. 29, is a letter from E. Surrey, dated July 14, 1546. Four are printed from the Harleian collection, in *Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family*, 1769, and one, from the same source, in Park's edit. of Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*.]

[8] [First printed by Tottel, June 5, 1557. (Bodl. 8vo. S. 193. Art.) afterwards in 1567, 1569, 1574, 1585; with a preface, and memoirs of the author's life and writings by Dr. George Sewell, 8vo. 1717. (Bodl. 8vo. A. 4. Jur.); and by Curl in the same year. The latter edition contains the poems of lord Surrey and Wyatt only, those of uncertain authors being reserved for a second volume, which never appeared. *Censura Literaria*, i. 244. The late Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, had reprinted the whole of this interesting volume, but the impression was destroyed by a fire at the printer's. The last edition, with biographical notices of the various contributors to the volume, and other remarks by Dr. Nott, fellow of All Souls, and prebendary of Winchester, has been lately printed in two volumes, 4to.]

[9] The author of *Hypercritica: or, a Rule of judgment for writing or reading our Histories*, address 4, p. 88. [MS. in

" things written in a noble, courtl
" trous English, and there
" writing of them, gre
" homely manner of v
" had been before, and
" esteemed the reform
" and style; and fait
" Wyatt were the m
" and the most pass
" bewail and bemon
" *nets*, the perplexi
" Surrey hath also, l
" entire friend the d
" mention'd, translate
" (1.) *The Ecclesiastes of* [illegible] *Virgil*
" *Psalms of David*. (3.) [illegible]
" *Maro*. Which (for a book [illegible]wo) he hath
" admirably rendered almost line for line. As
" Consalvo Periz, that excellent learned man,
" and secretary of K. Philip of Spain, in trans-
" lating the Ulysses of Homer out of Greek into
" Spanish, hath, by good judgment, avoided the
" fault of rhiming, altho' he hath not fully
" hit perfect and true versifying; so hath our
" incomparable Surrey in translating the fourth
" book of the said *Æneids*, whom Mich. Drayton
" in his *England's Heroical Epistles* hath eter-
" nized for an epistle to his fair Geraldine. (4.)
" *Boccas his Epistle to Pinus to congratulate him*
" *from his exile*, &c. At length this most nobl
" earl of Surrey, tho' he had (together wi
" his learning) wisdom, fortitude, munificen
" and affability, yet could they not protect hi
" against the king's displeasure; for upon th
" 12th of Dec. 1546, being the last year of K
" Hen. 8, he, with his father Thomas duke o
" Norfolk, upon certain surmises of treason, were
" committed to the Tower of London, the one
" by water, the other by land; so that the one
" knew not of the other's apprehension. On the
" 13th of Jan. next following, he was arraigned
" at the Guildhall in London, where the greatest
" matter alledged against him was for bearing
" certain arms that were said to belong to the
" king and prince, and the arms of K. Edward
" the Confessor, with his own; and that a ser-
" vant of his had been in Italy with cardinal

Wood's library in Ashmole's museum, *Catal.* No. 8471. The author, Edmund Bolton, was a Roman catholic, and author of *The Elements of Armories*, Lond. 1610. 4to. (Bodl. 4to. A. 33. Art. Seld.) of *Nero Cæsar or Monarchie deprived*, Lond. 1624, folio, (Bodl. K. 4. 18. Art.) and of other works which are noticed at length in the *Biographia Britannica*, where a long account of him may be found. The *Hypercritica* was published by Dr. Anthony Hall at the end of *Nicolai Triveti Annalium Continuatio, ut ex Ashmi Burmuthensis Chronicon*, &c. Oxford, 1722, 8vo. (Bodl. D. 73. Jur.) A MS. in the Bodleian (Rawl. Misc. 1.) containing part only of the *Hypercritica*, differs considerably with that from which Dr. Hall printed his edition.]

[10] [*Five Chapters from the Ecclesiastes of Solomon*, and *Three Psalms*, are rendered into verse, and printed in *Vetusta Antiqua*, edit. Park, 8vo. Lond.]

king's enemy, and was by him re-
[illegible] &c. At length being
[illegible] norous jury, who were
[illegible] tyrannical humour of
[illegible] aded on Tower-hill on
the said month of Ja-
lays before the death
pon his body was bu-
llows Barkin near to
ning till the reign of
ones were by his son
n, removed to Fram-
chere in the church re-
tomb over him, erected
said earl[1]. Joh. Leland,
" the [illegible] ary, who calls him ' Hen-
" ricus Hove[illegible] regum Comes,' numbers him
" among the most learned men of his time, by a
" just encomium given of him, in his *Principum*
" *ac illustrium aliquot & Eruditorum in Anglia*
" *Virorum Encomia, Trophæa*, &c. printed at
" Lond. 1589, p. 90. [Bodl. 4to. L. 37. Art. Seld.]
" And George Turbervile, a poet living in great
" renown after that time, doth passionately ce-
" lebrate his praises in his *Epitaphs, Epigrams,*
" *Songs, and Sonnets*, beginning thus,

" What should I speak in prayse of Surrey's
skill,
" Unless I had a thousand tongues at will;
" No one is able to depaint at full,
" The flowing fountains of his sacred skull, &c.

" Heylin's *Ch. Hist.* 1546—Hen. E. of Surrey,
eldest son of Tho. duke of Norf. strong in al-
liance and dependance, of a revenue not infe-
rior to some foreign kings, and that did derive
his pedigree from K. Edw. 1. He was beheld
" in general by the English, as the chief orna-
" ment of the nation, highly esteemed for his
" chivalry, his affability, his learning, and whatso-
" ever other graces might either make him amiable
" in the eyes of the people, or formidable in the
" sight of a jealous, impotent, and wayward
" prince; cut off by K. H. 8, as being jealous of
" him and his father, that they would endeavour
" to cut off the right succession of the crown,
" and take it to themselves."

[It is impossible to add any thing of real value or interest to the very ample accounts of lord Surrey in the pages of Walpole, Warton, Howard, Ellis, Brydges, and Nott. It remains only to be stated, that Surrey's translation of the second and fourth books of the Æneid (of which perhaps only five copies now exist,) appeared with the following title: *Certaine bokes of Virgiles Aeneis turned into English meter, by the right honourable lorde Henry earle of Surrey. Apud Ricardum Tot-tel. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.* 1557. (Bodl. 8vo. S. 193. Art.) The fourth book was afterwards printed by John Day, without date, 4to. (Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 249.) It has been remarked to me, by Mr. Conybeare, that Trissino was the Italian author, whom Surrey probably followed in his adoption of blank verse.

I have selected the following specimens from the fourth book, sign. D 4, and E 4, b.

' Aeneas now about the walles she leades,
The towne prepared, and Cartage welth to shew.
Offring to speak, amid her voice, she whistes;
And when the day gan faile, new feastes she makes
The Troies trauales to heare a new she listes
Inraged al: and stareth in his face
That tels the tale. And when they were al gone,
And the dimme mone doth eft withold the light,
And sliding starres prouoked vnto sleepe,
Alone she mournes within her palace voide;
And sets her down [illegible] her forsaken bed.
And absent him she heares, when he is gone,
And seeth eke: oft in her lappe she holdes
Ascanius, trapt by his father's forme;
So to begile the loue, cannot be told.'

* * * *

' Whiles in this sort he did his tale pronounce,
With waiward looke she gan him ay behold,
And roling eies, that moued to and fro:
With silence looke discoursing ouer al,
And foorth in rage, at last thus gan she brayde,
Faithlesse, forsworn, ne Goddesse was thy dam,
Nor Dardanus beginner of thy race,
But of hard rockes mount Caucase monstruous
Bred thee, and teates of tyger gaue thee suck.
But what should I dissemble now my chere?
Or me reserue to hope of greater things?
Mindes he our teares? or ever moued his eyen?
Wept he for ruth? or pitied he our loue?
Juno nor Joue with iust eyes this beholds.
Faith is no where in suretie to be found.
Did I not him thrown vp vpon my shore
In need receiue, and fonded eke inuest
Of halfe my realme? his nauie lost, repair?
From deathes daunger his fellowes eke defend?
Ay me, with rage and furies loe I driue.
Apollo now, now Lycian prophecies,
Another while the messenger of Gods
(He sayes) sent down from mighty Joue himself
The dredfull charge, amid the skies, hath brought.
As though that were the trauil of the Gods,
Or such a care their quietnes might moue.
I hold thee not, nor yet gainsay thy words,
To Italie passe on by helpe of windes,
And through the floods go searche thy kingdom
new.
If ruthfull Gods haue any power, I trust,
Amid the rocks, thy gyerdon thou shalt finde,
When thou shalt clepe full oft on Dido's name,

[1] [With the following inscription:—Henrico Howardo, Thomæ secundi ducis Norfolciæ filio primogenito, Thomæ tertii patri, comiti Surreiæ et Georgiani ordinis equiti aurato; immature anno salutis 1546 abrepto; et Francisco uxori ejus, filiæ Johannis comitis Oxoniæ; Henricus Howardus, comes Northamptoniæ, filius secundo genitus, hoc supremum pietatis in parentes monumentum posuit, A. D. 1614. *Anecdotes of the Howard Family*, 8vo. 1769.]

With burial brandes I absent shall thee chase,
And when cold death from life these lims deuides,
My gost eche where shall still on thee awaite,
Thou shalt abye, and I shall here thereof:
Among the soules below thy brute shall come.
With such like wordes she cut off half her tale,
With pensive hart abandoning the light:
And from his sight, herself gan far remoue,
Forsaking him; that many things in fere
Imagined, and did prepare to say.
Her swouning lims her damsels gan releue,
And to her chamber bare of marble stone:
And layd her on her bed with tapets spred.'

Of his sonnets I have chosen the following, since it shews a talent for translation, or rather imitation of classic authors, far superior to the Æneid, where he is cramped by the extreme fidelity which he seems to have prescribed to himself.

Vow to loue faithfully, howsoever he be rewarded.

Set me whereas the sunne doth parche the grene,
Or where his beames do not dissolue the yse:
In temperate heate where he is felt and sene:
In presence prest of people madde or wise.
Let me in hye, or yet in low degree:
In longest night, or in the shortest daye:
In clearest skye, or where cloudes thickest be:
In lusty youth, or when my heeres are graye.
Set me in heauen, in erth, or els in hell,
In hyll, or dale, or in the fomyng flood:
Sicke, or in health: in euyll fame, or good:
Hers will I be, and onely; with this thought
Content my selfe, although my chaunce be nought.

The best portraits of Surrey are, 1. by Hollar; 2. by Vertue; 3. by Houbraken; 4. by Bartolozzi. They are all from Holbein's painting.]

JOHN LONGLAND received his first breath in a market town called Henley[2] in Oxfordshire, was first made a semi-commoner or demy, and afterwards fellow of Magdalen college: about
[71] which time being master of arts, and in orders, he addicted himself very severely to study and devotion, and became famous for his exemplary life and conversation. In 1505 he was made principal of Mag. hall, in 1510 (2 Hen. 8,) he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and in the year after he proceeded in divinity. In Decemb. an. 1514, he succeeded Dr. Will. Atwater in the deanery of Salisbury, and in 1519 he was made canon of Windsor: at which time, he being in great favour with the kin[illegible] cellent way of preaching. [illegible] him his confessor, but [illegible] Atwater, bishop of Linc[illegible] lord almoner. To the san[illegible] consecrated, 5th of Ma[illegible] made to him of the tem[illegible] unto the 26th of Jun[illegible] thereabouts, he was th[illegible] "by the persuasions [illegible] tion'd a divorce to the [illegible] and his qu. Katharin[illegible] when it was known, he [illegible] the more because he too[illegible] ward, and not in the least [illegible] 1532, he was elected chancel[illegible] versity of Oxon, which office he keeping to his dying-day, shew'd himself a special friend thereunto in maintaining its privileges, and in exhibiting (as he had done before) to the wants of certain scholars, and in solely maintaining others. I have seen divers epistles written to him from the venerable house of regents and non-regents, wherein they, in an high manner, do proclaim his religion and doctrine, and do not stick to compare[3] him to Joseph the patriarch. His writings are these,

Declamatio (sive concio) coram reverendiss. in Ch. patribus. Domino, D. Thomâ Rom. Ecclesiæ Presbytero Cardinali, Ebor. Archiep. &c. et Laurentio Cardinali, sedis Apost. de latere quoque Legato, principio visitationis Ordinis S. Benedicti apud Westmonasterium initæ, 10 Jan. 1519. in Gen. 18. 'Descendam et videbo,' &c.

Concio habita coram eruditiss. Oxoniæ Academiæ auditorio in jaciendo collegii Cardinalis fundamento, an. 1525, in Prov. 9. 'Sapientia ædificavit sibi domum.'

Concio habita coram celeberrimo conventu, tum Archiepiscoporum, cæteræque multitudinis in occidentalis cænobii (Westminster) Sanctuario, 27 Nov. 1527, in Ps. 101. 'Tu exurgens, Domine, misereberis Sion.'

These three Latin sermons before-mention'd were printed at London in fol. by Rich. Pynson the king's printer, and dedicated by the author of them to Dr. Warham archbishop of Canterbury.

Quinq; sermones sextis Quadragesimæ feriis, habiti coram R. Hen. 8, *an.* 1517. Prima in Ezek. 18. 'Anima quæ peccaverit, ipsa morietur.' Reliquæ in Matth. 21. 'Regnum Dei dabitur genti facienti fructus ejus.'—Printed by Richard Pynson before-mention'd, and by their author dedicated to Rich. Kedermyster abbat of Winchcombe.[6] All the said sermons are in one volume

[2] [His mother's will. In the name of God, Amen. 1527, 13 Sept. I, Isabel Longland widow within this parish of Henley upon Tammys in ye county of Oxon—make my last will.—My body to be buried in the parish ch. of Henley in the chapel of our Lady nie to ye place where my father doth lie.—I give and bequeth to my son my L^d of Lincoln a standing cuppe of sylver and gylte, with a kever.—To my son Lucas a hoope of gold.—To my son Richard Pate a gold ring.—To John Pate a gold ring, &c. After this will recited, the Bp. adds in his *Register or Memoranda*, Probatum fuit testamentum venerabilis et optimæ matris meæ, 4 Maii 1530. KENNET.]

[3] *Rot. par.* 13 H. 8, p. 1. "*Stow's *Annals*, 1530."

[5] In *Reg. Epist.* FF. [Bodl. Arch. A. 166.] ep. 93, 145, &c.

[6] [Hearne had a copy of a scarce book entitled *Vitas patrum Hieronymi cardinalis*, printed 4to. Lugd. 1502, which had formerly belonged to this abbat, as his own signature on the title-page shews, 'Liber Dompni Ricardi K. Abbatis monasterij diue Marie u'ginis Sciq; Kenelmi regis et martiris de Winchelcomba ordinis beatissimi patris benedicti.'

[illegible] dl. K. 1. 3. Th.] but not said when [illegible]

[illegible] *Psalmi sexti*: an. 1518. [illegible] *Psalmi pœnitentialis, coram* [illegible] 19. This is Psalm 31. [illegible] *in tertium Psalmum pœ-* [illegible] 1520. This is psalm 37[7]. [illegible] *Psal. pœnitent. coram* [illegible]

[illegible] nd sermons[8] were, ex- [illegible] London in fol. by Rob. [illegible] eader is to note, that all [illegible] expositions that I have [illegible] author Longland, having [illegible] ched in the English tongue, were [illegible] to Latin by Tho. Key of All-Souls coll. as I shall tell you when I come to him.

Sermons before the King on Good Friday, on Heb. 13. 10, 11, 12, 13. Lond. 1538, qu. A copy of which, or at least part, you may see in J. Fox's book of the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. This Dr. Longland departed this mortal life on the 7th of May, in fifteen hundred forty and seven: whereupon his body being opened, his bowels were taken out and buried in the church of Wooburne in Bedfordshire; (where he died) his heart in the cathedral of Lincoln, under the blessed sacrament of the high altar, and his body in the chapel of Eton coll. near Windsor, of which probably he had been fellow. Over his grave was a marble stone soon after laid, with an inscription thereon, a copy of which is printed in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 193, b. 194, a[9]. In the cath. church at Lincoln, near to the south-door, (but somewhat westward) was a fair tomb of marble, in the form of an altar, built in an arch in the wall for the said B. Longland. On the freeze above the same, is this inscription, 'Longa terra mensura ejus, Dominus dedit.' On the south-side thereof is a beautiful chappel, wherein hath been a chantry for the said bishop, as some think. He gave divers books to Magd. coll. library, some to that of Oriel, and others to the students of Durham (now Trinity) coll. in Oxon. He gave also the second bell at Wooburne of fine metal silver found, which was always afterwards called bishop Longland's bell. He built an alms-house at the place of his nativity (Henley) southward of the chancel, but for how many poor people, or with what revenue he endowed it, (having been originally large) I know not. Sure I am that now seven persons live therein, and have weekly but sixpence a-piece for their allowance, and is govern'd by the corporation there.

[Longland was ordained priest, April 18, 1500. (*Regist. Savage.*) In 1504, Jan. 29, he was admitted to the living of Wodham Ferrers, to which he was presented by Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, and which he resigned in 1517. (*Reg. Fitzjames.*) In 1514 he was installed in the prebend of North-Kelsey, in the church of Lincoln (Willis's *Cathedrals*, 229.)

Among the Cotton MSS. Vitel. B. v. 4. Letter from him to cardinal Wolsey, signifying the king's great approbation of Wolsey's intention to found a college at Oxford; dated Jan. 5, 1522; and in the same library, Cleop. E iv. 28; E vi. 52; and F ii. 22, are other letters from him, but not on matters of importance. Herbert mentions *A Sermond made before the Kynge hys hyghnes at Rychemunte vppon Good Fryday, the Yere of our Lorde* M.CCCCC.XXVI. *by Johan Longland byshope of Lincoln, vpon Psalm* 129. Printed 4to. 1536. *Typ. Antiq.* page 1547.]

1547.

"EDWARD HALLE, son, as it seems, of "John Halle of Northall in Shropshire, (by Katharine his wife, dau. and heir of Th. Gedding) "descended from sir Fran. Van Halle, knight of "the most noble order of the garter in the time "of K. Ed. 3, (son of Frederick de Halle, born "in the city of Halle in the county of Tyrol in "Germany) natural son of Albert K. of the "Romans, and archduke of Austria, was born[1] "in St. Mildred's parish within the city of London, educated in grammar learning partly "there, but mostly in Eton school; became "scholar of king's coll. in Cambridge, an. 1514, "continued there till he was a junior fellow, "and then went to Grays-Inn to obtain knowledge in the municipal law. Before I go any "farther with this person, I desire the reader to "know that about 1518, cardinal Wolsey founding certain lectures in Oxon, and gaining the "ablest men that he could select to read them, "Oxford became, as 'twere, a common mart for "all that would come to hear and learn: and all "persons that pretended to ingenuity or curiosity esteemed themselves not complete unless "they then retired to Oxon, to be improved by "those lectures, especially those of the Greek, "Rhetoric, and Mathematics. The chief persons that flocked to Oxon, were those of Cambridge, especially the juniors, and among them "was this Edw. Halle, as it plainly appears; "but how long he continued in the university,

This is now in the Bodleian, (Linc. E. 1. 24.) and contains several notes in Kedermyster's own hand, among others the following singular epitaph, at folio 203.

'Nihil habeo, nihil debeo, benedicamus domino,' which the abbat tells us was 'Testamentum cujusdam rectoris juxta Oxoniam, decedentis circiter annum salutis 1520.']

[7] [They were also printed in folio by Pynson, and are bound with the volume above-mentioned, in the Bodleian.]

[8] [See Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 520, 560.]

[9] [The first is printed there likewise by Robert Redman. BAKER.]

[1] [And in Willis's *Cathedrals of Lincoln*, &c. 4to. 1730, page 62, where is an account of his benefactions to Lincoln cathedral, and of the bell to Woburn church.]

[2] *Catalogue of the Fellows of King's Coll. in Cambridge*, made and collected by Thomas Hatcher, fellow of the said coll. under the year 1514.

" or whether he took the degree there, it appears " not. However upon that account I put him in " these ATHENÆ, tho' Cambridge is his proper " place; and considering the great labour he hath " taken in reviving and commending, to posterity " many memoirs of our English nation, which " would have been otherwise lost, deserves a place " among the chief men of that university. After " he had been called to the bar, he became first " one of the common sergeants, and afterwards " under-sheriff of the city of London; in both " which places he gain'd the love of many. In " 1535 he became summer reader of Grays-Inn, " in 1540 double reader in the time of Lent; and " about that time one of the judges in the sheriffs " court in the said city. This person, who had a " great command of his tongue and pen[†], did write,

" *The Union of the two noble and illustrious* " *Families of Lancaster and York. Lond.* 1548, " and 50. [Bodl. CC. 39. Art.] in a thick fol. " Which book he mostly composed in his younger " years; and because in his elder he was not so " painful and studious as before, he therefore did " continue the said history but to 24 Hen. 8, Dom. " 1532. The rest, which was to follow to the " latter end of the said king, an. 1546, he left " noted in divers and many pamphlets and papers; " which coming after the author's death into the " hands of Rich. Grafton a printer of London, he [73] " perfected and made them complete. Which " being so done, he printed the whole in an Eng- " lish or black character. The author E. Halle 1547. " died in fifteen hundred forty and seven, (1 Ed. " 6.) and was buried in the church of S. Sythe " called S. Bennet Sherhog in London. There " was another Edw. Hall, a gentleman of Grays- " Inn, but before the other in time, who dying in " 1470, was buried in the Grey-Fryers, now called " Christ-Church in London."

[Hearne, in his appendix to *Hemingi Chartularium*, says, 'In the spurious ed. of ATHENÆ OXON. Edward Halle is reckon'd among the Oxford writers, tho' not so in the genuine edition that came out in Mr. Wood's life-time. Upon occasion of which, I will take the liberty here of inserting what my learned friend, the Cambridge antiquary, Mr. Thomas Baker, writ to me lately, in a letter, Febr. 26, 1722. 'I had not observ'd, nor did I expect to meet with Hall [illegible] Oxford writers. It is some[illegible]st[illegible] quit his fellowship to [illegible] that came to Oxford, we[illegible] after. My catalogue ([illegible] be a good one, having [illegible] Tenison's, and is partly [illegible] recessit socius, quæst[illegible] Londini, &c. And M[illegible] coll.) thus, went away [illegible] and there stay'd till [illegible] any other stage inter[illegible] Wood says, it plainly [illegible] his fidelity in reporting [illegible] this very valuable *Chron*[illegible] London in 4to. 18[illegible], but w[illegible] unimprovements. This is not [illegible] with the re-impressions of Fabyan, Hardyng, and lord Berners.]

ARTHUR KELTON seems to have been born of a genteel family in Shropshire, tho' said to be a Welsh man; and, after he had made a considerable progress in arts, applied his mind mostly to the reading of the histories of Britain, wherein he much excelled in his riper years. But being withal very poetically given, he must forsooth write and publish his lucubrations in verse; where by for rhime's sake, many material matters, and the due timing of them, are omitted, and so consequently rejected by historians and antiquaries as his *Chronicle of the Brutes*, Lond. 1547, in 4to, printed in an old English character. The preface of which, being also written in verse, is by the author directed to K. Ed. 6. At the end of the said chronicle is,

A Genealogy of the Brutes. This is drawn from Osiris the first king of Egypt, down to K. Ed. 6 of England, and contains but about thirty-two generations, which shews that the author was ignorant in genealogies. He hath also written another book of poetry in praise of the Welsh Cambrian men, dedicated to sir Will. Herbert, but this I [illegible] have not yet seen, nor other (if any) of his things in prose. He was living at Shrewsbury in the time of king Ed. 6, and, for ought I know to the contrary, died also, and was buried, there.

[I have discovered a pedigree of the Keltons of Shrewsbury in Bowen's *Collections for Shropshire* among Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian. It commences with Arthur Kelton of Shrewsbury. The subject of the present article I conceive to have been son and heir to Thomas Kelton, by Mary daughter of George Ponsbury. He married Joan,

[†] [Stow, in his characters of authors prefixed to his *Chronicle*, edit. 12mo. 1574, and reprinted by Hearne, in his appendix to Heming's *Chartulary*, mentions Hall in the following terms: Edward Hall, after certaine yeares spente in the King's colledge of Cambridge, was admitted felow of Graye's Inne at London, where he profited so much in the lawes of the realme, that he was chosen under-sheriffe of the citie. At that time (being stirred up by men of authoritie) he writ, with a lustye and florishing stile, the vnion of the house of Yorke and Lancaster; the whiche hath hitherto beene had in great price, and will be doubtles hereafter in greater, although somebodye (without any ingenious and plaine declaration thereof) hath published, but not without mangleing, maister Halle's booke for hys owne. He liued in the year 1546.]

[‡] [*A Chronycle with a Genealogie declaryng that the Britons and Welshemen are lineallye descended from Brute.* The Chronicle, says Herbert, (*Typ. Antiq.* 523,) appears to have been written in the time of K. Henry VIII. but he dying before it was printed, the author dedicated it to K. Edward VI. At the end is a genealogical scheme of the descent of Edward VI. from Brute. It was printed by Richard Grafton, in sixteens.]

Richard Morgan, and had issue
ir. Here the pedigree

etry in praise of the
of the scarcest in the
Wood, Ames, Warton,
r writer on bibliogra-
ve seen it. I have
of a friend, obtain-
publication:
he title-page, but I
attributing it to the
ast page supplies the
on sign. a. iii.

Loue
me require
So effec
I can no lesse, of gentilnesse
But graunt it willyngly.

Some payne to take, for desire's sake
And herty assuraunce,
With yncke and penne, the gentle Walshmenne,
Their fame to aduaunce.

As shall insewe, matter full trewe
By storis euiedent,
Of auctours olde, both write and tolde
Famous and excellent.

The reader will not thank me for continuing my tracts, or for analysing this production. It is ficient to state, that after commemorating Brute, is the good, and Hercules his son; with a gression treating of the destruction of Troy,' declares, that he will

howe the distent, and birthe excellent
Of the gentile Welshmen.

Kelton is willing, of course, to honour the Welsh as much as possible; and to do this, he once more runs over the Trojan pedigree, and at length comes to Brute a second time, whom he brings from Silvius Posthumus, the son of Æneas. He continues,

Thus maye ye se, that Welsh men be
Of the blood imperiall
Of nature fre, cosyns in degree,
To the goddes immortall.

After a circuitous and not very intelligible course, he comes to Henry the eighth, and this seems the most curious part of the volume:

Owre inwarde fayth, as saynt Paule sayth,
Shuld be in Christ Jesu;
Let this be graued, we are not sauid
But onlye by his vertue:

Nether yet rectified, by sayntes sanctified,
In any maner case,
Saue ther good liuing, example geuing,
To folowe the same trace.

Of truethe oure techers, also oure preachers,
Which were in tyme long past,
Toke full great payne, and all in vayne,
Ther labour spent in wast.

Leuing the epistell, also the gospell
Most euangelicall,
Treting of pardones, with inuencions
And cerimones papall.

But oure famouse king, right well perseuing,
The great ingratitude,
The sencis pure, of holy scripture
Hyd from the multitude;

For owre redres, of his goodnes,
With most princely corage
Hath deuised, also comysed
Owre conscience to discharge,

Set out at long, oure vulgar tong,
The scripture for to knowe;
The seed, the grayne, the verite playne,
Owre fayth only to showe.

It is consonant, not repugnaunt
To goddes deuine ordinaunce,
But all men shulde, who euer wolde
For ther owne assuraunce

Labour the scripture, his lyfe to assure,
The co'maundementes to kepe,
Thoughe some repine, and determyne,
Affirming it vnmete,

That we lay men, shuld labour our pen,
Or scripture beholde,
More then the clergie, shuld vs specifye,
By auctoritie toolde;

Prouided in this, no man ther is,
Beyng of leude lernyng,
Shall interprise, in any wise
Unto the expounding.

Kelton will not be accused of much taste by those who have waded through these extracts, but the following lines shew with what exultation he records the ravages committed at the reformation. Speaking of the destruction of every relique of art at that period, by those worse than Vandals, he says,

His graven pictures, his golden figures
Most curyously wraughte,
Beaton to doust, his temple vniust,
Prosterate doune he braught.

Thus let owre prince, vtterly conuynce
All false idolatrye:
Thy lawes supporte, oure hertes to comforte,
Thy name to gloryfye.

The concluding lines draw a very just character of this volume:

Go barberouse boke, rusticall and rude,
Full vnworthy thankes for to have,
Oneles of benyng gratitude,
Gentell reporte listithe the to saue.
Nether arte thou pure, sincer, or graue:
Confesse thy faulte, blushe out for shame,
Thy wittes are past, thy termes out of fram.]

" TRANCIS BRYAN, rather BRIANT, was " born of a genteel family, educated in Oxford, " travelled for some time beyond the seas. In " the 14 of Hen. 8, Dom. 1522, he attended the " most noble Thomas earl of Surrey, son of " Thomas duke of Norfolk, being then high " admiral of England, went with him and his " fleet, landed near Morlaix in Britanny in France, " forced the town and burnt it. See more in 2 " vol. of *Baronage*, p. 273, a. For which service " the said Francis Bryan receiv'd the honour of " knighthood from that most noble count. In " 1528, he was beyond the seas, in Spain, I think[1]. " In 1529, he was sent ambassador to the French " king, and the year after to Rome, about the " matter of the king's divorce[2]. Was gentleman " of the privy-chamber to K. H. 8, and employ'd " by him and K. Edw. 6 in sundry other em- " bassies[3], much respected there for his fine poe- " tical fancy and knowledge in some of the " modern languages; and as his name became " famous for certain martial exploits beyond the " seas, so he deserves the particular fame of learn- " ing, wit, and fancy, which he was thought once " to have made sufficiently appear in his publish- " ed poems, which are in a manner now for- " gotten.

" He hath written songs and sonnets; some of " these are printed with the *Songs and Sonnets of* " *Hen. earl of Surrey, and sir Tho. Wyatt the* " *elder*; which Songs and Sonnets shew him to " have been most passionate to bewail and be- " moan the perplexities of love[4].

" *Various Letters from Rome,* " *touching the Divorce* " *K. Hen.* 8. MS.

" Various *Letters of* " " Sir Fr. Bryan, kn " chamber to K. Ben " seems to K. Edw. 6, " into English, *A* " *Courtier, and a C* " *Labouring Man,* " originally in the " of Guevara, bisho " translated into Fren " translation is by sir " Will. marquis of Nor " and Lond. I have this " of the light-horse under Ed of Somer- " set, lieutenant-general of the army against the " Scots, and made banneret by the said protector " immediately after the battle of Musselborough, " about 27 Sept. 1547."

[Sir Francis Bryan was appointed lord justice of Ireland in 1548, in which year he married the countess of Ormond, and shortly after died, so that, says Hooker[1], no great matters could in so short a time be done by him. He was succeed- ed by sir William Brabston. Drayton celebrate Bryan's poetical powers;

And sweet-tongu'd Bryan (whom the muses kep And in his cradle rock't him whilst he slept.)

Heroical Epistles, 8vo. 1598, fol.

ANDREW BORDE, who writes himself " dreas *Perforatus*, was born, as it seems, at Pe sey commonly called *Pensey* in Sussex, and unlikely educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, brought up at Oxford, (as he saith) but in what house, unless in Hart-hall, I know no Before he had taken a degree, he entred himself a brother of the Carthusian order at or near to London[2] where continuing till he was wearied out with the severity of that order, he left it, and for a time, applied his muse to the study of physic in this university. Soon after, having a cantling head, and an unconstant mind, he travelled through most parts of Europe (through and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom, as he[3] saith) and into some parts of Africa. At length upon his return, he settled at Winchester, where he practised his faculty, and was much celebrated for his good success therein. In 1541, and 42, I find him living at Montpelier in France, at which

My king, my country, I seke, for whom I liue;
O mighty Ioue, the windes for this me giue.
Sign. L. 1. edit. 1575.]

[4][It was afterwards 'set forth with sundry apt notes in the margent, by T. Tymme, minister.' 8vo. 1575, with a poem in praise of the 'English translator, sir Francis Briant.']

[1] [In Holinshed's *Chronicle*, edit. 1587, i. 110.]

[2] In his *Introduction to knowledge*, cap. 35.

[3] Ibid. cap. 7.

[1] [Among the Cotton MSS. Vitel. B x. 78, 77, are two letters from sir F. Bryan, dated in Dec. 1528. In the Harleian collection, No. 290, 18, is another, stating the smart reply he made to the Venetian ambassador who solicited him to write to his majestie (Hen. VIII.) and dehort him from proceeding any farther in that matter of Q. Katharine.]

[2] [He had been sent thither by Hen. 8 before, to procure the pope's chair for cardinal Wolsey. Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.]

[3] [In the British museum, MSS. Sloane 2442, (Ayscough's *Catalogue*, i. 125.) are 'Instructions given to Mr. doctor Wotton, towards the emperor, to remayne as ambassador leiger there, in the place of the bishop of London, and sir Francis Bryan.' And see Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. 380.]

[4] [Bryan's productions being placed among those of uncertain authors, it appears impossible to distinguish them, although some MS. may yet be discovered, which appropriates the various poems to their respective parents. Drayton in his notes to *England's Heroical Epistles*, page 92, edit. 8vo. 1598, thinks the following was written by the earl of Surrey or sir Francis Bryan. The learned Mr. Fulman in a MS. note to the *Songes and Sonnettes* (Bodl. Crynes. 391.) seems to think that it is not likely the former has any claim to it, 'it not appearing that he was ever in Spain;' consequently it is barely possible, that it may belong to Bryan.

Tagus, farewell, that westward with thy stremes
Turnes vp the graines of gold already tried,
For I, with spurre and saile, go seke the Temmes,
Gaineward the sunne that sheweth her welthy pride.
And to the towne that Brutus sought by dreame,
Like bended mone that leanes her lusty side,

[illegible]e, he took the degree of doctor of [illegible]ing incorporated in the [illegible]d for a time at Peven[illegible]ds at his beloved city [illegible] at other places, it was [illegible] three days in a week, [illegible] hair, and every night [illegible]g or burial-sheet at [illegible] had done, as I con[illegible]n. He always pro[illegible]usly write against [illegible], that violated their [illegible]id when their respec[illegible] by king Hen. 8. But [illegible]e to many in those days, was the [illegible]ink, why a Calvinistical[4] bishop, (who [illegible] then, as it seems married,) fell foul upon him, by reporting[5] openly that under colour of virginity and strictness of life, he kept three whores at once in his chamber at Winchester, to serve not only himself, but also to help the virgin priests, &c. about 1547. How true this is, I cannot say, (though the matter, as the bishop reports, was examined before several justices of peace) because the book here quoted contains a great deal of passion, and but little better language, than that of foul-mouth'd Bale, not only against him (And. Borde) but also against Dr. [illegible]h. Storie, Dr. Th. Martin, &c. The first of [illegible]an, he saith, kept a wench called Magd. [illegible]yer, living in Grandpoole in the suburbs of [illegible]n, and the other, another call'd Alice Lambe, [illegible]g at the Christopher inn in the said city. [illegible] letting these matters pass, (notwithstanding [illegible]ve read elsewhere, that the said three whores, [illegible] the bishop calls them, were only patients, that occasionally recurred to his house) I cannot otherwise but say, that our author Borde was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician of his time; and that he is reported by some to have been, not only physician to K. Hen. 8, but also a member of the colledge of physicians at London, to whom he dedicated his *Breviary of Health*. He hath written,

A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the which doth teach a man to speak part of all manner of languages, and to know the usage and fashion of all manner of Countries, and for to know the most part of all manner of Coins of Money, Lond. 1542, qu. [4to. B. 56. Art. Seld.] dedicated to the lady Mary, daughter of K. Hen. 8, by an epist. dat. at Montpelier, 3 May, 1542. This book is partly written in verse, and partly in prose, contain'd in 39 chapters; every one of which hath in its beginning the picture of a man, sometimes two or three, printed from a wooden cut. Before the first chapter, which treateth of the natural disposition of an English man, is the picture of a naked man, with a piece of cloth lying on his right arm, and a pair of scissars in his left hand, with a copy of verses printed under him, the two first of which are these,

'I am an English man, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind, what rayment I shall wear.'

Before the seventh chapter is the picture of our author Borde standing in a pew, with a canopy over it, having a gown on, with sleeves a little wider than an ordinary coat, a laurel on his head, and a book before him on a desk, with this title [75]
of the said chapter under him. 'The VII. chapyter sheweth how the auctor of this boke had dwelt in Scotland, and other ilands, and did go thorow and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom, declaring the properties of all the regions, countries, and provinces the which he did travel thorow.' He hath also written,

The Breviary of Health, wherein are Remedies for all manner of Sicknesesses and Diseases, which may be in Man or Woman, expressing the obscure Terms of Greek, Lat. Barbarous and English, concerning Physick and Chirurgery*, Lond. 1547, 48, 57, 87, &c. in qu. in four books.

* Barbary, first edit.

Dietary of Health, Lond. 1576, oct. sec. edition.

The merry Tales of the mad Men of Gotham. Printed at London in the time of K. Hen. 8, in whose reign and after, it was accounted a book full of wit and mirth by scholars and gentlemen. Afterwards, being often printed, is now sold only on the stalls of ballad-singers[6].

A right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington, with his Wife and his fair Daughter, and of two poor Scholars of Cambridge. Pr. at Lond. by Rich. Jones in qu. And. Borde's name is not to it, but the copy of the book which I saw did belong to Tho. Newton of Cheshire, [Bodl. 4to. C. 39. Art. Seld.] whom I shall hereafter mention, and by him 'tis written in the title that Dr. Borde was the author. He hath also written a *Book of Prognosticks*, another *Of Urines*, and a third *Of Every Region, Country and Province, which shews the Miles, Leeges, distance from City to City and from Town to Town, with the noted things in the said Cities and Towns.* This last, the author lent to Tho. Cromwell of Bishops-Waltham near to Winchester, written fairly with his own hand, but he afterwards being taken up with state affairs, and matters of high concern, lost the book, to the great grief of the author, otherwise he would have publish'd it. At length after many rambles to and fro in this world he was made[7] prisoner in the close wards of the Fleet in London, the reason why, I cannot justly say; where dying in the month of April in fifteen hun- 1549.
dred forty and nine, was buried, as I conceive, in

[4] Joh. Ponet B. of Winchester.

[5] In his *Apology fully answering*, &c. *Tho. Martin's Book*, &c. printed 1555, p. 32. See more in Tho. Martin.

[6] [An edition printed in 12mo. Lond. 1630, in the Bodleian, 8vo. L. 79. Art. 'Gathered together by A. B. of physicke doctor.']

[7] In *Reg. Populwell* in offic. Prærog. Cant. Qu. 29.

the church or yard of St. Bride, otherwise St. Bridget, for in that parish is the prison called the Fleet situated. In his will[8] dated the eleventh of April an. 1549, and proved the 25th of the same month and in the same year, he did constitute one Ric. Mathew, (without the addition of nephew, kinsman, or natural son) his heir, left him his two tenements in the Sooke in the town of Lynne in Norfolk, his tenements with appurtenances which he had by the death of his brother, in Pevensey, and his house and chattles in and near Winchester. Joh. Bale, in the very ill language that he gives of Dr. Borde, saith[9] that the brothelhouse which he kept for his brother-virgins being discovered, took physical poison to hasten his death, which was, as he saith (but false) in 1548. This is the language of one who had been a bishop in Ireland.

[Some apology is necessary for the introduction of the following immense addition to Wood's article; but it was expressly written for the purpose by Hearne, and is a curious specimen of that antiquary's mode of illustration. I refer to the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. page 19, for sufficient extracts of Borde's poetry.

Dr. Borde wrote several other things besides those mentioned by Mr. Wood, who, however, hath given us a fuller relation of him, than is to be met with elsewhere. One thing Mr. Wood certainly never saw. 'Tis Dr. Borde's *Peregrination*, which had he seen and perused, he would have learned from thence, that the Dr. was not born at Pevensey or Pensey, but at Boond's-hill in Holms-dayle in Sussex. A MS. of this peregrination was lent me in the year 1726 by a worthy gentleman, Thomas Lambard, of Sevenoke in Kent, esq. After I had transcribed it, I judged it proper to be published, purely for this reason, because 'tis the very tract that is quoted by Mr. John Norden, to shew, that Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex was a market town in the time of Dr. Borde.

Mr. Norden's words are these, (*Description of Middlesex*, p. 13.) 'Harrow on the Hill was a market towne in the time of Doct. Borde's perigrination, as appeareth by a little treatise of his in writing.' I was not a little pleased with this his observation about this village's being a market town, especially when I afterwards found, that there was a charter for it, granted to the archbishop of Canterbury by K. Edward II. in the 8th year of his reign, who at the same time also granted a fair to be held every year at this place for three days together. Mr. Newcourt had not met with this charter, otherwise, without doubt, he would have taken notice thereof in his *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*. Neither does it appear, that he had observed what Mr. Norden had remark'd upon this subject. How the market came to be discontinued, I cannot otherwise account for, than by inserting the charter at [illegible] I shall do from the cop[illegible] transcribed for, and com[illegible] George Holmes of the [illegible] ly skill'd in affairs of th[illegible] 2di. n. 10. Pro Archiep[illegible] Archiepiscopis, &c. Sa[illegible] cessisse, et hac Charta[illegible] bili patri W. Archie[illegible] Angliæ Primati, qu[illegible] perpetuum habeant [illegible] septimanis, per diem [illegible] suum de Harewe in [illegible] unam feriam ibidem sin[illegible] duraturam, videlicet, in vi[illegible] beatæ Mariæ Virginis. Nisi [illegible] illa sint ad nocumentum vicinor[illegible] et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod prædictus archiepiscopus et successores sui imperpetum habeant prædicta mercatum et feriam apud manerium suum prædictum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum, sicut prædictum est. His testibus, venerabili patre D. Menevensi episcopo, Johanne de Britannia comite Richemund', Humfride de Bohun comite Hereford et Essex, Guidone de Bellocampo comite Warrewyk, Hugone de Curteney, Edmundo Deyncurt, Johanne de Crumbwell senescallo hospitii nostri, et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium primo [illegible] Junii.

It seems evident from this charter that the occasion of breaking off this market was, the inconvenience it brought to other neighbouring markets. For which very reason some other markets were likewise discontinued, particularly that of Bishop's Itchington in Warwickshire, of which there is the following mention in the book of Bishop's Itchington, lent me by my friend the reverend Dr. John Holte, archdeacon of Salop, who died after a few days illness of the gout in his stomach on the 22d of Dec. 1734, at his rectory of Ripple in Worcestershire. Episcopus (Lichf.) habeat unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem mercurii, apud manerium suum de Iehenton com. Warwick, et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per 3 dies duraturam, viz. in vigilia, et in die, et in crastino apostolorum Petri et Pauli, nisi sint ad nocumentum vicinorum. Before the dissolution of abbies, there was more need of such variety of markets than hath been since, so that I believe Itchington market, as well as that of Harrow, was not discontinued till that period of time.

Mr. Wood insinuates, that Dr. Borde had a rambling and unconstant mind, purely because he travelled so much. But for my part I begin

[8] Ibid.

[9] In lib. *De script. maj. Britan.* p. 105, post cent. 12.

[illegible] 'tis an argument rather of his con- [illegible] that the religious houses [illegible]ered so much, he thought [illegible] continue at home, and [illegible]cure way to preserve a [illegible]n the places where he [illegible] meet with those dan- [illegible]e liable or subject to [illegible]. He could not but [illegible]defection of many of [illegible]nd broke their vows, [illegible]ere seized upon. So [illegible]ne (as I take it) drew [illegible]el verses, printed in his [illegible]e two first of which are [illegible]ood, as the whole are by Mr. Camd[illegible] *Remains*.

I know, that 'tis commonly said, that these verses are the description of an Englishman in general (especially since in other places of the book, he speaks of the natural dispositions of other people) and that they may properly enough be applied to Dr. Borde himself. But to speak freely, I chuse rather to believe, that they are to be understood of such, as, for some secular ends, forfeited their integrity at that particular time. Which if so, they will plainly shew, that the author himself was far from being of an unsettled humour, but, on the contrary, retained his principles, and adhered firmly to such as did not, for the sake of lucre, close with those, that, instead of reforming abuses and corruptions (what indeed ought to be reformed) were for destroying churches and religious places, and depriving the clergy and others of what had been piously left them by a multitude of benefactors. But be this as it will, for better satisfaction, I shall here republish these verses at large, that every one may judge of them as he shall think proper.

I am an English man, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mynd, what rayment I shall were:
For now I wyll were thys, and now I wyl were that,
Now I wyl were I cannot tell what.
All new fashyons be pleasaunt to me,
I wyll have them, whether I thrive or thee.
Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke,
What should I do, but set cocke on the hoope?
What do I care, if all the worlde me fayle;
I wyll get a garment, shal recke to my tayle.
Than I am a minion, for I were the new gyse.
The yere after this I trust to be wyse,
Not only in wering my gorgious aray,
For I wyl go to learnyng a hoole somers day;
I wyll learne Latyne, Hebrewe, Greeke and Frenche,
As I wyl learne Douche, sittyng on my benche.
I do feare no man, all men fearyth me,
I overcome my adversaries by land and by see,
I had no peere, yf to my self I were trew,
Bycause I am not so, divers times I do rew:
Yet I lake nothing, I have all thyngs at wyll,
Yf I were wyse, and wold holde my self styll.
And medel wyth no matters, not to me partayning,
But euer to be true to God and my king:
But I haue suche matters rolling in my pate,
That I wyl speake and do I cannot tell what.
No man shall let me, but I wyl have my mynde,
And to father, mother and freende, I wyl be unkynde.
I wyll folow myne owne mynd, and myn old trade,
Who shal let me, the devyls nayles unpared?
Yet al thynges, new fashions I love well,
And to were them my thryft I wyll sell.
In all this worlde, I shall have but a time,
Holde the cuppe good felow, here is thyne and myne.

The great skill Dr. Borde had in physick, induced divers princes to apply to him for his advice. Even K. Henry VIII. is reported to have employed him on that score, as Mr. Wood hath justly noted. And yet Dr. Borde could not approve of the measures taken by that prince, both with respect to his virtuous queen Catherine, and to the destruction of the religious houses. But the Dr.'s skill in his profession was a powerful motive to engage the king to have recourse to him, and even to constitute him his physician, well knowing, that he was an honest man, and that men of religious principles are more to be relied upon than libertines, however otherwise very eminent for their skill in the faculty of physick. Which very thing made Faritius the abbat of Abbington, a man of an holy life, and wonderfully versed in physick, to be so much respected in the reign of K. Henry I. by great and wealthy men, which proved of signal service to that abbey, as may appear from the subsequent passages, transcribed from the Cotton library, and imparted to me by the ingenious Mr. William Becket, of Abbington, surgeon.

Ex registr. in Biblioth. Cottonian. f. 157. De ecclesia de Kinsintune. Godofridus de Vere, Albrici senioris filius, Albrici minoris frater, suorum fratrum in nascentia primus, ac ideo in hereditate paterna successor futurus, tam morum, quam parentum generositate admodum inclitus, Abbatem medendi se gratia ad Fabricium[1] se contulit. Erat enim gravi correptus morbo. Tribus ergo ab abbate ei cura mensibus impensa, ea, qua pulsabatur, convaluit molestiâ. Sed quia contra mortem nulla est medicina, alius morbus hunc occupat, cogens decedere vita. Istoque instante temporis ipsius articulo idem æger ecclesiam sui patrimonii de villa Kinsintuna, patre

[1] [L. Faricium vel Faricium. Vide *Mon. A.* tom. 1 p. 437. Vide quoque Whartoni *Angl. Sacr.* part. 1, pag. 608. Ad quem tamen locum Fabricium, non Faricium, legitur in additamentis MSS. ad Florentium Wigornensem penes me.]

suo Albrico et matre sua Beatrice, una cum fratribus suis, idem concedentibus, perpetua donatione Abbendonensi monasterio contulit, cum duarum hidarum, duodecies viginti acris terræ disterminata, et insuper unius virgatæ portione; cujus doni auctoritatem regis quoque hujusmodi confirmavit edictum.

Carta R. Hen. 1, de ecclesia de Kinsintune ann. 1100 et 1107.

Hen. Rex Anglor. Mauritio Londinensi episcopo, Gilberto abbati Westmonasterii, et Hugoni de Bochelanda, et omnibus baronibus suis et ministris, Francis et Anglis, de Lundonia et Middesexia, salutem. Sciatis, me concessisse in tempore Fabricii[2] abbatis eccles. sanct. Mariæ in Abbendonia, ecclesiam de Chensnetuna, et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Et terram in ipsa villa inter ecclesiam et terram aliam duarum hidarum, de duodecies viginti acris, quam Albricus de Vere dedit prædict. eccles. pro anima Goiffredi filii sui defuncti, ut eam ecclesiam in pace in perpetuum et quiete teneat. Testibus Matilda regina, Eudone dapifero, et Willelmo de Curceio, et Nigello et Cileio, Ursone de Albetot, Roberto Malet apud Corneberiam.

What the distemper was, that Faritius cured Godfrey de Vere of, does not appear from these passages; but it is, however, plain from them, that the estate in the mannor of Abbots Kensington (now belonging to the earl of Warwick) appertained in old time to the family of the Veres, before 'twas otherwise disposed of, upon account of the great cure Faritius had done in that family. After it had continued for several ages in the abbey of Abbington, A. D. 1540, the 31 of Hen. VIII. by a composition, between the then abbat of Abbington, and the vicar of Kensington, it was agreed, that the vicar and his successors should have a moiety of the great tithes; and that the collation of the vicaridge shall remain to the bishop of London, and to his successors the bishops for ever pleno jure; and it appears in the several books of records in his register's office, that all the vicars from the year 1322 (the records before that time being destroyed in the fire of London) to the year 1700, inclusively, have been collated by the bishops of London. As it is manifest likewise from undoubted evidence, that from the 31 of K. H. VIII. to the 41 of Q. Eliz. the mannor and parsonage (belonging to the abbey of Abbington) in the parish of Kensington, were in the crown, and then purchased of her majesty by Walter Cope, gent. who the year following sold the mansion-house, called the mannor or parsonage house, with the lands and tythes thereunto belonging, to Robert Horsman, gent.

Were there occasion, I might mention divers others of the religious, that had great skill in physick, and were upon that account, as well as for many other reasons, gre[illegible] king John, when he lay[illegible] of William de Wodesto[illegible] or, as 'tis elsewhere call'[illegible] sician, who was, as Beve[illegible] in arte medicinæ erudit[illegible] be noted, because this [illegible] to be a greater enemy [illegible] monks, which report [illegible] not surely have found [illegible] cian abbey of Beat[illegible] Benedictine nunnery [illegible] land.

We have only one par[illegible] *ledge* printed, that I know [illegible] tended a second part, as I get[illegible] himself hath signified[3]. Before this, he published a little book, never heard of by Mr. Wood, entitled, *The Princyples of Astronamye, the whicke diligently perscrutyd is in a maner a Prognosticacyon to the Worlde's end*, in XIII chapters, beginning, 'Hit is greily to be dolentyd.' It was printed at London in the Fletestrete, at the Sygne of the Rose Garland, by Rob. Coplande, in 12mo. but the year when, is not added. Bishop Moore had a copy of it, and it is now (with the great and curious collection of books made by that prelate) in Bibl. Regia Cant. In it the author refers to his *Breviary of Health*, printed by Will. Middleton, and to his *Introduction of Knowleg*, 'the which [illegible] a printyng at old Robert Coplands, the eld[illegible] printer of England, the which doth print th[illegible] yere mi pronostications. Finis.' At the end [illegible] tells his readers, that 'he wrote and made th[illegible] litill warke in four days, and that it was written b[illegible] him with one old pen without mending.' Now to conclud' (saith he) 'I desier every man to tak this lytel wark for a past tune. For I dyd wrett and make this bok in iiii days, and wretten with one old pen with out mendyng, and wher I do wret the sygnes in Aries, in Taurous and in Leo, is for my purpose, it stondyth best for our maternal tonge. Finis.'

It is observable, that the author was as fond of the beforementioned word 'dolentyd,' and of many other hard and uncooth words, as any quack can well be. He begins his *Breviary of Health*, 'Egregious doctours and maysters of the eximious and archane science of physick, of your vrbanitie exasperate not your selfe,' &c. But notwithstanding this, will any one from hence infer or assert, that the author was either a pedant or a superficial scholar? I think, upon due consideration, he will judge the contrary. Dr. Borde was an ingenious man, and knew how

[2] [L. Falricii vel Faricii.]

[3] [MS. anon. penes amicum nostrum egregium Jacobum Westum, armig.]

[4] [MS. in Bibl. Harl.]

[5] [In the dedication to the lady Mary (eldest daughter to K. Hen. VIII.) of the first part, as well as in the XXIII. chapter thereof.]

[illegible] please his patients, readers and [illegible] and visits he often ap- [illegible] blick, and would often [illegible] irs, where a conflux of [illegible] ether, to whom he pre- [illegible] em to flock thither the [illegible] ke humorous speeches, [illegible] as caused mirth, and [illegible] fame, and 'twas for [illegible] use of such expres- [illegible] d otherwise (the cir- [illegible] be very justly pro- [illegible] e was versed in anti- [illegible] ommand from old writers [illegible] his hearers, which could [illegible] provided he added at the same time [illegible] remarkable explication. For instance, if he told them that δεκαδης, (or, as others, δεκαδη) was an old brass medal among the Greeks, of which we have several in our modern cabinets, the oddness of the word would, without doubt, gain attention, tho' nothing near so much as if withall he signify'd, that 'twas a brass medal somewhat bigger than an obolus (such oboli I mean as are mentioned in the ceremonials of the coronation of the Greek emperors) that used to be put in the mouths of persons that were dead, of which medal there is mention in a fragment of Catullus, preserved in the Ετυμολογ. μεγα. And withall 'twould affect them the more, if when he [illegible] ke of such a brass medal, he signify'd to [illegible] em, that brass was in old time look'd upon as [illegible] ore honourable than other metals, what he [illegible] ight safely enough do from Homer and his scholiast. Homer's words are, Ιλ. Β. 226. Πλειαι τοι χαλκου κλισιαι, and the scholiast's, Διατι δε υπερ την αλλην υλην του χαλκου εμνησθη; Ὅτι παρα τοις αρχαιοις σφοδρα τιμιος ην ο χαλκος. A passage, which without doubt Hieronymus Magius would have taken notice of in the 14th chapter of his book *De Tintinnabulis*, had it occur'd to his memory when in prison he was writing, without the help of any books before him, that curious discourse. 'Twas from the Dr.'s method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in after-times those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were stiled Merry-Andrews, a term much in vogue on our stages. And here it may be noted, that tho' this little book of Dr. Borde's be stiled a book of astronomy, yet 'tis really of astrology, and is bound up with *Erra Pater*, a book of the same kind; astronomy, it seems, being the word in use in those times for astrology, as I have known some of the most skilfull persons in affairs of this nature even in our times contend, that astrology is a word of contempt, and that astronomy ought to be used instead of it. And yet no less an author than Quintilian (*Inst. Or.* l. ii. xvii.) useth the word astrologia so as even to signifie astronomy by it.

Mr. Wood saith Dr. Boorde's *Breviary of Health* was in four books, and he speaks of many editions of it with that number of books, it being, it seems, a work of so universal a character, and so much call'd for, as to make it deserve to be several times printed; but then there are editions also of it, in which are only two books, and the latter is chiefly about urines, which Bale[6] and Pits[7] have made to be a distinct work. And indeed, after all, 'tis probable Mr. Wood may be under a mistake, since I cannot find any edition with more than two books. That in 1557 was printed by William Powell, who had likewise printed it five years before, as I gather from a copy of the said edition in 1557 among bishop Moore's books, in the publick library at Cambridge. I have not seen that copy my self. But my learned friend Mr. Baker speaks of it thus, in his letter to me from Cambridge, Aug. ult. 1734. 'The scholar employ'd has now gone thro' with the physic class, and has met with the other two editions of Andr. Boorde, viz. *The Breviary of healthe, &c. compyled by Andrewe Boorde of Physicke Doctoure an Englyshe man anno* 1557, 4to. and at the end of the 2d booke, this colophon, 'Imprynted at London in Fletestreete, by Wyllyam Powell.' It is in two books, and at the end of the first book, is this note printed, 'Here endeth the first boke examined in Oxforde inne the yere of our Lorde MCCCCCXLVI, and in the reigne of oure sov. lorde kynge Henr. 8, kynge of Engl. Fr. and Ireland the XXXVIII yere.' At the end of the whole, or 2d boke, is the following MS. note; 'This booke was formerly printed in 4to. a°. 1552 in Fletes streete at the signe of the George, next to St. Dunstan's church by William Powell cum privilegio, agreeing with this impression verbatim in number of leaves and contents.' So it seems, there were two impressions by Wm. Powell. The other edition is by Tho. East, viz. *The Breviarie of health, &c. Imprinted at London by Thomas East*, 1587, 4to. This likewise contains only two books.

Nor indeed does the latest edition, I know of, contain more than two books. This is likewise at Cambridge among Bp. Moore's books, and Mr. Baker had given me an account of it before in his letter of Aug. 15, 1734, from which I learn, that it came out with this title, *The Breviarie of health, &c. compiled by Andrew Boord, Doctor in Phisicke an Englishman—now newly corrected, &c. Imprinted at London by Thomas Este*, 1598, 4to. Some, it may be, will wonder, why he should stile himself an Englishman, when he writes in English. But this was upon account of his travelling so much abroad, which made some take him to be a foreigner. Many foreigners, as well as natives, have wrote in English, and the distinction

[6] [*De Script. Majoris Brit.* Part II. p. 105.]
[7] [*De Illustr. Angliæ Scriptorib.* p. 376.]

therefore was necessary enough in the title, to undeceive such as had entertained an opinion, that the Dr. was born abroad.

The edition of *The Dietarie of Health*, which Mr. Wood speaks of, is doubtless the same, that is said, in the second part of Maunsel's catalogue, containing mathematicks, and physic, to be reprinted by Hugh Jackson, 1576, 8vo. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Wood wholly owes his knowledge of it to Maunsel, whose catalogue (a very scarce, and yet a very usefull book) he often perused and consulted with much delight in the Bodleian library.

As to the tales of the mad men of Gotham, I never doubted[8] but it related to certain ancient tenures, and for that reason I think Mr. Blount should have taken notice of this book, in the tract he wrote and published expressly on that subject. The first edition of these tales came out in the latter end of Hen. VIIIth's reign, (as is conjectur'd by my ingenious friend Mr. John Murray) long after the tenures and customs, to which it relates, were grown obsolete; but, upon a diligent search, 'tis probable some traces thereof may be found in old records, tho' it hath been too common a thing to destroy records, after the affairs or customs, to which they belong, are once broke off and discontinued. After this book was printed, there were other books of mirth ascribed to Dr. Borde, on purpose to promote a sale of them, one of which is that call'd *Scogan's Jests*, which tho' an idle thing (and therefore unjustly fathered upon Dr. Borde) hath been often printed in Duck-lane, and much bought up by those, that to their collections of books of the first class aim at adding little pieces, that tend to promote mirth. Robert Burton, the famous author of the *Anatomy of Melancholly*, was such a collector, as may appear from the great variety of little ludicrous pieces he gave, with a multitude of books of the best kind, to the Bodleian library, one of which little pieces was *The History of Tom Thumb*, which however look'd upon as altogether fictitious, yet was certainly founded upon some authentick history, as being nothing else originally, but a description of king Edgar's dwarf. Ancient history hath been very much disguised by romantick narratives, of which we have a remarkable instance in *Guy of Warwick*, whose history as told by Girardus Cornubiensis I retrieved from an old MS. and published it (having never been printed before) at the end of *The Chronicle of Dunstaple*. Even the acts of Alexander the Great have been strangely disguised, as may appear from the Baroccian MSS. not yet published, on the subject of that heroe, as well as from the MSS. Latin pieces (one of which Benedictus Abbas, as Robert Swafham tells us, caused to be copied) on that argument also, and the old printed book of the [illegible] quoted by me in pag. 80[illegible] I never yet saw but one [illegible] have.

Robert Burton being [illegible] collecting ludicrous an[illegible] no wonder, that he pro[illegible] *Right pleasant and r*[illegible] *of Abington*. As I r[illegible] Mr. Wood made use [illegible] not much mistaken, [illegible] (Bodl. 4to. C. 39. Ar[illegible] Borde took the hint [illegible] Chaucer's *Reve's Tale*; wi[illegible] as have opportunity to be [illegible] ther it be not, in great measu[illegible] should prove so, it will then perha[illegible] deem'd, that there is a mistake in Abington for Trumpington. 'Tis certain, that in the said *Reve's Tale* we have an account of the Mylner of Trumpington, his wife, and faire daughter, and two poor scholars of Cambridge. But if, after all, Abington, and not Trumpington, be the true reading in Borde, at the same time, methinks, for two poore scholars of Cambridge, should be read, two poore scholars of Oxford, being more agreeable to the mill of Abington than Cambridge. HEARNE.]

WILLIAM HUGH, a Yorkshire man[9] bor[illegible] was educated in logic and philosophy in C. C[illegible] coll. but whether in the condition of a chori[illegible] clerk, or chaplain, I know not. In the year [illegible] he took the degree of m. of arts, being about [illegible] time compell'd to bestow in a manner all his t[illegible] in teaching young scholars. Afterwards he [illegible] favour'd in his studies by the Lady Denny livin[illegible] at court, to whom, I suppose, he was chaplain. He hath written [illegible]

The troubled Man's Medicine, wherein we may learn patiently to suffer all kind of adversity. In two parts, Lond. 1567, [by Allde,] oct. the 2d or 3d edit.[1] He also translated into English, a book entit. by him thus, *A Boke of Bertram the Priest intreating of the Body and Blood of Christ, written to Charles the Great 700 Years ago*, Lond. 1548, oct. This book was reviewed and corrected by Tho. Wilcocks, minister in Lond. printed at London 158[illegible] oct. publish'd again with some alterations, refinements, and corrections from the errors of the former translation, with an addition of *Two short Discourses against Purgatory and Invocation of Saints*. By S. D. Lond. 1686, oct. To which is prefix'd the large preface of sir Humph. Lynd and a dedicatory epistle of S. D. to sir S. B. [illegible] these translations being esteemed by many [illegible] to be well done. *Will. Hopkins*

[8] [Vide p. 744 editionis nostræ Guilielmi Neubrigensis.]

[9] Ibid. cent. [illegible] p. 72.

[1] [It is the [illegible] and begins, 'Moste gentle frende Urban, I doe.' [illegible] The first was printed by Herforde in 1546, 8vo. and [illegible] used in 1553 to Owen Rogers. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* [illegible] 876.]

and prebendary of Worcester (some-
Oxon) made and publish'd
See more in Humph.
636. Our author Hugh
ated, as 'tis said, other
not yet seen, nor know I
n this, that he died by
Chr. coll. before[3] the
en hundred forty and
e was buried in the
to the said house, if
died therein.

HOLD was in all likeli-
hire, but whether educated
in near Winchester, is as yet
doubtful. It is, that he having spent some
time in this university, left it without the honour
of a degree, and retiring to the court of K. Hen.
8, was made groom of the robes to him, and when
that king died he left him in his will 100 marke.
Afterwards he continued in that office under K.
Ed. 6, at which time he was in some esteem in
grave vein, the royal court for his vein* in poetry,
first edit. and other trivial learning. But being
a most zealous reformer, and a very strict liver,
he became so scandaliz'd at the amorous and
obscene songs used in the court, that he forthsooth
en'd into English metre 51 of David's *Psalms*,
caused musical notes to be set to them, think-
thereby that the courtiers would sing them
ead of their sonnets, but did not, only some
excepted. However, the poetry and music
ng admirable, and the best that was made and
mposed in those times, they were thought fit
terwards to be sung in all parochial churches, as
they do yet continue. All those psalms, which he
put into rhime, have the letters T. S. set before, to
distinguish them from others. What other
poetry, or what prose this our poet Sternhold hath
composed, and left behind, I know not, nor any
thing else of him, only that he died in London or
1549. Westminster, in fifteen hundred forty and nine.
By his last will and testament[5], dated 22 Aug.
and proved 12 Sept. an. 1549, wherein he is
stiled groom of the king's majesty's robes, it ap-
pears that he died seized of lands in Slackstead in
Hampshire, of the farmes of Conynger, Willers-
ley, and Holgreaves in the same county, and of
lands in the parish of Bodmin, and elsewhere in
Cornwall. Contemporary with Sternhold was
Joh. Hopkins, who is stiled to be[6] 'Britannico-
rum Poetarum sui temporis non infimus,' as indeed
by the generality living in the reign of Ed. 6 he
was so, if not more, esteemed. He turn'd into
metre 58 of David's Psalms, which are to this
day sung in churches; and in all the editions of
the said psalms, his (which he translated) hath
set before them the two letters J. H. "Concern-
"ing this translation of the psalms, Dr. Heylin
"in his *Church History*, an. 1552, thus remarks,
"about this time the Psalms of David did first
"begin to be composed in English metre by Tho.
"Sternhold, one of the grooms of the privy-
"chamber, who translating no more than thirty
"seven (that sure is false) left both example and
"encouragement to J. Hopkins and others, to
"dispatch the rest. A device first taken up in
"France by one Clement Marott, one of the
"grooms of the bed-chamber about king Francis
"the first, who being much addicted to poetry,
"and having some acquaintance with those that
"were thought to have inclined to the reforma-
"tion, was persuaded by the learned Vatablus (pro-
"fessor of the Hebrew language in Paris) to ex-
"ercise his poetical fancy in translating some of
"David's Psalms, for whose satisfaction and his
"own, he translated the first fifty of them; and
"after flying to Geneva, grew acquainted with
"Beza, who in some tract of time translated the [77]
"other hundred also, and caused them to be fitted
"to several tunes, which thereupon began to be
"sung in private houses; and by degrees to
"be taken up in all churches of the French
"nation, which follow'd the Geneva platform.
"The translation is said by Strada to have been
"ignorantly and perversly done, as being the work
"of a man altogether unlearned, but not to be
"compared with the barbarity and botching,
"which every where occurreth in the translation
"of Sternhold and Hopkins. Which notwith-
"standing being allowed for private devotion,
"they were by little and little brought into the
"use of the church, and permitted rather than
"allow'd to be sung before and after sermons.
"Afterwards they were printed and bound up in
"the Common-Prayer-Book, and at last added by
"the stationers to the end of the Bible. For tho'
"it be expressed in the title of those singing
"psalms, 'that they were set forth and allowed
"to be sung in all churches before and after
"morning and evening-prayer, and also before
"and after sermons,' yet this allowance seems
"rather to have been a connivance than an appro-
"bation; no such allowance being any where
"found by such as have been most industrious
"and concern'd in the search thereof. At first
"it was pretended only that the said psalms
"should be sung before and after morning and
"evening-prayer, and also before and after ser-
"mons; which shews they were not to be inter-
"mingled with the public liturgy; but in some
"tract of time, as the puritan faction grew in
"strength and confidence they prevail'd so far in

[2] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 418, gives the following. *De infantibus absque baptismo decedentibus, non temere judicandis.* Addressed to queen Catharine Parr.]

[3] Jo. Bale in lib. MS. *De scriptorib. Anglicis*, inter cod. MS. Selden in bib. Bod. p. 201, b.

[4] Vide Baleum int. *Script. maj. Britan.* cent. 9, nu. 79.

[5] In Offic. Prærog. Cant. in Reg. Populwell. qu. 37.

[6] Baleus in *Script. maj. Britan.* p. 113, inter. cent. 12 & 13.

"most places to thrust the Te Deum, the Bene-"dictus, the Magnificat, and the Nunc dimittis "quite out of our church." Whether this poet who was living in the 3 and 4 of Phil. and Mary, Dom. 1556, and after, was of this university of Oxon, I dare not yet affirm. However the reader is to know that one Joh. Hopkins was admitted bach. of arts thereof 30 Hen. 8, Dom. 1544, which he compleated the same year by determination. I find also one Joh. Hopkyns of Waldingfield in Suffolk clerk, who dying in Octob. 1570, was buried in the church-yard there, leaving then behind him a son to be brought up in learning. Besides these two, I find others to have had hands in making the said *Psalms*, to run in metre, as (1) Will. Wittyngham afterwards the unworthy dean of Durham, whom I shall hereafter mention; and (2) Tho. Norton of Sharpenhaule or Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire, a forward and busy calvinist in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign, who then was accounted eminent for his poetry, and making of tragedies, as I shall tell you in Tho. Sakvile under the year 1608. This T. Norton, who seems to have been a barrester, made 27 of the said *Psalms of David* to run in rhime, but whether he was educated in this university[8], is to me as yet uncertain. As for other works of his that are published, which are now in a manner lost, are these, (1) *An Epistle to the Queen's poor deceived Subjects of the North Country, drawn into Rebellion by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland*, Lond. 1569, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 94. Th.] (2) *A warning against the dangerous practises of the Papists*, &c.? (3) *A Bull granted by the Pope to Dr. Harding, &c. and others, by reconcilement, and assoiling of English Papists to undermine faith and allegiance to the Queen: with a true declaration of the intention*, &c. (4) *A disclosing of the great Bull, and certain calves that he hath gotten, and especially the monster Bull that roared at my Lord Bishop's Gate.* (5) *An addition declaratory to the Bulls, with a searching of the maze.* All which five pieces were printed at Lond. in oct. an. 1569, [and without date.] He also translated from Lat. into English, (1) *Epistle to Edw. duke of Somerset.* Lond. 1550, oct. written by Pet. Martyr. (2) *Institutions of Christian Religion.* Lond. 1587, qu. written by Jo. Calvin. (3) *The larger Catechism.* Lond. [1570] 1571, [1573,] qu.

written by Alex. Nowell, besides
which I have not yet seen

[Some doubt appears
place of birth. Holinsh

'[Norton was employed a
den, and was counsel to the
books are accounts of the
last of which was between
which period perhaps he
edit. 1760.] In Herbur
'the approbation of Mr.
licitor of the city of Lo
London,' so that he app
tionary power as the lear
conjectured by Herbert to h
Pope's Bull, printed by Crow
archbishop Parker by him is fo
prelate, folio, Lond. 1711, p. 30
same work is *Mr. Norton's Advice* [illegible] *Campion in Disputation, Sept.* 28, 1581. A
conference between Campion and Dr. Walker, with Mr.
Yorke, for the protestants, Norton acted as notary. See
MS. Rawl. Misc. 853, page 1. At the end of Humphrey's
Life of Jewell, 4to. Lond. 1573, are some lines on the bishop's
death, beginning,

'Pallenis extinctum qui luges morte Juellum;'

and a commendatory poem to the reader by Norton is prefixed to Turner's *Preservative or triacle against the poyson of Pelagius*, Lond. 1551. (Bodl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.) Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 551) ascribes *The Orations of Arsines against Philip king of Macedon*, Lond. 1570, and without date, 8vo, to him; and in the Cotton MSS. *Titus* F. iii. 267-8, is Norton *for discovery of unsound subjects towards the queen, and of the five periods of 500 years*, both probably by this writer. In same collection, *Titus* A xxiv. contains two poems by h one of which has been printed by Ellis, *Specimens of English Poetry*, 8vo. 1803, ii. 136; the other in the S *and Sonettes* of lord Surrey, by Tottel, 1556, whence now transcribed.

An epitaph of maister Henrie Williams.

Stay gentle frend that passest by,
And learne the lore that leadeth all,
From whence we come with hast to hie,
To tyne to die, and stand to fall:

And learne that strength and lusty age,
That wealth, and want of worldly wo,
Cannot withstand the mighty rage
Of death, our best, unwalcome fo.

For hopeful youth hath hight me health,
My lust to last till tyme to die;
And Fortune found my vertue wealth,
But yet for all that, here I lye.

Learne also this, to ease thy minde,
When death on corps hath wrought his spight,
A time of triumphe shalt thou finde,
With me to scorne him in delight.

For one day shall we mete againe,
Mauger Deathe's darte, in lyfe to dwell;
Then will I thanke thee for thy payne,
Now marke my wordes and fare them well.

In a rare vol. entitled, *Descriptiones quædam illius immanæ et multiplicis persecutionis quam in Anglia propter fidem instituit Catholicæ Christianis*, of six folio pages only, with prints, is a portrait of Norton, thus referred to, 'Nortonus archicarnifex cum suis satellitibus, authoritatem suam in Catholicis lamandis immaniter exercet.' So says a writer, J. M. in the *Censura Literaria*, vii. 76, but its authenticity as a resemblance can be no greater than that of the numerous wood cuts in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.]

[7] Ib. in Offic. Prærog. in *Reg. Lyon*, qu. 56.

[8] [Quidam Tho. Norton A. B. Cantabr. 1565-6. *Reg. Acad.* Tho. Norton Aul. Pembr. A. M. 1569. *Ibid.* June 10, 1570, concelitor M^ro Tho. Norton, ut stadium 12 annorum in humanis disciplinis sufficiat ei ad incipiend. in artibus; sicuti ejus admissio stet pro completis gradu et forma in eadem facultate. *Reg. Acad. Cantabr.* BAKER.]

[9] [Of this book there were two editions by John Day, without date, 8vo. the title to one of which says, 'written by Thomas Norton,' so that Strype's conjecture that sir Thomas Smith or secretary Cecil was the author, is unfounded. *Annals*, i. 602. Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 672.]

[illegible] correct information, says he was [illegible] but Atkyns expressly [illegible] in Gloucestershire, and [illegible] which is Awre, twelve [illegible] He adds that his posterity [illegible] left the place[1].

[illegible]ery celebrated version of [illegible]40, printed by Edward [illegible]48, Line.) and, as it is [illegible] Edward the sixth, he [illegible] for the press himself, [illegible]yng that youre tender [illegible] delyghte in the holye [illegible]t anye feygned rimes of [illegible]ged to trauayle further in [illegible]dmes, trustyng that as youre grace [illegible] sure to heare them songe sometymes of me, so ye wyll also delyghte, not onelye to see and reade them youreselfe, but also to commaunde them to bee songe to you of others.' Sign. a, iii. They afterwards appeared in 1550, 1552, and without date.

It may not be generally known that the modern editions of Sternhold's version have suffered considerable alteration from the early impressions. The language is modernized without being improved, and the translation varied without approaching neurer to the original. The first psalm will sufficiently prove this upon comparison.

The man is blest, that hath not gone
by wicked rede astraye,
Ne sate in chayre of pestilence,
nor walkte in sinners waye:

But in the lawe of God the Lorde
doth sette his whole delight
And in that lawe doth exercise
hymselfe both daye and night.

And as the tree that planted is
faste by the riuer side,
Euen so shall he bring foorth his fruite
in his due time and tide.

His leafe shall neuer fall awaie,
but florishe still and stande:
Eche thing shal prosper wonderous wel,
that he doth take in hande.

So shall not the vngodly doe;
they shal be nothyng so
But as the duste whiche from the earth
the windes dryue to and fro.

Therefore shall not the wicked men
in iudgement stande vprighte;
Ne yet in counsell of the iuste;
but shal bee voide of might.

For why? the waie of godly men
vnto the Lorde is knowne;
And eke the waie of wicked men
shall quite be ouerthrowne.

But the concluding verses of the sixteenth psalm afford a still stronger instance of failure on the part of the reviser.

I thanke the Lorde, that counsel'd me
to vnderstande the right:
By whose aduise I seeke remorse
of conscience in the night.

I set the Lorde before mine yes,
and trust hym ouer all,
And he dorh stande on my righte hande,
lest I might happely fall.

Wherefore my hearte is very glad,
my glory muche increast,
That at the last, I shal be sure
my fleshe in hope shall reste.

Thou will not leaue my soule in hell,
for, Lorde, thou louest me:
Nor yet wilt geue thine holy one,
corrupcion for to see.

But rather to the pathe of lyfe
wilt gladly me restore;
For, at the righte hande is my ioye,
and shal be euermore.]

[1] *Chronicle of England*, edit. fol. 1587, vol. iii. p. 1087, b.
[2] [*Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, edit. Lond. 1712, p. 238.]

JOHN HERON, a Kentish man born, near of kin to sir Jo. Heron Kt. master of the Jewel-house to K. Hen. 8, and of the same family with those of Barmyng in Kent, was elected fellow of All-souls coll. in 1538, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1544; at which time he was in great esteem for his singular skill in the Latin tongue, for in that langnage Baleus tells[4] us, that he wrote several things, which he had not seen, and had translated others, from the English into the Latin tongue; one of which was *Explicatio petitioria adversus expilatores plebis*; written originally by Rob. Crowley, as I shall tell you when I come to him. I find one Joh. Heron of Chiselhurst in Kent to have been tampering much with necromancy, to the great affrightment of his neighbours. Wherepon being complained of to the higher powers, he was bound in a[5] bond of 100 marks, an. 1540, 'not to practise again necromancy, astronomy, calculations, and other experiments,' &c. Whether this Joh. Heron be the same with the former, I know not. Sure I am that this Heron the conjuror was not unknown to Jo. Waller and Will. Cobbie two young fellows[6] of King's coll. in Cambridge, who studied and [78]

Clarus 1549.

[4] In. *Script. Mai. Britan.* ut sup. cent. 9, nu. 50.
[5] Papers of State, at Whitehall.
[6] [Quære, how these two were admitted scholars of King's, 1552? John Waller alias Walker, Gul. Colly alias Cobbe, juniores socii, recessere a mathematicis, et ad artes demoniacas se contulerunt. Hatcher's *Catalogue*. Baker. If they were admitted scholars in 1552 only, as in Hatcher's MS. they could not have been fellows in Edw. 6. reign. Cole.]

were conversant in the black art, in the reign of Edw. 6.

[Bale in some marginal notes wrote with his own hand in several parts of his work *de Scriptoribus*, after the account of Joannes Heronus, has entered this memorandum. 'Obijt in Januario A. D. 1560, in ecclesia Roffensi sepultus.' KENNET. Herbert registers *The most fruteful dialogues, treatynge vpon the baptisme of chyldren, very necessary to be rede of all chrystyans in these moste parylloue tymes; by Jhon Heron*, printed at Worcester in 1551, but suspects that Heron is a misprint for Veron. *Typ. Antiq.* 1461.]

RICHARD SHERREY or SHIRRIE became a demie or semi-commoner of Magd. coll. about the year 1522, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1532. About which time he was either usher or master of the school joyning to the said college; but whether ever fellow thereof, I find not. He was a person elegantly learned, as[7] Bale saith, and hath written,

A Treatise of Schemes and Tropes. Lond. 1550, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. E. 22. Jur.] gathered out of the best grammarians and orators. He hath also translated from Lat. into English. (1) *A declamation shewing that Children should from their Infancy be gently brought up in learning.* Lond. 1550, oct.[8] (2) *Homilies on the sixth of St. John.* Lond. 1550, in oct. written by John Brentius. (3) *The Letter of St. Basil the Great or Gregory Nazianzen, shewing that many hundred years ago, certain godly Men used the life commonly called monastical.* Lond. in oct. [by John Day.] This our author Shirrie hath written and translated other things, which made him to be much esteem'd by learned men in the reign of K. Edw. 6.

Claruit 1550.

[It is singular that Sherry is referred to in the index to both the former editions of the ATHENÆ as John Sherry, so that it is possible he may be the same person noted by Kennet, as prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 27 Nov. 1543, who died before August 24, 1551, when Edm. Grindall succeeded him.

The following is added from Herbert.

A Treatise of the Figures of Grammer and Rhetorike, profitable for al that be studious of eloquence, and is especiall for suche as in grammer scholes doe reade moste eloquente poetes, and oratours: whereunto is ioygned the oration, which Cicero made to Cesar, geuing thankes vnto him for pardonyng and restoring again of that noble ma' Marcus Marcellus, sette foorth by Richarde Sherrye, Londonar, &c. 8vo. by Tottel, 1555. *Typ. Antiq.* 810.]

JOHN GRIFFEN or GRIFFITH a Welsh man born, and a monk of the order of Cistercians[9] in the monastery of Hales Ow[illegible] was educated among th[illegible] college of St. Bernard in [illegible] but what degree he [illegible] Several of both his nam[illegible] taken degrees in the can[illegible] which of them is this th[illegible] not say. He is repo[illegible] and learned man, but [illegible] dealings of the world [illegible] over to the reformed [illegible] fastened in his faith a[illegible] Rom. catholics, who hel[illegible] lent preacher, whether [illegible] tongue. He hath publishe[illegible]

Conciones æstuales.

Conciones hyemales. With oth[illegible] things which I have not yet seen. As for the time of his death and place of burial, I cannot yet find, he having been several years thrust out of his monastery at the dissolution of religious houses. He was living in the reign of K. Ed. 6, and perhaps in that of qu. Mary.

Claruit 1550.

NICHOLAS KRACH, or KARCHE, or CHRACHER, KRATCHER, or KRATZER, (so many ways I find him written) was born at Munchen in Bavaria and educated in the universities of Colon and Wy[illegible]tenberg till he was bach of arts: afterwards comi[illegible] into England, and at length to the knowledge [illegible] Fox bishop of Winchester, was made by [illegible] fellow of his college called Corpus Christi, [illegible] admitted thereunto on the fourth of July 15[illegible] About that time he reading astronomy in [illegible] university by the command of K. Hen. 8, w[illegible] soon after made by cardinal Wolsey his mathematic reader when he first settled his lectures there. In Feb. 1522, he was incorporated bach. of arts, as he had stood at Colon and Wyttenberg, and in the same month was licensed to proceed in arts; which degree he compleated in an act celebrated 23 March following, being then esteemed—'ita[2] bonus & probus, ut majore quam mathematicorum fortuna sit dignus, & ita suæ artis peritus, ut solus isthic artifex haberi debeat.' He wrote, at the desire of Will. Tyler one of the grooms of K. Hen. 8 his bedchamber.

Canones Horopti. MS. This book which is dedicated to king Hen. 8, is in Corp. Ch. coll. library; [No. 152. Arch. A. 3. 10.] and no doubt there is, but that other copies of it are in other places[3].

De Compositione Horologiorum. MS. in the said library[4]. This is generally said to be his,

[7] Int. *Script. Maj. Britan.* p. 107, int. cent. 12 & 13.

[8] [This was translated from the Latin of Erasmus, and was printed with the *Treatise of Schemes*, in 1550, (Bodl. 8vo. E. 22. Jur.) and without date.]

[9] [Read Præmonstratensian, for the abbey of Hales Owen was of that order. PECK.]

[1] Jo. Pitz. in æt. 16, nu. 983.

[2] Vid. præfat. ad Guidon Bonatum *De Astronomia*, edit. Bas. 1550.

[3] [A very fine copy, on vellum, is in the Bodleian, MS. Bodl. 504. In this the author styles himself Nicolaus Cratzerus.]

[4] [Bound with the former. This contains also, 1. *Compositio et utilitates quadrantis.* 2. *De arte metrica sive mensurandi.* 3. *Compositio cylindri et aliorum instrumentorum*

[redacted] the end may in part prove
[redacted]h, which is at this day in
[redacted] standing on a pillar in
[redacted]yard in the High Street
[redacted] which, soon after, was
[redacted]'s condemnation of the
[redacted] famous mathematician
[redacted] year 1550. (4. Ed. 6.)
[redacted] think soon followed)
[redacted] to the hands of that
[redacted] John Dee, and some
[redacted]ster a noted physician
[redacted] See more of this Mich.
[redacted]*iq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p.

DAVID CLAPHAM the eldest son and heir of Joh. Claph. and he the fourth son of Tho. Claph. of Beamesly in Yorkshire esq; was born, as I conceive, in that county, and after he had spent some time in trivials, did solely addict his mind to the study of the civil law, but whether he took a degree in that faculty it doth not appear. Afterwards he retired to Doctors commons, became a noted proctor in the Arches, and for his ingenuity and good natural parts was beloved of sir Will. Cecill secretary of state to K. Ed. 6, and other noted men of that time—'præter legis peritiam, in qua plurimum excellebat' (as one that knew him well tells us) 'in diversis eruditus [redacted]. He hath translated from Latin into English, (1) *A Treatise of Nobility*, (2) *The excellency of Woman-kind*. Both printed at Lond. 1542, in [redacted]. and written orignally by Corn. Agrippa. Bodl. 8vo. C. 97. Th.] (3) *The praise of Matrimony*. Lond. in oct. [printed by Berthelet in 1545.] written by the said Agrippa and Erasmus. What other things he hath translated, or what he hath written I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that, after by his endeavours he had obtained a considerable estate, he concluded his last day in his house near to Doct. com. on the 14th of July in fifteen hundred fifty and one. Whereupon his body was buried in the then new church of St. Faith, under part of the cath. church of St Paul within the city of London, leaving behind him several children which he had by Joan his wife; the eldest of which was Thomas[6], whose posterity did lately remain at Helpeston in Northamptonshire. 1551.

mathematicorum. 4. *Scripta plurima mathematica per N. Kraes.* At the beginning, is this note. 'In illo tempore erexi columnam, sive cilindrum ante ecclesiam B. Mariæ virginis cum lapicida Willelmo Aest, servo regis. Eo tempore Lutherus fuit ab universitate condemnatus; cujus testimonium ego Nic. Craterus in columna manu propria scripsi.' In MS. Cotton, Vitellius B. xiv. fol. 276, is a letter from N. Kraterus, undoubtedly this author, to T. Cromwell, containing intelligence from Germany, about the Turks, &c. dated Lond. Aug. 24, 1538.]

[5] John Bale in cent. 9. n. 44.

[6] [Perhaps another was David, who occurs in D. Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*, p. 255. LOVEDAY.]

ANTHONY COPE[7] son of Will. Cope or Coope of Banbury in Oxfordshire esq; sometimes cofferer to K. Hen. 7, by Joan his second wife, daughter and heir of John Spencer of Hodnell (in Warwickshire) was educated in this university, but in what coll. unless in Oriel, wherein studied several of his surname in the time of K. Hen. 8, and K. Edw. 6, I know not. Afterwards he went into France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere; in which places visiting the universities, and joining his company to the most learned men of them, became an accomplished gentleman, wrote several things beyond the seas, as well as at home, as it appears from certain authors, and from an epigram made in his praise by Joh. Bapt. Mantuan. Among them is only this[8] [80] known to authors,

Godly meditations on 20 select Psalms, necessary for them that desire to have the dark words of the prophet declared. Also for those that delight in the contemplation of the spiritual meaning of them. Lond. 1547, qu. The twenty psalms that the meditations are on, are the 1, 6, 19, 13, 23, 32, 49, 51, 78, 84, 90, 102, 103, 104, 116, 121, 130, 138, 139, 146. Afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and dying in summer time in fifteen hundred fifty and one, was buried 1551. in the chancel of the parish church of Hanwell near to Banbury in Oxfordshire, leaving then behind him a son named Edward. As for Will. Cope or Coope cofferer to K. Hen. 7, beforementioned, he purchased an estate in, and near to Banbury, and dying 7 Apr. 1513, was buried in the church at Banbury. I find one Michael Cope to have been a zealous calvinist at Geneva and other places, a frequent preacher in the French tongue, and author in the French language of (1) *A faithful and familiar exposition on Ecclesiastes*, an. 1557. Which edition being amended and corrected, was published again at Geneva, 1563, in qu. (2) *A godly and learned exposition upon the Proverbs of Solomon*[9]. When this last was first printed I know not. Sure 'tis, that being translated into English by one Marcelline Outred for the benefit of his countrymen, it was printed at London in 1580, in a thick qu. Whether this Mich. Cope was of the same family with that of sir Anthony's before-mentioned, or was educated in Oxon I cannot yet tell.

[Sir Anthony Cope, previous to his knighthood, translated *The Historie of two the moste noble captaines of the worlde, Annibell and Scipio, of theyr dyuers battailes and victories.* This he professes to have 'gathered and translated into Englishe, out of Titus Linius and other au-

[7] Ut inter Cod. MSS. Radul. Sheldon de Beoly, in Coll. Armorum. Lond. num. 113, p. 56.

[8] Ibid. in Bal. ut sup. cent. 11, num. 93.

[9] [Luke Harrison had a license in 1564 to print *An exposition upon the forste chap. of ye proverbis of Salamon by Mygchell Coope.* Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 929.]

thoures.' It was dedicated to Hen. 8, and printed in 4to. by Berthelet (who prefixed three octave stanzas in its praise[1]) 1544, by Marshe 1561, and by William How in 8vo. 1590. Bodl. K. 73. Linc.]

JOHN REDMAN or REDMAYNE, descended from those of his name in Yorkshire, was near allied to Cuthb. Tonstall bishop of Durham, by whose counsel and advice he became conversant from his childhood in the study of learning. At the first foundation of Corp. Ch. coll. he was a student[2] there for some time under the care and government of Mr. J. Claymond the first president: thence he went to Paris, where he improved his studies till he was 21 years of age. Afterwards returning to his native country of England, he settled in St. John's coll. in Cambridge[3], where by his, and Joh. Cheek's, example of excellency in learning, of godliness in living, of diligence in studying, of counsel in exhorting, by good order in all things, were bred up so many learned men in that one coll. as 'twas thought by[4] one, the whole university of Lovain in many years was never able to afford. In 1537, he commenced doctor of divinity, and about that time was made orator of that university, and afterwards the first master or head of Trinity coll.[5] and a dignitary in the church. But that which is most observable, is that when he came first to that university, being then very well vers'd in the Greek and Lat. tongues, and adorn'd with knowledge by the diligent reading of Cicero, it so fell out, that Joh. Cheek and Tho. Smyth (being at that time young men, but afterwards knights) were stirred up with a kind of emulation of his parts, and the honour that was daily done unto him. Whereupon being very desirous to follow that which he had gained, and then did profess and teach; they threw aside their sordid barbarisms, and applied themselves to the eloquence of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero. The truth is, by Redman's profound knowledge in the tongues, humanity and divinity, he obtained many admirers, and thereby gained proselytes, to the great advantage and refinement of the Gr. and Lat. tongues in the university of Cambridge. He "was esteemed the most learned and judicious[6] "divine of that time, and' hath written,

Opus de justificatione. Ant. 1555, qu. [Bodl. H. H. 27. Th.]

[1] [Reprinted in *Censura Literaria*, iv. 155.]

[2] Ut in quibusd. *Excerptis sive collect. Tho. Caii Antiquarii Oxon.* MS. quondam in bib. Tho. Allen.

[3] [Admissus socius coll. Jo. Cant. Nov. 3, 22 Hen. 8. Joh. Rydman, A.B. Cantab. 1525-6. A.M. 1530. S.T.B. 1534. BAKER.]

[4] Rog. Ascham in his *School-master*, &c. edit. 1589, fol. 19, b.

[5] [By Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 91, it appears he was 'magister sive custos collegii sive aulæ Regiæ infra villam et universitatem Cantabr. vulgariter nuncupato the Kinge's Hall in Cambridge.']

[6] "Burnet's *Hist. of Reform.* lib. 3, anno 1540."

Hymnus in quo peccat[illegible] *rudi imagine describit*[illegible] work.

The complaint of [illegible] *godly learning, and* [illegible] in oct. published by [illegible] Mary. This, I sup[illegible] that which Bale an[illegible] translated into En[illegible] bridge. "Dr. R[illegible] "*concerning the* [illegible] "tions of some q[illegible] "priests, and othe[illegible] "formation made by [illegible] Redman also took pa[illegible] edition of the *Liturgy*, or [illegible] the year 1549, and dying in th[illegible] of Westminster (of which he was prebendary) was buried in the north isle of the abbey-church there, dedicated to St. Peter, about the latter end of Nov. in fifteen hundred fifty one, aged 52.[7] See more of him in Leland's[8] *Encomia*, and in the *Epistles*[9] of Roger Ascham his sometimes friend and crony, as also in Joh. Fox his book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, &c. where you'll find his conference or communication had with Ri[illegible] Wilks[10], 2 Nov. 1551, the doctor being then [illegible] at Westminster: and another conference [illegible] Mr. Alex. Nowell then schoolmaster in W[illegible] minster and certain others, with notes of h[illegible] sure and judgment touching certain po[illegible] Christ's religion; which was made wh[illegible] doctor lay on his death-bed[1]. Whether this [illegible] Redmayne was archdeacon of Taunton, and [illegible] of Mylverton in the church of Wells, in the [illegible] of Ed. 6, I cannot justly say[4], because he [illegible] in 1551, and that those dignities were not fill'd up till May 1554, at which time John Fitz-James was collated to them 'per mortem Johannis Redmayne.' See more in the *Fasti*, an. 1508, 1524, and 1543, "and in Mr. Strype's *Memorials of* "*archbishop Cranmer*, lib. 2, cap. 26, p. 269, "where among other things it is said, '1551. "This year John Redman, master of Trinity "coll. in Cambridge, died. One of the greatest "lights of that university, by bringing in solid "learning among the students: prebendary of "the church of Westminster, and who in the year "1549 assisted in the compiling of the English "book of common-prayer. He was a person of "extraordinary reputation among all for his "learning, and reading, and profound knowledge "in divinity, so that the greatest divines gave a "mighty deference to his judgment, &c.' See "more there."

[7] Pag. 46. [8] Lib. 1, ep. 5.

[9] In the year 1551.

[10] [He was master of Christ's College, Cambridge. COLE.]

[1] [See Churton's *Life of Nowell*, Oxon. 1809. pp. 15—18.]

[2] [Tanner and Baker both affirm it to be the same person.]

[illegible] TALLEY, called by Le- [illegible] us, and by himself [illegible] et town call'd Kings- [illegible] e a student of this [illegible] 8,) took the degrees [illegible] all of St. Mary the [illegible] compleated 1527. [illegible] genie to the fa- [illegible] gree of bachelor, [illegible] dispens'd with by [illegible] d in the said fa- [illegible] itted or proceed- [illegible] I am, that he was [illegible] or the practice therein [illegible] ed also a good Latinist and [illegible] a person[1] 'præclari ingenii, atque [illegible] rum artium cognitione locuples.' He hath written,

Progymnasmata Grammaticæ Græcæ. Written for the use of prince Edw. and to him dedicated by the author, with an epistle before it beginning thus, 'Octavus jam agitur annus,' &c.

Grammatica Regia.

Themata Homeri. With other matters per- [illegible] ining to grammar. In 1547, or thereabouts, I [illegible] this Dav. Tolley to be made one of the [illegible] or students of Ch. Ch. by the name of David [illegible] e, (being then 41 years of age) after K. Hen. [illegible] settled the cathedral there; at which time [illegible] fore, he taught grammar to young students [illegible] university. When he died I know not, [illegible] y thing else of him, only that his name [illegible] among the senior students that were theo- [illegible] of that house, in the years 1551, and 52. [illegible] Baleus in his manuscript[4] *De Scriptoribus* [illegible] *licis* stiles this Dav. Tolly, 'Angliæ Papista- rum Malleus,' being probably then (temp. Ed. 6) so accounted, but in his printed book published at Basil 1559, he mentioneth no such matter, which makes me think that Tolley conform'd in the time of qu. Mary, if he was then living.

JOHN MORWEN or MORENUS as he writes himself, was a Devonian born, admitted scholar of Corp. Chr. coll. 23 Feb. 1535, and afterwards fellow, and master of arts. About which time entering into holy orders, he became noted soon after for his profoundness in divinity, and his great knowledge in the Greek tongue, being in the latter end of king Hen. 8 reader thereof in his college, and a private instructor of John Jewell, though afterwards a hater of his opinions. In 1551, he was admitted bach. of divin. and about the same time studied physic, as having no good wishes for reformation, which tended to the ruin, (as he thought) of the church. He is stiled by a learned[5] author, not of his opinion, to be 'homo Græcè doctus, sed idem Græcorum more leviculus & bibaculus,' &c. Afterwards he was patronized in his studies by Will. Roper esq; whose daughter, by Margaret his wife, (daughter of sir Thomas More) he instructed in the Latin and Greek tongues. He hath written several things, but whether extant, I know not. Among them are,

Epistolæ ad D. Will. Roperum.

Epitaphia diversa.

Opuscula Græcè & Latinè. Written with his own hand; and said[6] to be (tho' I cannot yet in all my searches find them) in the Bodleian library. He also translated into English several of the Greek and Latin orations, made by the said daughter of Will. Roper, as by his epistles it appears. "This daughter of the said Will. Roper was nam'd Mary, and afterwards was wife "of one Clark, she translated from Latin into "English Eusebius's *Ecclesiastical History*, MS. "dedicated to queen Mary[7]." What became of this Joh. Morwen when qu. Elizabeth came to the crown (if he lived to that time) I cannot tell, unless he was received into the family of the said Roper a great lover of learning, and a reliever and comforter of distressed catholics. "Nic. "Saunders (in libro septimo *De Visibili Monar-* "*chiâ*, edit. Antw. 1578, fol.) saith that one Mor- "win canon of St. Paul's cathedral London, was "thrust out of his canonry in the beginning of "the reign of queen Elizabeth." Clarus 1551.

[In the year 1558, John Murren (undoubtedly Morwen) was chaplain to Bonner, bishop of London, and canon of St. Paul's, London[8]. On the 14th of May 1558 he was collated to the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, and on the 22 of July in the same year, to the prebend of Ealdland, and the church of Wickham Bishop[9]. Nov. 28, he received the church of Copford, and November 30, 1559, the vicarage of Asheldam, all in the diocese of London[1]. Of these preferments he was deprived a few months after[2]. In 1561, he is reported[3] to have wandered through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, 'very seditiously, casting abroad a seditious libel' (upon the burning of St. Paul's, London, anno 1561.)

He translated from the Greek into Latin. *Vitæ Artemii, S. Hilarionis, Avercii, Jacobi Apostoli, Arethæ, S. Marciani, Demetrii, Anastasiæ Romanæ, Zenobii et Sororis, Abramii, Epimachi:* which he dedicated to queen Mary. MS. in Bibl. Reg. 13 B x. Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 536) says he prefixed a long preface to it, on the real

[3] Ibid. in Balæo de *Script. Maj. Britan.* cent. 9, nu. 52.
[4] Inter cod. MS. Selden. [Bodl. Arch. B. 64.] p. 33, b.
[5] Laur. Humph. in *Vita Joh. Juelli*, p. 25.

[6] Rob. Hegge in *Cat. Schol. & Soc. Coll. C. C. Ox.* MS.
[7] [It is now among the Harleian MSS. no. 1860. See the *Catalogue*, vol. ii. p. 269, col. b. where an account of the translator will be found.]
[8] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 536.]
[9] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 147.]
[1] [MS. KENNET.]
[2] [*Reg. Lond.*]
[3] [Strype, *Annals of Reform. under Elizab.* folio, 1709, p. 244.]

presence; and wrote *Four Epitaphs*, two in Greek and two in Latin, on the death of the two brothers, Henry and Charles Brandon, of Suffolk; 4to. Lond. 1552. Hearne, at the end of his *Curiosa Discourses*, reprinted *An Epitaph in Latin verse on Gardiner, bishop of Winchester*, from a scarce edition printed in 4to. by Robert Cayly, in 1555.

The volume which Wood was unable to find in the Bodleian library, is a small folio, on paper, marked MS. Bodl. 450. Its contents (which are inaccurately stated in the printed *Cat. MSS. Angl. &c.*) are

1. *Epistola ornatissimo viro, ac humanissimo patrono suo, magistro Ropero.*

2. *Epistola Basilii magni ad virginem quæ castitate excideral.* Græce.

3. *Epistola eadem*, Latine. Probably Morwen's translation from the Greek.

4. *Epistola ad monachum qui professione excederat.* Lat.

5. *Eiusdem ad Optimum episcopum, de hoc argumento: quod qui Cain occiderit, septies ea quæ vindicantur, reprendet: tum in istud scripturæ tuæ quo visus animum gladius pertransibit.* Lat.

6. *Cyrilli archiepiscopi Alexandriæ, de egressu animæ, et de secundo aduentu, Sermo.* Joanne Morino interprete.]

JOHN LELAND, or LEYLAND, that singular light and ornament of Great Britain, was born in London, but in what parish, or year, it appears not, howbeit the day of his birth he himself is pleased to tell[1] us. In his younger years being depriv'd of his relations, he was taken into the protection of one Tho. Myles a great favourer of learning, who not only exhibited to his wants, but also took care to have him instructed in grammar, and other juvenile learning, under the famous Will. Lilye. From his school he was sent to Cambridge, where, as he himself saith, he received the first seeds of academical learning in Christ's college[2], and from thence, as in another place he tells us, he went to Oxon, but to what college or hall therein, he adds not. Howbeit by sure tradition from Thom. Key of Allsouls college to Thom. Allen of Gloucst. hall, it appears that he spent several years in study in the said coll. of Allsouls, which is also noted by Will. Burton the antiquary of Leicestershire in the corollary of some part of Leland's life before the first tome of his collections. After he had spent some time there, he journied to Paris, where he profited himself much by the reading and learning of Budæus, Faber, Paulus Æmilius, and Ruellius. Returning thence he entred into holy orders, became chaplain to K. Hen. 8, and rector of Poppeling (sometimes written Popering and Pepring, in the mar[gin] he became library-k[eeper] commission from [K]ing 25, Dom. 153[2] to make a search [in] peruse the libra[ries] priories, college[s] records, writing[s] reposed. Whe[n] taining a special[ly] to keep a curat[e] sidence in Engla[nd] berty, he spent mo[st] to and fro in this na[tion] into the bowels of ant[iquity] mense a task, that the [world] ing it, did, as 'tis said, [astonish] him. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, he saw with very great pity what havock was made of ancient monuments of learning, and if no remedy should be taken, they would all perish. Wherupon for prevention sake, he wrote a letter to Cromwell the prime secretary, dat. 10 July, wherein he intreats him to give him aid and assistance in bringing to light many ancient authors, and sending them to the king's library; which he knew well, had no little esteem for them, as that, 'it would be a great profit to studies honour to this realm; whereas now the [Italians] perceiving our assiduousness and [desire] send daily young scholars hither, that [learn] them, and cutreth them out of [books] ing home and putting them abroad as [books] of their own country, &c. On the [] 33 Hen. 8, Dom. 1542, he was[3] presented [to] rectory of Hasely near to, and in the county Oxon; and in the beginning of the said month 1543, the King[4] gave to him by the name of John Leland scholar, and the king's chaplain, a canonry or prebendship of King's college (now Ch. Ch.) in Oxon; and about that time the prebendship of East-Knoll and W. Knoll near to Salisbury in Wiltshire; but the canonry of Ch. Ch. he lost in 1545, upon the surrender of that college to the king, and in lieu thereof had no pension allow'd him as other canons had, but preferment elsewhere. At length having made a grand collection of antiquities, he retired to his habitation in the parish of St. Michael in le Querne[5] in London, where spending about six years more in composing such books that he had promised to the king, did

[1] In *Encomiis, trophæis, &c.* edit. 1589, p. 31.

[2] [In arnold's rector's book in the university of Cambridge, Ds. Leland oratis, paying his fees for the degree of A. B. An. D. 1522. *Life of Leland*, Oxford, 1772, page 4. Baker says he took his degree in the preceding year.]

[3] [By Warham's *Register* it appears that he was admitted to this rectory, June 25, 1530. BAKER.]

[4] Pat. 28, Hen. 8, part 1.

[5] Among the papers of state.

[6] Pat. 33, Hen. 8, p. 6.

[7] Pat. 34, Hen. 8, part 5.

[8] [From the singularity of this name, it is thought proper to note, that this church in antient records is called St. Michael ad bladum, i. e. corne or kerne market, corruptly called le querne. This corruption of speech continued, and in future became the common distinction of the parish. *Life of Leland*, p. 33.]

that he was not able
the Roman catholics
d from the ancient
ost his sense, being
a person of a clear
gift to discern be-
ial learning. This
n to the king and
ters patent[1] dat.
), did grant the
of John Laylond
n le Querne, Lon-
John Laylond senior,
eceive the profits of
oll, and W. Knoll be-
as esteemed by the gene-
rality of scholars in his time an excellent orator
and poet, learned in the Greek, Latin, French,
Italian, Spanish, British, Saxon, Welsh, and
Scotish tongues, a most diligent searcher into
antiquity, and a favourer and lover of all those
that bent their minds that way. His enemies, or
such that cared not for him, as Pol. Virgil, Dr. Jo.
Cay, &c. did use to say that he was a vain-glo-
s person, and that he promised more than
he was able to perform; and others, that his
al wit made him so conceited, that it was
of reason of his frensy. He hath written,

a in mortem Thomæ Viati equitis incompa-
ono. 1542. 'Tis a Lat. poem in one sheet
lf in qo. [Bodl. 4to. L. 18. Art. Seld.]

liacon illustriss. Edwardi Principis Cam-
ducis Corniæ & Comitis Palatini, &c.
1543. A Lat. poem in 4 sheets in qu.
4to. M. 17. Art.]

ilibus & interpretatio antiquarum dictionum,
quæ passim per libellum (prædictum) *lectori occur-*
runt. Printed with the former, an. 1543. [Bodl.
4to. L. 18. Art. Seld.]

[84] *Assertio inclytiss. Arturii regis Britanniæ*[2]. Lond. 1544, qu. [4to. L. 37. Art. Seld.]

Elenchus antiquorum nominum. Printed with the *Assertio inc.*

Cygnea Cantio. Lond. 1545. 'Tis a Lat. poem in about 5 sheets in qo. [Bodl. 4to. L. 37. Art. Seld.] There again 1638, in oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 249.]

Commentarii in Cyg. cantionem indices Britan-
nicæ antiquitatis locupletissimi. Printed with the two said editions of *Cyg. Cant.*

Laudatio pacis. Lond. 1546. A Lat. poem in two sheets in qu.

A New-years-gift to K. Hen. 8, (37 year of his reign) concerning his laborious journey and search for England's Antiquities. Lond. 1549[3], oct. [Bodl. L. 35. Art. Seld.] Published with annotations thereon by Joh. Bale, who hath added thereunto of his own, *A Register of the names of English Writers, whom the second part of his work, De Scriptorib. Britanniæ, shall comprehend.*

Principum ac illustrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia virorum, Encomia, Trophæa, Genethliaca, & Epithalamia, &c. Lond. 1589, qu. published by Tho. Newton of Cheshire.

These are all the books composed by him, that are published. Those that he left behind him in MS. are these following.

Collectaneorum volumen primum. Collections from various authors, viz. from chronologies, ancient charters, leiger-books, histories, annals, public and private writings, &c. Written with Leland's own hand (mostly in Latin) in folio, containing 913 pages, and all collected from MSS. and nothing from authors that were then printed. There are in this book many needless additions and illustrations put in by Will. Burton of Lindley[4], whom I shall anon mention, who hath written some part of the life of Leland before, and has made an useful index to it.

Collect. vol. 2. Collections from various authors in MS. viz. chronologies, annals, &c. in fol. containing 382 pages.

Collect. vol. 3. Containing the catalogues of MSS. in the libraries of several religious houses, cathedrals, colleges, &c. Collections also from monkish authors concerning the foundations, restaurations, &c. of religious places, and other matters of considerable moment. In p. 117, is part of an Itinerary through Devonshire, and p. 127, &c. is something of Kent. In p. 149, &c. is something of Herefordshire, and p. 204 of Lincolnshire. Afterwards follow the meaning and original of words from several old dictionaries. This vol. contains in writing under Leland's hand 247 pages in fol. and hath at the end his *New year's gift to K. Hen. 8.*

Collect. vol. 4. Containing the lives and characters of most of the eminent writers of England, written in Latin with Leland's own hand, an. 1546, and containeth 354 pages in fol. One or more copies of this book are in private hands.

[1] Pat. 5, Ed. 6, part 6.

[2] [My very learned and communicative friend John Anstis, esq. informs me, that there is an English edition of this excellent book, under this title, *Antient Order, Society and Unitie laudable of Prince Arthur and his knightly Armory of the round Table, with a threefold Assertion*, &c. Englished from Leland by R. Robinson, 1583. He tells me that he never saw it, but that he owes his information to the catalogue of Mr. Richard Smith, sold by auction at Lond. May 15, 1682. Neither have I myself been able to meet with this English edition. HEARNE. Notes to Wood, prefixed to Leland's *Collectanea*. A full account of two editions of this rare book, printed in 1582 and 1585, will be found in the *British Bibliographer*, 8vo. 1810, vol. 1, page 109-135.]

[3] [Printed also in 1694, 4to. at the end of Ralph Brock's *Discovery of certain Errours published in print in the much commended Britannia*; in 1631, folio, at p. 686 of Weaver's *Ancient Funeral Monuments*; in Hearne's edition of Leland's *Itinerary*, and (with Bale's additions) in the *Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood*, Oxford, 1772.]

[4] [This is a very unjust censure; Mr. Burton was a very judicious, as well as a learned writer, and any remarks of his are valuable. HEARNE.]

An Itinerary throughout most parts of England. In five volumes in qu. This *Iter* was began about 33 Hen. 8, Dom. 1538, and the volumes were written with his own hand; but by the negligence of those, who have had the custody of them, after the author's death, most of them have taken wet, and are not legible. About the year 1631, Will. Burton before-mentioned caused all the said five volumes to be transcribed into one folio; which, with the originals, were, by him soon after, given to the public library of Oxon.

Collections concerning English Families and their originals, of relations of matters of antiquity from divers Persons, of Towns and religious Houses, (which he accidentally found in record, or by tradition) *of Rivers in several counties, and also collections from various MSS.* &c. All which are contained in two quartoes under Leland's hand-writing, and go under the names of the sixth and seventh volumes of his *Itineraries*, and stand and are mix'd with the other five, in the archives of the public library.

Collectiones ex antiquissimis authoribus [præcipue poeticis;] desumptæ, quæ ad Britanniam spectant. MS. in Cotton's library under Julius C. 6. [See *Catalogue*, folio, 1802, p. 19, col. 1.]

[85] *Codrus sive liber contra Polydorum Virgilium de erroribus in scriptis suis.* MS. An exemplar of which I have seen[1].

Nænia in mort. Hen. Duddelegi (Dudley) *Equitis*, MS. in qu.[2]

Bononia Gallo-Mastix, in laudem victoris felicis. Hen. 8, Anglici, Francici, Scotici, &c. MS. in qu.[3]

"*Moriades' sive charitea Corona.* With other "things", which you may see in Baleus and "Pitseus." All which MSS. and collections, with many other matters of moment, were, after Leland's death, taken (by command from Ed. 6) into the custody of sir John Cheek tutor to the said king; who not long after gave the four tomes or vol. of his collections before-mention'd to Humph. Purefoy esq; (afterwards of the privy council to queen Elizabeth in the north parts of England) whose son Tho. Purefoy of Barwell in Leicestershire, giving them to Will. Burton of Lyndley in the same county, in the year 1612, came many years after by his gift (when he had made use of them in compiling his *Description of Leicestershire*) to the Bodleian or pub. library at Oxon, together with the *Itinerary* in five (with the other two) quartoes, where they yet (in the archives of that library) remain. As for s[illegible] tions, they came after t[illegible] into the hands of Wil[illegible] Cecill, but to whon[illegible] Perhaps among the s[illegible] came afterwards into [illegible] and the *Itinerary* in[illegible] fore-mention'd. He[illegible] several eminent anti[illegible] especially Joh. Bal[illegible] *tish Writers*, but no[illegible] wrote. For as he de[illegible] in smooth language, [illegible] full[3] of scurrilities[4]. [illegible] and then he doth menti[illegible] he made[5] considerable us[illegible] Will. Dug[illegible] in the composing of his *Britannia*, [illegible] dale hath perused them several times, and made great use of them in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, and in his volumes called, *The Baronage of England*, but withal quotes him honestly for every thing that he hath taken from them. To conclude, this great antiquary J. Leland dying on the 18th day of April in fifteen hundred fifty [illegible] and two, was buried in the church of St. Michael in le Querne, in London. Which church hav[illegible] been situated near to the old cross in West-che[illegible] and not far from the east part of St. Paul's ca[illegible] dral, was totally burnt down in the grand [illegible] flagration, an. 1666. So that soon after its [illegible] being united to another, the foundation [illegible] said church was levell'd, and pitched with [illegible] as the rest of the street adjoining was; and [illegible] east end where stood the altar, or thereab[illegible] was erected a conduit of stone to serve the in[illegible] bitants of the neighbourhood with water.

[For a more extended account of this able and industrious antiquary we must refer to his *Life* written by the rev. William Huddesford of Trinity college, and printed at Oxford, 8vo. 1772, (with those of Hearne and Wood.) To Leland we are indebted for those valuable collections, which have proved a foundation to all that have ever since treated of our national antiquities; and the information obtained from his writings has been considered by our best writers, as most important and most accurate. The publication of his numerous collections was a favourite design of the learned bishop Tanner, but he was diverted from the plan by other studies of a similar nature[6].

[1] Vide Jo. Pits *De illustr. Angl. Script.* p. 55.

[2] [Very often he retains Leland's own words, but in other places he changes them, yet with this advantage, that he hath made many excellent and very useful additions, and the work taken altogether (and abating for too much rancour shew'd in it against the Romanists) is a most valuable and judicious performance, and far preferable to the less perfect one that was left by Leland, who however in this ought to have the pre-eminence, that he laid the foundation of it, and ought to be look'd upon as the master builder. HEARNE.]

[3] See in Ralph Brook's *Discovery of errors in Camden's Britannia.*

[4] [*Life of Leland*, page 51.]

[1] [Printed also by Hearne in the *Collectanea*, Oxford 1715, London 1770.]

[2] [Printed, London, 8vo. 1545, by Hearne in *Rossi Warwic. Historia*, Oxon 1715. 1745, and in the *Itinerary*, Oxford 1770, 8vo.]

[3] [It was printed by John Mayler, 4to. 1545, and reprinted by Hearne in the *Collectanea*.]

[4] See Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 307.

[5] [*John Leland und Nic. Uvedale, their verses Lat. and Eng. made at the coronation of Q. Anne*, 25. ii. 0. MS. in bibl. reg. 18 A LXIV.]

[illegible] task was undertaken by [illegible] mund hall, who collated [illegible] le remains of antiquity, [illegible] exactness and fidelity. [illegible] the *Itinerary* and *Col-* [illegible] y; and as they contain [illegible] Leland's writings, as [illegible] not be necessary to [illegible] us editions in this [illegible] ddesord's *Life*, the [illegible] Bale and Pits will [illegible] ns, particularly *Cer-* [illegible] *sweres to the same con-* [illegible] *aconrye*, which are there [illegible] and's account of English writ[illegible] *mmentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, [illegible] published at Oxford in 1709, 8vo. by Anthony Hall, fellow of Queen's college, but in a very incorrect manner[7]. The following are taken from his *Encomia Principum ac illustrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum.*

Ad musicam testudinem.

Tu mihi curarum testudo dulce levamen
Quum canis, articulis sollicitata meis:
Tu mihi solamen studiorum suave meorum,
Assiduo quoties lassa Camoena libro.
[illegible] mihi composito ad requiem bene dulce juvamen,
[illegible] omprimat ut lenis lumina fessa sopor.
[illegible] e, precor, dominum modulis mulcere canoris,
[illegible] me perpetuum sic tibi nomen erit.

Ad Richardum Maurisonum, equitem.

[illegible] idit Isiacis tua carmina candidus hospes,
[illegible] Heroum justo quæ pede facta canunt.
[illegible] diciumque meum quærebat sedulus idem,
Ascribens Musis, non tribuenda meis.
Hæc cui pauca quidem dixi pro tempore: 'non sum
'Inter Aristarchos dignus habere locum.'
Quin alacri potius testabar gaudia vultu,
Ansam me numeris forte dedisse tuis.
Unde quod ipse rudi cecinissem carmine, quodque
Scripsissem, irato terque quaterque Deo:
Tu melicis plenus numeris et Apolline plenus
Cantares, hederæ præriperesque decus.
Sic amet Henricus doctos (tua munera) libros
Octavus, nostri maximus orbis honor.
Perpetuo certa nostram superare canendo
Musam, grandisonæ quæ minus apta tubæ est.

Laus historiæ.

Historiæ quicunque cupit cognoscere laudes
Eximias, nostro carmine doctus erit.
Quod sol Æthereo præstat pulcherrimus orbi,
Id nostris præstat usibus historia.

In natalem diem.

Tempora Pierides roseis vincite corollis,
Consona Castaliæ fila movete lyræ.
Hæc est festa dies, qua primum vidimus illa
Sideribus picti lumina clara poli.
Hæc lux alma quater senis natalibus Idus
Septembris reparat; tempora læta quidem,
Atque mihi certe niveo signanda lapillo,
Officii ut videar commeminisse mei.
Sic mihi Nestoreos concedat Juppiter annos,
Et det tranquilla prosperitate frui.
Deliciis nec enim statuo hic extendere vitam,
Otia vel rebus pigra fovere malis,
Hoc tantum cupio, studiis prodesse politis,
Laudibus et patriæ crescere certo meæ.
Nobilis illa fuit, sed tantum hoc defuit unum,
Scriptores memores, posteritatis amor.
Vos antiquarum rerum (mea cura) Britanni,
Solicita excutitis qui monumenta fide,
Exserite ô calamos, exempla ostendite clara,
Patria ut eniteat, picta colore suo.

A good print of Leland, from a bust at Allsouls, was engraved in 8vo. by Grignion, and prefixed to his *Life*.]

JOHN CLERKE, who is reported by a learned[8] author to be descended from famous and noble lineage, was educated in grammaticals, logicals, and philosophicals among the Oxonians for a time, but in what house I cannot as yet tell. Afterwards he travell'd into several countries, fell into the company and acquaintance of Rich. Paice, (mention'd under the year 1532) studied together in Italy, and contracted between them such a faithful and constant friendship, that the like could not be read in any author. All things were in a manner common between them, and what was by either read or observed, was forthwith communicated, to each other's great advantage. After his return to his native country, he was highly esteemed for his accomplishments, especially for his exact knowledge in the Latin, French, and Italian tongues: whereupon being taken into the service of Thomas the great and mighty duke of Norfolk, was by him made his secretary, (a place of credit and considerable profit) and introduced into the acquaintance of most of the nobility that frequented the court. He hath transmitted to posterity, [86]

Opusculum plane divinum de mortuorum resurrectione & extremo judicio, in quatuor linguis succinctè conscriptum, (viz. Lat. Angl. Ital. Gall.) Lond. 1545, and 47, in qu.[9]

Declaration of certain Articles, with a recital of

[7] [So far I compar'd this very faulty ed. with the original MS. before I was ejected (upon account of the oaths) the public library. After which time I could not have liberty (as I desir'd) to compare the rest. *MS. Note by Hearne*, at page 185 of his copy of Hall's ed. in the Bodleian library, 8vo. Rawl. 57.]

[8] Rich. Paice in lib. cui tit. est, *De fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur*, &c. Bas. 1517, p. 24.

[9] [This is written in Latin, English, Italian, and French, and dedicated to Henry, earl of Surrey. Tanner notices a third edition in 4to. 1578. To the second, were added the two treatises on Italian and French verbs mentioned in the next col. See *Bibl. Brit.* 185, and Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 577, 587, 708.]

the capital errours against the same. Lond. 1546, in oct.[1]

Meditations on Death.

De { *Italica* / *Gallica* } *declinatione verborum.*

He hath also translated from French into English, *A Treatise of Nobility*, [Lond. 1543, 12mo.] with other things written and translated, which I have not yet seen. At length being clapp'd up prisoner within the Tower of London (whether for matters of religion, or any other thing I know not) did to avoid public shame (as 'tis thought) hang himself in his chamber with his girdle, on
1552. the tenth of May in fifteen hundred fifty and two; leaving this character behind him by a calvinistical[2] author, that he was an open enemy to the gospel and all godly preachers. The reader is to note that several of both his names occur in records, as first Joh. Clerke a Berkshire man born, who became fellow of Magd. coll. 1482. (2) Joh. Clerke, of the same coll. as it seems, who proceeded M. of A. 1516. (3) Joh. Clerke a Cambridge man, afterwards bishop of B. and Wells, whom I shall elsewhere mention. (4) Joh. Clerke, who was originally of Cambridge, afterwards of Cardinal college in Oxon, and incorporated M. of A. 1525, but ejected the said coll. soon after for Lutheranism. (5) Joh. Clerke a Benedictine monk, incorporated bach. of divinity 13 July 1538, as he before had stood at Cambridge, proceeded in that faculty at Oxon within few days after, and stood in an act to compleat that degree 29 of the same month in the said year. But of all the said Joh. Clerkes not one as I conceive, is Joh. Clerke the writer, except you'll say the second.

ALEXANDER DE BARKLAY, who seems to have been born at, or near, a town so called in Somersetshire, was for a time educated in this university; particularly, as it seems, in Oriel coll. of which his great patron and favourer of his studies, Tho. Cornish bishop of Tyne, was then provost[3]. Afterwards he travell'd beyond the seas, and at his return becam[illegible] endeavours (to whom he[illegible] priests of the college of [illegible] vonshire, founded by [illegible] Exeter. But his patr[illegible] entred into the order of [illegible] of St. Francis (as one [illegible] port because he lived [illegible] us) but at what place [illegible] living to see his m[illegible] about that time doc[illegible] of Much. Badew in [illegible] 30] vicar of the ch[illegible] apostle at Wokey in So[illegible] of Mr. Rich. Eryngton, w[illegible] preferment that he had to [illegible] In his younger days he was es[illegible] good poet and orator, as several specimens of his composition in those faculties shewed, but when years came on, he spent his time mostly in pious matters and in reading the histories of saints. His works are,

The figure of our Mother Holy Church, oppressed by the French King. Printed at London by Rich. Pynson in qu.

The miseries, or miserable lives of Courtiers. Besides his answer to Joh. Skelton the poet, an[illegible] other things, which I have not yet seen. [illegible] translated from Lat. into English, *The lives of* [illegible] *Margaret, St. Katharine, St. Etheldreda,* [illegible] *George*[6], &c. Several things also of Jo. [illegible] Fiera Mantuan, and other matters, as Ba[illegible] tells you. But above all must not be forgotte[illegible] translation out of Latin, French, and Dutch, [illegible] the English language, a book entit. *The Sh*[illegible] *Fools*, an. 1508[8]. Printed at Lond. by R[illegible]

[1] [*A declaration briefly conteyning as well the true understandynge of thartictes ensuynge as also a recitall of the capital errours against the same. Predestination, Ffree will, Faythe, Justification, Good woorkes, Christian libertye. John Clerc the authour. Anno M.D. XLVI. Imprinted at London in St. John's strete by Nycholas Hyll. 8vo. cum privelegio, &c.* KENNET.]

[2] Joh. Fox in his *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, under the year 1558.

[3] [At fol. 162, edit. Pynson, 1509, of his *Ship of Fools*, he notices another patron, 'mayster Kyrkham.'

Good offycers ar good and commendable,
And manly knyghtes, that lyue in right wysenes;
But they that do nat, ar worthy of a bable,
Syns by theyr pryde pore people they oppres.
My mayster Kyrkham, for his perfyte mekenes,
And supportacion of men in poueryte,
Out of my shypp shall worthely be fre.

I flater nat, I am his true seruytour,
His chaplayne and bede man, whyle my lyfe shall endure;
Requyrynge God to exalt hym to honour,
And of his prynces fauour to be sure.
For as I haue sayd, I knowe no creature
More manly, rightwyse, wyse, discrete and sad,
But thoughe he be good, yet other ar als bad.]

[4] Jo. Bale in supra, cent. 9, num. 66. [And in his *Declaration of Bonner's Articles*, 12mo. 1561, (Bodl. 8vo. C. 461. Linc.) fol. 81. 'Doctoure Barkleye hadde greate herme ones of suche a visitacion, at Wellys, before he was quene Marye's chaplayne. For the woman whome he so religiouslye visited did light him of all that he had, sauinge his workinge tolas. For the whiche acte he had her in prison, and yet coulde nothing recover againe.']

[5] [To which he was instituted Febr. 7, 1546. Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 254.]

[6] [Translated from Mantuan, and printed by Pynson. It was dedicated to N. West, bishop of Ely, and written when Barclay was a monk of Ely. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 239, and Warton, H. E. P. ii. 247, note d. I should feel little difficulty in ascribing to Barclay *The lyfe of the blessed martyr, Saynte Thomas*, printed by Pynson. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 292.]

[7] In cent. 9, num. 66, ut supra.

[8] [This was first written in German, thence translated into Latin, and then into French. The first English version was this by Alexander Barclay. The design was to ridicule the prevailing follies and vices of every rank and profession, under the allegory of a ship freighted with fools, and in his metrical translation, Barclay has given a variety of characters drawn exclusively from his own countrymen, and added his advice to the various fools, which possesses, at least, the

dedicated by the translator
B. of Tyne, and suffra-
translation is adorned
ictures printed from
d not be but very de-
ose days. The original
ne Sebastian Brantius,
r his excellent works.
klay, who also trans-
lish, *The Castle of*
man, and dying at
on in Surrey before
hat day his' will was
ed 'fifty and two, was
ere, leaving then behind
character of a good scholar.

[Alexan ay, undoubtedly, was not a native of England, although he very probably sojourned for a time in the university of Oxford. By the testimony of a contemporary who lived in, and on the borders of Scotland, and who must have known the fact, 'he was borne beyonde the cold river of Twede.' The whole passage is, however, well worthy of being inserted. 'Then BARTLET with an hoopyng russet long coate, with a pretie hoode in his neckе, and fine knottes on his girdle, after France's tricks. He was borne beyonde the cold river of Twede[1]. He rested vpon a swete bed of chamomill, vnder the sycamum tree: about hym many shepherdes and

of good sense and sound morality. The following is to those who boast and have confidence in fortune.

e folys that haue in fortune confydence,
And boste you of welth and of prosperyte
Leue of your foly, and note by euidence,
His cours vnsure, and his mutabylyte.
None in this lyfe can byde in one degre,
But sonnyme hye, than after pore and lowe:
Nowe nought set by, nowe in auctoryte,
Nowe full, nowe voyde, as waters ebbe and flowe.

I am remembred that I haue often sene
Great worldly ryches ende in powertye,
And many one that hath in fauour ben,
And hye promotyd in welth and dignyte,
Hath sodaynly fallyn into calamyte.
Thus is it foly to trust in fortunes grace,
For whyle the se floweth and is at hyrdewes hye
It as fast ebbeth at some other place. K. iii. b.

Of this very popular book a second edition appeared in 1570, by Cawood. This contains several of Barclay's smaller pieces, and is, on that account, to be greatly preferred to the more rare edition from Pynson's press. The *Ship* was translated also into English prose by Henry Watson, and printed in 1517.]

[2] [*The Castell of Labour wher in is Rychesse, Vertue and Honour.*] It is an allegorical poem of some length, in seventine stanzas, in which lady Reason conquers Despair, Poverty, and other evils which attend a poor man lately married. First printed by de Worde, 4to. 1506, again by Pynson, 4to. no date.]

[1] In Offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Powell*, qu. 17.

[3] [In his *Ship of Fools* he has a long and laboured encomium on James the fourth, king of Scotland; who he compliments for his bravery, prudence, and other eminent virtues. One of the stanzas of this panegyric is this acrostic on Jacobus:

I n prudence peréles is this moste comely kinge,
A nd as for his strength and magnanimitie,
C oncerning his noble dedes in euery thing,
O ne founde on grounde like to him can not be,
B y byrth borne to boldenes and audacitie;
U nder the bolde planet of Mars the champion,
S urely to subdue his enemies eche one.]

shepe, with pleasaunte pipes; greatly abhorryng the life of courtiers, citezens, usurers, and banckruptes, &c. whose olde daies are miserable. And the estate of shepherdes, and countrie people, he accompted moste happie and sure, &c. sayyng:

Who entreth the court in yong and tender age,
Are lightly blinded with folie and outrage:
But suche as enter with witte and graunte,
Bowe not so sone to suche enormitie;
But ere thei enter, if thei haue learned nought,
Afterwardes vertue the least of their thought[2].

Such are the words of William Bulleyn, a learned physician, in his *Dialogue bothe pleasaunt and pietifull, wherein is a goodlie regiment against the feuer pestilence, with a consolation and comforte againste deathe.* London, by Kingston, 1573, (8vo. Bodl. E. 9. Med.) page 21. That BARTLET is intended for BARCLAY, there can be no doubt, for the lines quoted by Bulleyn are in the *Third Eclogue of the miseries of courts and courtiers*, edit. Cawood, sign. E. 2.

In the present life one of Barclay's preferments has been omitted. This is vicarage of All Saints, Lombard street, London, to which he was presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and which he retained to his death. This must have occurred before the 24th of August, 1552, when Peter Alexander succeeded him[4]. Wadding[5] says he was suffragan bishop of Bath.

Wood might have given in addition, *The Introductory to write and to pronounce French.* Printed in folio, 1521, by Copland, and the following translations.

1. *Chronycle compyled in Latyn by the renowned Sallust*, printed by Pynson, folio[6]. (Bodl. F. 6. 10. Art.) See Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 552. In this volume is a cut of Barclay presenting his book to the duke of Norfolk, which is copied in Dibdin's work.

2. *The Myrrour of good Maners*, printed by Pynson in folio. This was translated at the request of sir Giles Alyngton knight. See Hearne's *Rob. of Gloucester*, ii. 712, and Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 355. It was afterwards reprinted in Cawood's edition of the *Ship of Fools*, 1570.

Barclay's *Egloges* were first printed in 4to. by Pynson, again by Herforde, and again by Powell,

[2] [In the edition of the *Egloges* by Cawood, 1570, the line stands thus:
Afterwarde is cunning the least part of their thought.]

[4] [Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 254.]

[5] [*Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, folio, Romæ, 1650, p. 7. Bodl. D. 4. 11. Jur.]

[6] [It was perused and corrected by Thomas Paynell, and printed in 8vo. by John Waley, 1557.]

without date. They were inserted in Cawood's edition of the *Ship of Fools*, 1570, from which I transcribe the following specimen of his original versification, which proves, that if the poet's language be not more polished than that of many of his contemporaries, his precepts are far less immoral.

As medoes paynted with floures redolent,
The sight reioyce, of suche as them beholde;
So man indued with vertue excellent,
Fragrantly shineth with beames manyfolde.
Vertue with wisedome exceedeth store of gold,
If riches abound, set not on them thy trust:
When strength is sturdy, then man is pert and bolde,
But wit and wisedome soone lay him in the dust.

That man is beastly which sueth carnall lust;
Spende not on woman thy riches or substaunce;
For lacke of vsing as stele and yron rust,
So rusteth reason by wilfull ignoraunce:
In fraudfull beautie set but small pleasaunce;
A pleasaunt apple is oft corrupt within:
Grounde thee in youth on goodly gouernaunce;
It is good token when man doth well begin.

Joy not in malice; that is a mortal sinne:
Man is perceyued by language and doctrine;
Better is to lose, then wrongfully to winne;
He loueth wisedome which loueth discipline;
Rashe enterprises oft bringeth to ruine;
A man may contende, God geueth victory:
Set neuer thy minde on thing which is not thine;
Trust not in honour, all wealth is transitory.

Combine thou thy tonge with reason and memory;
Speake not to hasty without aduisement;
So liue in this life that thou mayst trust on glory,
Which is not caduke, but lasting permanent.
There is no secrete with people vinolent;
By beastly surfeit the life is breuiate:
Though some haue pleasure in sumptuous garment,
Yet goodly maners him maketh more ornate.

Sign. C. vi.]

"ROBERT KEILWEY or KELWAY, was of "the same family with those of his name in "Dorsetshire, who after he had spent some time "in Oxon, particularly, I think, either in Brazen-"nose coll. at its first foundation, or in Broad-"gate's-hall, receded, without a degree, to the "Inner Temple, where passing his course, be-"came a barrester and counsellor of note; and "in 1552, 5 Edw. 6, sergeant at law; about "which time he was, if I mistake not, surveyor "of the king's wards and liveries. He hath "written and collected,

"*Reports of Cases in Law from the 12th of* "*Hen. 7 to the 21st of Hen.* 8. Lond. 1602, "[1633, Bodl. S. 1. 16. Jur.] fol. and other things, "as I conceive, which I b[illegible] "bert Kelway, esq. s[illegible] "wards and liveries, wh[illegible] "said sergeant Kelway, [illegible] "and heir named Anne [illegible] "Harrington of Exte[illegible] "1613."

[Keilway died previ[illegible] 1580, when *A Sermon* [illegible] ed at his funeral by [illegible] burne in Leicestershir[illegible] in Rutlandshire. The [illegible] 16mo. 1581.]

EDWARD SEYMOUR[illegible] Seymoure, or St. Maure, of W[illegible] knight, was educated in trivials, and partly in quadrivials for some time in this university, and whether he afterwards studied in Cambridge (of which he was chancellor in the reign of Edw. 6) I cannot say. If so, 'tis very strange that one that had conversed with the muses of both universities, should be so unlearned (as one[7] who was an enemy to his memory reports) that he could scarce write or read[8]. Afterwards K. Hen. 8, marrying his sister Jane, he ascended to, and obtained great honours and places in the realm of England[9], as all histories will tell you. "H[illegible] "character is given us by Dr. Burnet (in [illegible] "*History of the Reformation of the Church* [illegible] "*England*, vol. 1, lib. 1, a. 1551, p. 185) in [illegible] "words.

"Edward duke of Somerset was a person [illegible] "great virtues, eminent for piety[1], humble a[illegible] "affable in his greatness, sincere and candid in "all his transactions. He was a better captain "than a counsellor, had been oft successful in "his undertakings, was always careful of the "poor and the oppressed[2]; and in a word, had "as many virtues and as few faults as most great "men, especially when they are so unexpectedly "advanced, have ever had."

While he was lord protector there went under his name,

Epistola Exhortatoria ad pacem, missa ad nobilitatem ac plebem, universumq; populum regni Scotiæ. Lond. 1548, qu. [Bodl. P. 13. Art. B S.] In which year also came out his *Expedition into*

[7] Rob. Parsons in his *Treatise of three Conversions*, vol. 1, part 1, ch. 12, sect. 31.

[8] [He wrote a very good, or fine hand. WANLEY.]

[9] [He was created earl marshal of England by Edward VI. in the first year of his reign. A full account of his execution may be seen in Hayward's *Life of Edw. VI.* 4to. 1630.]

[1] [But much more for robbing the church. WANLEY.]

[2] [An amiable instance of this disposition has been given by Strype (ii. 183.) and enlarged on by lord Orford. 'Great clamour was raised against him for a merit of the most beautiful nature; this was his setting up a *court of requests* within his own house, to hear the petitions and suits of poor men; and upon the compassion he took of their oppressions, if he ended not their business, he would send his letters to chancery in their favour.' *Noble Authors*, i. 285.]

other hand. After he was ...e Tower of London for ...is government, he made ...aty, and seemed not to ... hereby he might employ ... well appears by a book ...d, ...*ious pearl, teaching all ...e Cross as a most sweet* ...ond. 1550, oct.' At ..., he was much courted ...r Martyr, as being the ...ried on the reformation. ... him the said protector, *An Consolation*, Oct. 22, 1549. Writ ... the time and knowledge of his trouble.' Which epistle being delivered to him in the time of his trouble, was translated by him from French into English. Printed at Lond. 1550, oct. The other (P. Martyr) wrote an epistle to him about the same time in the Lat. tongue; which being much pleasing to him, was by his desire translated into English by that noted zealot Tho. Norton. Printed 1550, in oct. From which epistles it doth plainly appear what great respects they (Calvin and Martyr) and their parties, had for him, and what solemn wishes and prayers they continually sent forth for his welfare and blessed proceedings in the reformation then in hand. This great person, who was also ...e of Somerset, died on Tower-hill near Lon..., by the stroke of the axe[1], Jan. 22, in fifteen ...ndred fifty and two, which was the sixth year ... but where he was buried of K. Edw. 6*, "and was buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula I cannot yet tell. first edit. "within the Tower of London, before the high altar, between the bodies "of Q. Anne Boleyn and Q. Katharine Howard[2]."

[A good head of him by Houbraken, and one in Holland's *Heroologia*.]

NICHOLAS UDALL, whom Leland[3] stiles Odovallus, was born in Hampshire, and descended from those of his name, living sometimes at Wykeham in the said county, was admitted scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. 18 June 1520, aged fourteen or more, probationer fellow 3 Sept. 1524, being then bach. of arts, and two years after supplicated for the degree of master, but took it not at that time, being, as 'tis probable, denied, because he was much addicted to the opinions of Luther. Afterwards he obtained the mastership of Enton school near Windsor, and proceeded in arts 1534, but in 1540-41, had like to have lost that place, as being suspected to be conscious to a robbery committed by two scholars of his school, who having stole images, plate, and other matters belonging to the college of Eaton, were with Udall examined' by his majesty's council in the beginning of March that year. What became of the matter I know not; sure 'tis, that our author Udall was "servant to Q. Katharine, "K. Hen. 8th's last wife, and was" made canon of Windsor in the beginning of Edw. 6, and is stiled by a certain[4] author to be 'elegantissimus omnium bonarum literarum magister, & earum felicissimus interpres.' He hath written,

Flowers for Latin speaking, selected and gathered out of Terence, and the same translated into English, together with the Exposition, &c. newly corrected. When this was first printed I cannot tell[5]. That edit. which I have seen, was printed at Lond. 1568, in oct. Which book being esteemed good in its time, and very useful for young scholars, Joh.[1] Leland and Tho.[2] Newton wrote verses in commendation of it, not only set before the book, but printed in their respective *Encomia's*, &c.

Commentary on the Apothegms of Erasmus[3].

Epistolæ & Carmina ad { *Gul. Hormanum.* / *Joh. Lelandum.*

Comedies, Epistles, and divers Verses. He also translated into English at the request of Q. Katharine Parr, (1.) *Paraphrase on the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles*. Lond. 1551, fol. written by Erasmus. (2.) Pet. Martyr's *Treatise, wherein he openly in the Univ. of Oxon. declared his whole and determinate Judgment concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*[4]. Lond. in 8o. And

[1] [This book was not written by the duke: it was originally penned by Otho Wermullerus in German, and translated into English by Miles Coverdale. 'The duke,' (says Dr. Lort, in his MS. additions to the *Royal and Noble Authors*,) 'had seen it in manuscript, and being much edified by it in his imprisonment, he procured it to be printed, and wrote a recommendatory preface to it.' This has been printed by Mr. Park. *Royal and Noble Authors*, i. 290. An edition, hitherto unnoticed, was 'printed at London for William Leake, 1560,' black letter.]

[2] [Mr. Hume (*Hist. of England*) says, that though many actions of his life were exceptionable, he seems in general to have merited a better fate, and that the faults which he committed were owing to weakness, not to any bad intention. His virtues were better calculated for private than for public life.]

[3] Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 515.

[4] In *Encomia, trophæa*, &c. ut supra, p. 12, 33, 62.

[5] As in the Papers of State, in the paper office at Whitehall.

[1] Jo. Baleus ut sup. cent. 9. nu. 45.

[2] [According to Tanner, in 1538, 1538, 1568, and 1575.] In *Encom.* p. 62.

[3] In *Encom. illustrium aliquot virorum*, edit. 1568, p. 193.

[4] [Wood must mean his translation of the *Apothegms* of Erasmus, which were printed by Grafton in 1542. (Bodl. 8vo. M. 214. Art.) and by Kingston in 1564. (Bodl. 8vo. N. 87. Linc.) To this work Udall added 'certain annotacions.']

[5] [*A Discourse or Tractise of Petur Martyr Vermill. a Florentyne, the publyque reuder of diuinite in the universitie of Oxford wherin he openly declared his whole and determinate iudgement concernynge the sacrament of the Lorde suppar in the sayde universitee.* To the right honourable Sr. Will. Parre kt. lord Parre, erle of Essex, marquess of Northampton, lord great chamberlayne of Englande, and knight of the most noble ordre of the garter, Nicholas Udall wisheth grace and peace in Christ with helthe, honour and long prosperitee . . . . . *Imprinted at London by Robert Stoughton dwellinge within Ludgate at the signe of the Bysshopes miter for Nycolus Udall.* 4to. folijs cx. [Bodl. 4to. M. 64. Th.]

(3.) *The Tragedy of Pope*, and other things, as Bale will tell you. When this our author Udall died, I know not[1], nor any thing else of him, only that his memory is celebrated by polite verses, written by Joh.[2] Leland, Joh.[3] Parkhurst, and Tho.[4] Newton of Cheshire, to which I refer the reader. I have seen[5] the copy of a commission granted in the beginning of the year 1572, to one Katharine Verbury, otherwise Udall, daughter of Nich. Udall of Feune in Somersetshire, giving her power to administer the goods, debts, and chattels, of him the said Nich. Udall lately deceased: Whether this Nich. Udall be the same with him that was the writer, the reader is to judge.

Clar. 1552.

[89]

[Udall drew up *An Answer to the Sixteen Articles of the Commons of Devonshire and Cornwall*. MS. in the royal collection, 18. B xi. From the preface to this work, Tanner[6] conjectures that he might have been a native of one of these two counties. In 1537, Sept. 27, he became vicar of Braintree, Essex, which he resigned in 1544[7], and in 1552 received the rectory of Calbourne in the isle of Wight. This, and the prebendship of Windsor, to which he was appointed in the preceeding year, were bestowed upon him for his share in the translation of Erasmus's *Paraphrase on the four Gospels*. Of this work Udall translated the *Paraphrase on St. Luke*, and that which he did besides, was the digesting and placing the texts throughout all the *Gospels*, and the *Acts* (except the Gospel of St. Mark don by another) to the intent the reader might perceive, where and how the process and circumstance of the paraphrase answered to the text, and how it was joined with it.[8]

None of Udall's dramatic pieces are now supposed to be in existence. But the following specimen from one of them has been preserved by Wilson in his *Arte of Logike*, Lond. 1567. 4to. (Bodl. S. 77. Art. Seld.)

An example of doubtfull writyng, whiche by reason of pointyng, maie haue double sense, and contrary meanyng, taken out of an enterlude made by Nicholas Udall.

Swete maistresse, wheras I loue you nothing at all,
Regardyng your richesse and substaunce chief of all,
For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte,
I commende me vnto you, neuer a whitte.
Sorie to heare reporte of your good welfare.
For (as I heare saye) suche your condicions are,
That ye be worthie tawnts of no buying mans
To be abhorred of euery honest man.
To be take for a woman enclined to vice.
Nothing at all to vertue giuyng her due price.
Wherefore concernyng mariage, ye are thought
Suche a fine peragon as neuer honest man bought.
And now by these presentes, I doe you aduertise,
That I am minded to marrie you: in no wise
For your goodes and substaunce: I could be content
To take you as ye are. If ye will be my wife,
Ye shall be assured for the time of my life
I will kepe you right well from good raiment and fare.
Ye shall not be kept but in sorowe and care.
Ye shall in no wise liue at your owne libertie:
Do and saie what ye lust ye shall neuer please me.
But when you are merrie I will be all sad:
When ye are sorie I will be very glad.
When ye seke your hartes ease, I will be vnkind.
At no time in me shall you muche gentlenes finde.
But all thinges contrary to your will and mind
Shall be doen, otherwise I will not be behinde
To speak, and as for all them, that would doe you wrong,
I will so helpe and maintein; ye shall not liue long.
Nor any foolishe dolte shall comber you but I.
I (who ere saie naie,) will sticke by you, till I die.
Thus good maistresse Custaunce the lorde you saue and kepe,
From Roisterdoister whether I wake or slepe.
Who fauoureth you no lesse, ye may be bolde,
Then this letter purporteth whiche ye haue vnfolde. Sig. S. 5].

The same extract as given in the note, shews the manner in which it was intended to be read[9].

For your personage, be
witte,
I commende me vnto y
Sorie to heare reporte o
For (as I heare saye) suc
That ye be worthie tau
To be abhorred of eue
To be take for a woma
Nothing at all to vert
Wherefore concernyn
Such a fine peragon as
And now by these pres
That I am minded to ma
For your goodes and subs
tent
To take you as ye are. If ye wi wife,
Ye shall be assured for the time of my life
I will kepe you right well from good raiment and fare.
Ye shall not be kept but in sorowe and care.
Ye shall in no wise liue at your own libertie:
Do and saie what ye lust ye shall neuer please me.
But when you are merrie I will be all sad:
When ye are sorie I will be very glad.
When ye seke your hartes ease, I will be vnkind.
At no time in me shall you muche gentlenes finde.
But all thinges contrary to your will and mind
Shall be doen, otherwise I will not be behinde
To speak, and as for all them, that would doe you wrong,
I will so helpe and maintein; ye shall not liue long.
Nor any foolishe dolte shall comber you but I.
I (who ere saie naie,) will sticke by you, till I die.
Thus good maistresse Custaunce the lorde you saue and kepe,
From Roisterdoister whether I wake or slepe.
Who fauoureth you no lesse, ye may be bolde,
Then this letter purporteth whiche ye haue vnfolde. Sig. S. 5].

[1] [In the marginal notes wrot in Jo. Bale *De Scriptoribus* by the author's own hand, in the book now possess'd by sir Will. Glynne, baronet, is this note, 'Nic. Udallus obijt A. D. 1557, Westmonasterii sepultus.' KENNET.]

[2] In *Encom.* ut sup. p. 12, 33, 62.

[3] In *Epigram.* p. 61, &c.

[4] In *Encom.* ut sup. p. 128.

[5] In Offic. Prærog. Cant. in lib. quedam Administrationum ibid. incipient. primo Januar. 1571.

[6] [*Bibl. Brit.* 752.]

[7] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 80.]

[8] [These are the words of Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, Lond. 1721, vol. ii. p. 28.]

[9] [Swete maistresse, wheras I loue you, nothing at all
Regardyng your richesse and substaunce, chief of all
For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte,
I commende me vnto you, neuer a whitte
Sorie to heare reporte of your good welfare.
For (as I heare saye) suche your condicions are,
That ye be worthie tawnts of no buying mans
To be abhorred of euery honest man
To be take for a woman enclined to vice
Nothing at all to vertue giuyng her due price.
Wherefore concernyng mariage, ye are thought
Suche a fine peragon as neuer honest man bought.
And now by these presentes, I doe you aduertise,
That I am minded to marrie you: in no wise
For your goodes and substaunce: I could be content
To take you as ye are. If ye will be my wife,
Ye shall be assured for the time of my life
I will kepe you right well; from good raiment and fare
Ye shall not be kept; but in sorowe and care

[illegible] was born of, and de- learn. One or more of his descendants (for he
[illegible] family of his name in was married and had issue) were knights, particularly sir Edw. Radcliff of Hitchin, living in the
[illegible] of his academical educa- time of K. James 1.
[illegible] ticularly, as I conceive, [These 'other things' here mentioned should,
[illegible] at the time of its first without doubt, be noticed in these ANNALS;
[illegible] he took a degree it ap- since Bale declares that he himself saw them in
[illegible] person being strange- the author's study. They are,
[illegible] tion of young, he ob- 1. *The Condemnation of John Huss*, Trag.
[illegible] 's house at Hutchin or 2. *The Fall of Jonas*, Trag.
[illegible] 1558, being about 3. *The Fortitude of Judith*, Trag.
[illegible] he not only opened 4. *Congratulation on the Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis King of France.* This must have been the peace concluded in 1546, at Campe, a few months only before Henry's decease.
[illegible] lower room into a 5. *Tractatus de naturali, artificiali et novissima memoria.*
[illegible] to act Latin and English Bale supposes our author to have written other
[illegible] that they might be em- treatises, and to be living 'sub Antichristi tyrannide,' when he wrote his life.]
[illegible] and pronunciation. Which practice being used by them several years, his school was in great renown, he grew rich, and was had in much veneration in the neighbourhood. He had many tragedies, comedies, epistles, orations, &c. lying by him in the time of K. Edw. 6, which, as he would often tell his friends, he would never publish till they had remained by him 9 years[5]; and whether they were ever published, I cannot yet learn. The titles of some of his labours were these,

Dives and Lazarus, a Comedy.
Patient Grisell, Com.
Friendship of Titus and Gisippus, Com.
Chaucer's Melebee, Com.
Job's Afflictions, Trag.
Delivery of Susanna from the Elders.
The Burning of Sodom.
Pugna nominis & verbi.
De pierorum institutione.
Epistolæ ad Tyrones.
Epigrammata, &c. With other things which may be seen in[6] Baleus, who further tells us, that he was in great renown at Hutchin in fifteen hundred fifty and three. He lived several years after, died and was buried there, but when, I cannot yet

Clar. 1553.

Ye shall in no wise liue: at your owne libertie
Doe and sele what ye lust: ye shall neuer please me
But when ye are merie, I will be all sad
Wher ye are sorie, I will be very glad
When ye seke your hartes ease, I will be vnkinde
At no time, in me shall you miche gentlenesse finde.
But all thinges contrary to your will and minde
Shall be doen otherwise: I will not be behinde
To speake. And as for all them that would doe you wrong,
I will so helpe and maintein ye, shall not liue long:
Nor any foolishe dette shall cumber you; but I,
I (whe ere saye naie) will sticke by you till I die.
Thus, good maistresse Custaunce, the lorde you saue and kepe.
From me, Boisterdeister, whether I wake or slepe.
Who faunceth you no lesse, ye maie be holde,
Then this letter purporteth, whiche ye haue vnfolde.]

[5] [When importuned to commit his labours to the press, he replied, 'I follow the advice of Quintilian, and attend to the counsel of Horace, who in his *Ars Poetica* tells us,

——— Si quid tamen olim
Scripseris, in Metii descendat judicis aures,
Et patris, et nostras; nonumque prematur in annum,
Membranis intus positis.' v. 389.]

[6] In lib. de *Script. Maj. Brit.* cent. 8, an. 98.

[7] [It is well known that Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, and afterwards duke of Somerset, became protector on the accession of Edward VI. who succeeded his father Henry VIII. Now Henry is generally known to have died in 1547. This date therefore of 1550 appears a palpable blunder. But Henry VIII. died in January, 1546-7, according to the old foolish way of beginning the year; and these knights were, I suppose, created in March, 1546-7. Berkenhout, *Biographia Literaria*, 4to. 1777, p. 87.]

[90] *Fides Historiæ Britannicæ.* [In the Cotton MSS. Titus, F. iii. 17.]

Defensio Regis Arthuri[1]. And wrote about the year 1553, (1 Mar.) a book entit.

Historiæ Britannicæ defensio.[2] But the author dying before he could have it published, was at length, in the year 1573, put out in qu. [Bodl. P. 11. Art. Seld.] under the name of Joh. Prisens, by his son Rich. Prise, D.D.[3] He the said sir John did also write

A Description of Cambria, now called Wales. Augmented and made perfect by Humfr. Lloyd, and set before the *History of Cambria*; which was translated into English by the said Lloyd, and augmented, corrected, and published by Dav. Powel, an. 1584. [Bodl. Gough, Wales, 29.] The said *Description of Cambria* was printed again at Oxon. 1663, in two sheets and an half in qu. [Bodl. 4to. L. 71. Th.] under the title of *A Description of Wales*, but it doth so much differ in words from the former, that many readers are apt to take it for another thing.

Tractatus de Eucharistia. This I have not yet seen, only a bare mention of it by Balens[4]. Nor do I know any thing else of the author, only that he died in Q. Mary's days. But where, or the particular day, month, or year when, I know not.

[Sr. Tho. ap William (mentioned col. 307, in the marginal reference) in his book of pedigrees, hath this account of Sr. John, viz.

Clarenc. 1553.

Herifordd } i. e. Hereford }
ac Aberhodni } and Brecnock. }

Sr. John Prise kt. Dr. of both lawes, of the king's council in the marches of Wales, was the son of Rys ap Gwilim Gwyn, and reckons up his paternall descent to Blethyn ap Maenyrch lord of Brecnock.' Then he names Sr. John's children, viz. Gregory, Richard, John, William and Bartholomew, Elin, Joan, Jane, Mary and Ursula. By this, it seems, sir John was originally of Hereford or Brecknock. I have him often told he was of Brecknockshire by birth, and that he lived in Hereford. Sed de hoc quære.]

Sr. John Prise first published in print *The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the ten Commandments, in the British or Welsh Tongue*, anno 1555.

[1] [All this story is a romance, written originally, I believe, in Bretagne. I have seen it in French, in four huge volumes. Wanley, MS. note to Nicholson's *English Hist. Library*, in the Bodleian, p. 38.]

[2] [From his dedication to Cecil, lord Burleigh, it appears that his father expressly desired him, by his will, to print this *Defence*.]

[In this collection (Gough, Wales, 30) is a copy with large MS. additions to the end of the reign of queen Anne. The work was afterwards reprinted with an appendix by W. Wynne, fellow of Jesus college, Lond. 1697, 8vo. Podl. Jur. A. 23. 5) second edition, with a map of Wales, 1702; third, with pedigrees and other improvements, 1774. The original edition of 1568 has been reprinted, with the useful addition of a copious index, folio and 4to. Lond. 1812, and 8vo. at Caer-Tydvil in Wales, 1812.]

[3] Fold. cent. I. num. 47.

I have also seen a *Welsh Almanack* [illegible] reign of K. Henry the 8th [illegible] Sr. John Prise, or William [illegible] remember, for I have lent [illegible] which perhaps is the only [illegible] not yet recover it. But [illegible] two. HEARNIUS.

Wood might have also [illegible] *Oration of the Loss* [illegible] and dedicated to qu[illegible] Elor as much as of [illegible] subiectes, moste godly [illegible] christen princes, doo [illegible] prosperytye to come, yat [illegible] fortune rogne, amongest [illegible] that nere trusse to bane reforo[illegible] Is hope for resemblaunce of y[illegible] former purrences and integrytye [illegible] served in MS. in the library of New college, (Arch. MSS. No. 317. 5) is written on paper, in folio, and contains thirty pages. I am indebted to the rev. T. Penrose, fellow and librarian of that society, for pointing out this curious MS. to my notice.]

WILLIAM THOMAS, a Welsh man born, [illegible] at least of Welsh extract, was educated in all kinds of learning fit for a gentleman, but what degree he took I know not. One of both his names was admitted bach. of the canon law, in the beginning of Dec. 1529, but whether the same I dare not yet affirm. In 1544, he was constrained by a misfortune to abandon the place of his nativity, and in Feb. 1540, when the news of the death of king Hen. 8 came into Italy, he was at Bolo la Grassa, where being in the company of several gentlemen, he entered into discourse in defence of the said king, whose honour there had been wrongfully touched. Which discourse he afterwards drew up by way of dialogue, directing it to Pietro Aretino the well known Thuscan poet, as famous for his satyrical wit, as infamous for his life and death. Afterwards, if not before, he lived at Padoua, where he gathered many materials for his Italian *Dictionary and Grammar*, and in 1549, I meet with him returned to London, where he wrote his short, but methodical *History of Italy*. About that time his name being highly fam'd for his travels through France and Italy, his knowledge in several of the modern tongues, and in other sorts of learning, he was made clerk of the council to K. Edw. 6. Apr. 12, 1549; soon after, in reward of his attendance[1], the pre-

[1] K. Edw. 6 Journal.

[4] [Anno 1550, 19 April, ordered, that an exact register be kept of the decrees and acts of the council unto which office William Thomas was appointed. Soon after the prebend of Carnelesse (or Carnille) in St. Paul's cathedral was given to him, conveyed likely to the king by Dr. Leyston, as also the parsonage of Prestlande in South Wales, as also the parsonage of Prestlande in South Wales, ton, as also the parsonage of Prestlande in South Wales. *Regist. of Council, Edw. VI.* Kennet. Of this Strype *Regist. of Council, Edw. VI.* Kennet. Of this Strype says: The greatest blur I find sticking upon this gentleman was, that in king Edward's time, he was guilty of endea-

[illegible]derinary in Aula, (lately convey'd to [illegible] parsonage of Presthend in [illegible] the king given to him; [illegible]eath, falling into the dis- [illegible] and so consequently de- [illegible]d all hopes of other em- [illegible]he thereupon designed [illegible]hat the design was against [illegible] Winchester) for which [illegible] Tower of London, on [illegible]n the company of Will. [illegible]rockmorton, committed [illegible]n the 26th of the same [illegible]onscious to himself that [illegible]neful death, he endeavour'd [illegible]himself, by thrusting a knife [illegible]er his paps, but the wound did not prove mortal. On the 9th of May 1554, he was arraigned and condemned at the Guildhall in London, and on the 18th of the same month he was drawn from the Tower to Tyburn; where after he had made a speech in defence of himself, he told the company that he died for his country. He was a man of a hot fiery spirit, that suck'd in damnable principles, by his frequent conversation with Christoph. Goodman, that violent enemy to the rule of women, and one of more misguided zeal, than true religion and wisdom[a]. This Will. Thomas hath written,

The History of Italy; a book exceeding profitable to be read, because it intreateth of the estate of Italy and divers commonwealths, how they have been and now be governed. Lond. 1561, qu. dedic. to John earl of Warwick, by an epistle dated Sept. 1, 1549[b].

[illegible]vouring to get a spiritual benefice to himself, and thereby to defraud the clergy of the livings appropriated to them; a fault too common and endemical in those days. For he made means to obtain to himself a very good prebend of St. Paul's, called Cantrels, of 34l. and better, in the king's books. He set the council upon bishop Ridley, not long after his coming to that bishopric, to joyn with one Layton, the present prebendary, to make an alienation of it to Thomas and his heirs. But Ridley would not yield. Yet the council were so importunate with him, that they made him promise, that when it next fell void, he should acquaint the king therewith, before he disposed of it; on purpose, I suppose, that they might then presently beg it of the king for Thomas. In the year 1557, Layton the prebendary died, and Thomas knowing Ridley's mind, that he would not bestow the prebend upon him (which indeed he intended for his chaplain Grindale) procured letters from some of the council, that Ridley should not collate to it, because the king would make use of it, for his stables. That so, as it seems, Thomas getting some other in the stables, might thereby twist in himself to the enjoyment of the prebend. *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, iii. 176.]

[a] Ant. Harmer. p. 159.

[b] Hall. in Bal. p. 110, inter cent. 12 & 13.

[a] [He is not to be depended upon in all the wries, for he affirms that queen Anne Bolen was guilty of incest with her brother, and too familiar with the others who were executed with her, and farther says 'her liberal life were too abundant to rehearse.' See Strype's *Eccl. Memor.* ii. 176.]

[b] [The first edition of this really excellent book was printed in that year, (1549,) by Berthelet 4to (Bodl. R. 31. Jur.) The third edition was 4to. 1562, with cuts. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 851.]

[A copy also in the Cotton MSS. Vesp. D. xviii. That in the Bodleian is now marked Bodl. 55, and commences at fol. 71. On the last leaf (fol. 102) is the dedication 'to Mr. Peter Aretyne the right naturall poete.']

[c] [Baker alters this to Clare Hall. The following letter on the subject, which corrects Wood's account, is preserved among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in Bodl. (Miso. 331.)

'Sundridge Aug. 15, 1690. Mr. Chiswell, I am upon printing a book that I have in my library of which I find the lord Herbert and my lord bishop of Salisbury that now is, have made frequent use in their histories, and which deserves to be better known than now it is. The title is this: *Il pelegrino Inglese, or a Discourse that passed between Sir William Thomas, an English gentleman, and some Italians at Bologna, a hundred and forty years ago, concerning Henry the eighth, King of England, and the affairs of those times. Wherein the said Sir William defends the innocent and unreprehensible life of K. Henry the eighth, from ye lies and slanders of Pope Clement ye seaventh, and other flatterers of the seat of Anti-christ. Translated exactly from ye old Italian copy printed in ye year M. D. LII. By E. B. Rector of Sundridge in Kent.* I offer you the copy first, out of ye respect I have to you: but you would do well to inquire of Dr. Burnet or Dr. Tennison whether it is worth your while to purchase ye copy. It is not above 11 sheets, besides ye dedication. You know I do not exact upon you for any thing I do for ye publick. I shall be in London shortly, God willing, and then I will shew you how ye third tome of our former work advances. This is only a little bit by the by. Thus I rest, Yr. affectionate Servt. Edw. Brown.'

It appears to me clear that this work was originally written in English, although an Italian translation might have been printed, as has been just affirmed.]

[d] [This Wood confounds with a volume to be mentioned immediately. *Common Places of State, delivered to K. Edw. VI. by Wm. Thomas, Clerk of the Council*, in his own hand, are in this collection, Titus, B. ii. 95, 96.]

Principal Rules of the Italian Grammar, with a Dictionary for the better understanding of Boccace, Petrarcha, and Dante. Lond. 1550, [1561, 1567,] qu. [Bodl. T. C. Art.]

Le Peregrynne. Written at Bologne la Grasse. 'Tis a MS. in Bodl. Lib. qu. D. 25. Th. [now Bodl. 93] fol. 71. The beginning of it is, 'Constrained by misfortune to habandon the place of my Nativity,' &c. In the title page are these verses,

'He that dyeth with honour, lyveth for ever;
And the defamed dead, recovereth never.'

This book called *Le Peregrynne* is about to be translated into Lat. with a design to be reprinted in the third tome of *Fasciculus*, collected by Edw. Brown of Christ's college in Cambridge[e].

Common Place of State. Written for the use of king Edw. 6, wherein 'tis discoursed whether it be expedient to vary with the time; with some other writings, which I once saw in the Cottonian library under Vespasian's head, D. 18[f]. The title of this book, " which Bp. Burnet (*Hist. " Reform.* vol. 2, p. 13) calls, *A discourse of " setting the Nation in Peace, and Expedients in " order to it,*' with other matters relating to Will. Thomas, I did formerly communicate to H. Foulis, when he was gathering materials for an *History of the Romish Treasons*, not dreaming then that I

should afterwards make use of them, as I have done new. I am verily persuaded that there are in being other books of this W. Thomas, either public, or in MS. in private hands, which time may hereafter produce. So that now I shall only say, that he suffered death at Tyburn before-mentioned, by hanging, drawing, and quartering, May 16, in fifteen hundred fifty and four, leaving then behind him the character, by some, of a person of good parts. What became of his quarters I know not. 1551.

In the Cotton MSS. (Vespas. D. xviii.) are several of Thomas's productions, written for the use of K. Edward VI.

1. *Whether it be expedient to vary with time?*
2. *What prince's amity is best?*
3. *Whether it be better for the commonwealth, that the power be in the nobility, or in the commonality?*
4. *Two letters to Edw. VI. touching the reformation of coin.*
5. *His opinion touching the realm within itself.*

MS. Vitellius, B. xii. 98. contains,

6. Thomas's *Deposition in the cause of Hen. VIII.'s divorce with Q. Catherine.* To these we must add,

7. *Josaphat Barbaro, a Venetian, his two voyages into Tana and Persia,* translated by W. Thomas, and dedicated to Edw. VI.

8. *Of the Vanitee of this World,* dedicated to the ladie Anne Herbert, of Wilton. Printed by Berthelet, 8vo. 1549, and not known to Herbert.

9. *An Argument wherein the apparel of Women is both reproved and defended: being a translation of Cato's speech, and L. Valerius' answer out of the fourth decad of Livy.* Lond. 1551; 12mo. (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 710.)

Tanner adds, that he translated from the Italian into English,

10. *The Laws of republicks.*
11. *On the Roman Pontiffs.*]

THOMAS SWINERTON was descended from an ancient family of his name living in Staffordshire, but whether born in that county I cannot tell, and educated partly in Cambridge, but mostly in Oxon, in all good arts, and in the tongues. Afterwards taking holy orders, he began to see the light of the gospel, while sir Tho. More was lord chancellor of England, in whose time many heretics, as they were then called, were imprison'd and brought into trouble. Whereupon being resolved to gain what proselytes he could to his religion, he changed his name to John Roberts, and under that name he not only taught God's word in several places, chiefly at Ipswich in Suffolk, and Sandwich in Kent, but also published and translated several things, as

A muster of Schismatic Bishops, otherwise naming themselves Popes. Printed in oct. [by Byddell.]

The Plays of Pamm[achius], [illegible] author *De Papiæ heresi* [illegible]. And translated into Eng[lish] *Life of Hildebrand called G[regory]* in Latin by Beno a card[inal] Worde, 4to. 1533, and [illegible] Bech, 8vo. J. 66. Linc. [illegible] *Hen. 4. Emperor of Rom[e]*, Henry was imprison'd [illegible] pope. Both these trans[lations] oct. and much valued in [their] made extant.[1] When Q. M[ary] and religion thereupon a[rose] Swinerton fled beyond the [sea] taken with a certain distemper[ature] Friesland in fifteen hundred fifty and four, died, 1554. and was there buried the same year, to the great reluctancy of all those exiles that were there, and in those parts.

JOHN HOPER or HOOPER, noted to posterity for his unafraid and painful suffering of death for the protestant cause, received his last breath in Somersetshire, and his academical education in Oxon, but in what house there, unless in that of Merton, I cannot yet tell. He had an uncle [a] near kinsman of both his names, who was born [in] the dioc. of Wells, made master-fellow of [that] house in the year 1513, and this Joh. Hoper, whom we are further to mention, being [sent] the university the year following, might probably be put under his tuition in the said coll. or at least in St. Alban's hall, of which he was [then] (notwithstanding fellow of Merton coll.) princip[al]. But these matters remaining yet uncertain, I shall proceed to what is extant on record. In the latter end therefore of 1518, he was admitted bach. of arts, which was the highest degree he took in this university, and about the same time compleated it by determination. What became of him afterwards I cannot justly say. Howbeit there is not wanting an author[2] who reports that he was of the number of Cistercians, commonly called White Monks, and had so continued for some years. Which report I presume is true, because in all my searches I cannot find him a curate, vicar, or parson. But so it was, that he being weary of that order, he left it, and repairing to Oxon, was, as the R. catholics say, infected with Lutheranism by books brought from Germany; and in short time became a thorow-paced protestant, if not worse, as they further add. In the year 1539, or thereabouts, at which time the statute of Six Articles came forth, he left what he had, and got himself into the service of sir John Arundel, a very catholic knight, (afterwards put to death with the protector) by the duke of North-

[1] Baleus in cent. II. *Script. Mag. Britan.* num. 99.
[2] [These two translations were printed by John Byddell, with *A muster*, &c. in two. Herbert. *Typ. Antiq.* 490.]
[3] John Stow in *Annal. Lond.* edit. 1633, p. 933.

[illegible] Edward's days) and was his [illegible] of his house. But being [illegible] be a protestant, he was [illegible] poor, and to go into France; [illegible] time in dislike of many [illegible] ned, into England, and [illegible] called Scintlow. But at [illegible] being known, he was [illegible] ended. Whereupon he [illegible] made himself master of [illegible] reland, and from thence [illegible] to Switzerland, where he [illegible] th Bullinger, scholar and [illegible] us's chair, first at Basil, and [illegible] h, where also[5], by his counsel and [illegible], he married a wife which was a Burgundian, and applied very studiously the Hebrew tongue. When K. Edw. 6 came to the crown, he returned soon after into England, and settling for a time in London, preached to the people there very frequently, and sometimes against pluralities. In 1549 he became an accuser of bishop Bonner, when he was to be deprived of his bishoprick, which made him fare the worse when Q. Mary came to the crown. "On July 3," 1550, he, by the help of his former master sir Joh. Arundel, who could do all at that time with the [illegible] of Warwick (afterwards duke of Northumberland), was nominated and elected bishop of [illegible] cester; but when he should come to be conse[illegible] ed or invested by Dr. Cranmer arch. of Can[illegible] ury, and Rydley B. of London, (who maligned [illegible] for his worse than Calvinistical principles) [illegible] y would not do it, except he would conform himself in all points to them, both in apparel and opinions, but he obstinately refusing a rochet, was thereupon[6] confin'd to custody. At length by the earl of Warwick's intercession to Cranmer, and the king's letters to dispense with those matters and ceremonies (which J. Fox usually calls 'trifles and superstitions') he was consecrated bishop of the said see, March 8, 1550. At which time (as 'tis said) Hoper, after much hanging off, did take[7] the oath of supremacy; and afterwards when he preached at court, he did once for formality sake appear in a shymar, with a white linnen rochet under it, but much ashamed at the strangeness thereof as Fox saith. "For these "reasons Dr. Heylin calls him the first non-con-"formist to the church of England." Being settled in the see of Glocester, which was looked upon as a poor pittance for so great a clerk, who had suffered so much for the cause, the earl of Warwick got for him another bishoprick much better than the former, called Worcester; of which
[93] place being[8] declared bishop, 20 May, 6 Edw. 6, Dom. 1552, (the bishop thereof, N. Heath, being then a prisoner in the Fleet) had liberty then given to him to keep it in commendam with Glocester. While he was bishop he preached often, visited his dioceses, kept good hospitality for the poorer sort of people, and was beloved by many. But when Q. Mary began to reign, which was in July 1553, he was pursevanted up to London in the latter end of August, and on the first of Sept. following was committed prisoner to the Fleet, where remaining some months, was at length examined several times, and required to recant his opinions. But standing constant and resolute to them, was condemned first to be burnt in Jan. 1554[9], and then in Feb. following was degraded. The next day he was conducted towards Glocester, where being arrived, he suffered death soon after with great courage. He was a person of good parts, well vers'd in the Greek and Hebrew tongues, a tolerable philosopher, but a better theologist, had not his principles been too rigid and dissenting from the English church, as appointed by K. Edw. 6. His writings are mostly these,

Answer to the Lord Winchester's Book, entit. A Detection of the Devil's Sophistry, wherewith he robbeth the unlearned of the true belief in the Sacrament of the Altar, Zurich 1547, qu. [Bodl. Mar. 229.]

A Declaration of Christ and his Office. Zur. 1547, oct. [Bodl. H. 82. Th.] Dedicated to Edw. duke of Somerset[10], 8 Dec. 1547. Afterwards corrected by Christoph. Rosdell, and reprinted in twelves.

Lesson of the Incarnation of Christ. Lond. 1549, oct. [Bodl. H. 78. Th.]

[5] Jo. Fox in *Act. & Mon. Eccles.* sub an. 1555.

[6] *Brief Discourse of the Troubles at Frankfort*, &c. printed 1575, p. 42.

[7] Vide tert. part. Tractatus *De tribus conversionib. Angl.* cap. 6.

[8] Pat. 6, Edw. 6, p. 1.

[9] [The original order for burning him is preserved in the Cotton library. Cleop. E. v. 330.]

[10] [In this dedication he prophesies that one chief benefit arising from the duke's victory will be, 'that the thyng godly begon, may take a gracious and blessyd successe, thold amite and frendshippe restoryd that God by the creacion of the worold, appoynted to be in that one realme and lond deuyded fro' all the woroid by imparteyng of the sea, by naturall discent of parentayge and blud, one in langayge and speche, in form and proporcion of personage one, one in maner and condicion of lyuyng; and thoccacion of all discord and hatred banyshyd, that the good Scotishe Englishman may confesse and do the same at hom, that he doothe in forene and strange countrey, calling an Englische man all wayes his contreman and studious to do hym pleasure before any other nation of the worold.' He continues, 'it aperid in this batell where as God usid youre grace as a menys to youre immortall renowne to optayne a glorious and celestiall victorye agaynst his enymies and youres, that were not only mache and equall in forse withe youre armey, but also treble or, at the lest, doble, as strangers report, in numbre at the fyrst onset. A gracious and good begynning at the fyrst bromit of youre graces godly nocation unto so highe honor, not only to defend the kynges maiesties moost noble person and the realme, but also to better and perfet the crowne if God will in reconsiling the unnaturall and ungodly hatred betwen too membres of one body, whiche of right and office, should be (as the right hand and the leffte) in peace and amite to resist and withstand the forse of all strange and forey assultes and violence.' Sign. A. iii. and A. iv.]

Sermons on Jonas. Lond. 1550, [1559,] oct.

"*Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.* In the collection of records at the end of Dr. Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, numb. 25, temp. Edward 6."

A godly Confession and Protestation of the Christian Faith, wherein is declared what a Christian Man is bound to believe of God, his King, his Neighbour, and himself. Lond. 1550, oct. [Bodl. H. 78. Th.]

Homily to be read in the Time of the Pestilence, and a most present Remedy for the same. Print. 1555, qu.

Various *Letters* written in prison. See Joh. Fox's book of *The Acts and Monuments of the Church* under the year 1555, [and in Strype's *Life of Cranmer*, App. p. 133.]

Epistola ad Episcopos, Decanos, Archidiacanos, & cæt. Cleri ordines in Synodo Londinensi congregatos, an. 1554. The beginning is 'Non vos latet, &c. Printed by Jo. Fox at the end of the book of *Acts and Mon.*

Exhortation to Patience, sent to his wife Anne. See there, in Fox, under the year 1555.

Certain Sentences written in Prison. Lond. 1559, oct.

Speech at his Death.

An Apology against the untrue and slanderous Report made of him, that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of such that cursed the Queen's Highness, that then was, Queen Mary, &c. Lond. 1562, oct. To which are added two or three of his letters written in prison.

Comfortable Expositions on the 23d', 62d, 73d, and 77th Psalms. Lond. 1580, qu.

Annotations on the 13th Chap. to the Romans. [Worcester, 1551.] Lond. 1583.

Twelve Lectures upon the Creed. Lond. 1581, oct.

Confession of the Christian Faith, containing 100 Articles, according to the Order of the Creed of the Apostles. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. B. 171. Th.] 1584, qu. [and 8vo. Bodl. H. 78. Th. and in 1613.] Annexed to John Baker's *Lectures on the Creed.* These 100 articles were before printed, viz. an. 1550, in oct.

Declaration of the Ten Holy Commandments of Almighty God. Lond. [1548,] 1550, and 88, oct. [Bodl. H. 78. Th.] With other things which I have not yet seen, the trite or slender titles of which, you may see in[2] Baleus[1]. He also translated from Lat. into English [illegible] *Book to his Wife, concerning* [illegible] *and or Wife.* Lond. 1550. [illegible] things. At length he suffer[illegible] near to the college of prie[illegible] cester, on Saturday the n[illegible] hundred fifty and four, (1[illegible] Mary) being then near s[illegible] much lamented by those [illegible] mation.

[There is an excellent [illegible] Hoper by Houston, 4to. in [illegible] *Reformers.*]

EDWARD WOTTON, son [illegible] superior beadle of divinity of t[illegible] of Oxon, by Margaret his wife, was born within the city of Oxon, particularly, as I conceive, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, wherein his father lived, and had houses in Cat-street. After he had been educated in the grammar school joining to Magd. coll. he was first made semi-commoner or demy of that house, and after he had taken the degree of bach. of arts, (which was 1513) he was, as I conceive, made fellow. At length upon the desire of John Claymond, and Rob. Morwent, who knew the singular virtues and learning of the person, he left that coll. and by the favour of that most worthy person bishop Fox, founder of that of Corp. Christi, was made 'socius commoner' thereof, with leave to travel into Italy for three years, an. 1520. So that after he had read the Greek lecture there for some time, he journied into Italy, studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty at Padoua. After his return he was settled Greek reader of his coll. was incorporated in the same degree in the latter end of 1525, was made physician to K. Hen. 8, and not only became famous for his happy practice in that faculty in these parts, and afterwards in London (for he was one of the college of physicians there) but also for his great knowledge in philosophy and things natural. He hath transmitted to posterity,

De differentiis Animalium, lib. 10, Par. 1552, fol. [Bodl. P. 2. 11. Med.] By the publishing of which he obtained a famous name among learned men, especially with Mich. Neander, who[4] saith that no author hath written of animals more learned and elegant than Wottonus[5]. See more in

[1] [The *Expositions on the 23rd Psalm* was printed in 1562. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 411.]

[2] In lib. *De Script. Mag. Britan.* cent. 8, num. 65.

[He wrote also a book in Latin for the doctrine of the Lord's supper, and another against the mass, and a third against the corporeal presence: and lastly, another, being a discourse shewing the right way for the finding out false doctrine and avoiding it. It is intitled in my MS. thus: Joannis Hoperi Angli, nuper episcopi Wigornensis et Oxoniensis, *De vera ratione inveniendæ et fugiendæ falsæ Doctrinæ, breve syntagma.* This was designed by the author for the press, and was in the hands of John Fox, when he was at Basil, for that purpose: but whether printed or no, I cannot tell. Strype, *Ecclesiast. Memor.* iii. 178.]

[4] *In Succinct. explicat. orbis terræ.* Lips. 1597, p. 410.

[5] [Dr. Wotton appears to have been the first English physician who applied his researches to that particular branch of study, natural history. His treatise *De differentiis Animalium* is spoken of in terms of the highest praise by the learned Gesner, who commends it for the judicious selection from the most valuable writings of the ancients, and the great purity of style with which the whole is written. He adds, that the notes are most learned, and the emendations very useful. The volume was dedicated

[redacted] under the year 1590. What [redacted] Wotton hath published, I [redacted] ng else of him, or his, only [redacted] ob. 5, in fifteen hundred fifty [redacted] terical year of his age, (63) [redacted] 's church in Woodstreet, [redacted] (2.) That Katharine his [redacted] 1558, was buried by him, [redacted] ith an inscription thereon, [redacted] But that part of it which [redacted] ears after, was totally con- [redacted] conflagration of London, an. [redacted] is much celebrated by the [redacted] an Leland[5] under the name of [redacted] us. (4.) That among the chil- dren he left behind him, (for he had a numerous issue) Brian Wotton, LL. bach. and fellow of New coll. was one, who bequeathed his body to be buried in the yard belonging to St. Alban's church before-mention'd. Another was called Hen. Wotton[6], first a student of Ch. Ch. and afterwards proctor of the university, Greek reader, and fellow of Corp. Chr. coll. who proceeding in the faculty of physic, an. 1567, became afterwards famous for the practice thereof.

NICHOLAS RYDLEY was born of an ancient and genteel family at Willymondswyke in Northumberland, educated in grammatical learning at Newcastle upon Tyne, in academical at Cambridge, till he was bach. of arts[8]. Afterwards going to Oxon, he was[9] elected into one of Walt. Skyrlaw's fellowships of University coll. 3 Apr. 1521. Which place he keeping but a little while[1] (and therefore the members of that house can hardly lay claim to him) he return'd to Cambridge, where he became D. of D. and master of Pembroke-hall. "He spent some time at "Paris in the Sorbonne, among the doctors "there[2]. After was made by archbishop Cranmer "vicar of Horne, and prebend of Canterbury[3]." Afterwards he was made chaplain to K. Ed. 6, prebendary of Westminster, and at length through Rochester (the temporalities of which see were restored to him 27 Sept. 1547,) became bish. of London 1549. He was a person small in stature, but great in learning, and profoundly read in divinity, 'quo viro' (as[4] one who knew him saith) 'nihil integrius, & omnibus egregiis dotibus ornatius, Anglia nostra multis hisce retro seculis habuit,' &c. "For his piety, learning and solid "judgment, the ablest man of all that advanced "the reformation (saith Bp. Burnet)." Among several things that he wrote, were these, [93]

Treatise concerning Images, not to be set up, nor worshipped, in Churches. Written in the time of K. E. 6.

"*Answers to certain Queries concerning the "Abuses of the Mass.*

"Collection of records, numb. 25, at the end "of Bp. Burnet's 2d vol. of the *Hist. of the Re-"formation of the Church of England. Temp. "Edwardi* 6.

"*A Letter setting forth the Sins of the Time*" (1551) in the collection of records at the end "of the said *History of the Reformation*, part ii. "lib. 1."

Brief Declaration of the Lord's Supper. Printed 1555, and 1586, oct. Written by him while he was a prisoner in Oxon. It was translated into Lat. by Will. Whyttyngham, bearing this title: *Assertio de cœna Dominica.* Genev. 1556. Answered by another book entit. *Confutatio Catholica Nich. Rydley de Eucharistia.* Par. 1556, qu. Written by Alban Langdale, D. D. of St. John's college in Cambridge.

Certain godly and comfortable Conferences between him and Mr. Hugh Latymer, during the Time of their Imprisonment. Lond. 1555, 56, [Bodl. 8vo. N. 89. Linc.] and 74, in oct.

"*Memorials of Archbp. Cranmer*, lib. 3. cap. "11, p. 343, says, Rydley wrote several things "while he was in prison, 1554, as *De abomina-"tionibus Sedis Romanæ & Pontificum Romano-"rum*, &c. See there."

A Friendly Farewell, written during his Imprisonment at Oxford, unto all his true Lovers, a little before his Death. Lond. 1559, oct.

A piteous Lamentation of the miserable State of the Church of England, in the Time of the late Revolt from the Gospel. Lond. in oct.

A Comparison between the comfortable Doctrine of the Gospel and the Traditions of Popish Religion. Printed with the former.

An Account of a Disputation at Oxford, an. 1554. Oxon, 1688, qu. Written in Latin, and publish'd from the original MS. by Gilb. Ironside, D. D. warden of Wadham coll. and then vicechan. of the univ. of Oxon.

Treatise of the Blessed Sacrament, "penn'd by "him a little before his death." The beginning

by the author to Edward the Sixth, and printed in a very splendid manner by Michael Vascosanus. Prefixed are some Greek verses in commendation of the author, signed Ἰακὼβος Ταυρὸς.]

[6] In *Eucomio Trophæis*, &c. edit. Lond. 1580, p. 65.

[7] [21 Jul. Henr. Wotton, A.M. admiss. ad preb. de Browndesmode, per consecr. Gilberti Bourne, S.T.B. in Epũ Bath et Wells, ad pres. principis. *Reg. Bonner.* KENNET.]

[8] [At Pembroke hall, whither he was sent at the charges of his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, fellow of Queen's coll. about the year 1518. Ridley's *Life of Ridley*, 4to. Lond. 1763, page 8.]

[9] *Reg. actorum Coll. Univers.* p. 5.

[1] [Ridley has no claim to a place in these ATHENÆ, for he refused to accept the fellowship tendered to him by University college, probably from a previous knowledge that he was about to be chosen a fellow of his own college. See the *Life of Ridley*, p. 63.]

[2] "Burnet's *Hist. of Reform.* in anno 1534, p. 235."

[3] "Strype's *Mem. of Archbishop Cranmer.*"

[4] Pat. 1, Ed. 6, p. 1.

[5] Tho. Caius in *Assert. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.* Lond. 1574, in qu. p. 27.

of which is 'Many things confound the weak memory,' &c. "printed Lond. 1674, oct. with "Latymer's *Conferences*, and" publish'd again with the former tract, Oxon. 1688. qu. by the aforesaid person, from an original MS. to which he added, *A Letter written by Mr. Jo. Bradford the Martyr*, never before printed[6].

Letter of Reconciliation written to Bishop Hooper, Lond. 1689, qu.[7] published by Sam. Johnson, author of the *Short Account of the Life of Julian the Apostate*. Lond. 1682, oct. He the said Dr. Rydley had a hand also in compiling of the *Common Prayer-Book*, now in use among us, as also disputations, arguings, communications, and conferences about matters of religion, in the book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, written by Joh. Fox. In which book under the years 1554, and 55, you may see a full account of his sufferings, and afterwards of his burning near to Baliol
1555. coll. Oxon, on the 16 Oct. in fifteen hundred fifty and five, which was the second and third years of K. Philip and qu. Mary.

JOHN PHILPOT, son of sir Pet. Philpot knight of the bath, and twice sheriff of Hampshire, was born at Compton in that county, educated in grammaticals in Wykeham's near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. in the year 1534, had a civilian's place there, and took (as 'tis said)[8] the degree of bach. of the laws, but whether in this university, it appears not in the registers thereof. However, he was then esteemed a good civilian, and admirably well skill'd in the Greek and Hebrew tongues. In 1541, his fellowship became void because of absence, being then (I presume) in his travels in
[96] Italy. After his return, retiring to Winchester, he read lectures in the cathedral there on the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans: which, tho' they were done gratis, were not acceptable to the Catholic clergy or citizens of that place. In the time of Ed. 6, he became archdeacon of Winchester in the place of one Will. Bolen, who succeeded Rich. Pates upon his resignation an. 1529[9].

In 1553, he let drop certain pass[illegible] cation of the clergy savouri[illegible] then (temp. Mariæ) accoun[illegible] ing imprison'd, he was, aft[illegible] confinement, examined in [illegible] bishop of London, [Bonn[illegible] who finding him obstinat[illegible] past all recantation, was [illegible] be burn'd. He hath writt[illegible]

Epistolæ Hebraicæ, lib.[illegible]

De proprietate Linguarum[illegible]

An Apology for spitting [illegible] *an invective against the Ar*[illegible] *nition to all that be faithful in* [illegible] *them, and of other late sprung* [illegible] at London in 3 sheets in oct. [illegible] 1559] at the end of *The Examinations of John Philpot*, &c. which examinations were afterwards remitted by John Fox into the book of *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. but not the apology.

Supplication to K. Philip and Qu. Mary.
Letters to the Lady Vane.
Letters to the Christian Congregation, [that they abstain from Mass.]
Exhortation to his Sister.
} See the said book of John Fox, under the year 1555.

Oration. The beginning of which is, 'It is a lamantable thing to behold at this present [illegible] England, the faithless departing both of men a[illegible] women,' &c. This is in MS. in Bodley's libra[illegible] qu. D. 23. Th. [now Bodl. 53,] bound with J[illegible] Bradford's (the martyr) *Treatise of Predestinati*[illegible] *with an Answer to certain Enormities calumnious*[illegible] *gather'd of one to slander God's Truth.* MS.[1] The said John Philpot hath also translated into English, (1) *Calvin's Homilies.* (2) *Chrysostome against Heresies*; with other things which I have not yet seen[2]. He suffered death in Smithfield by burning, on the 18th of Decemb. in fifteen 1555.
hundred fifty and five. See his story in Joh. Fox before-mentioned, under the year 1555, and Rob. Parsons his answer to it in the third part of a treatise entit. *Of three Conversions of England*, &c. printed 1604, chap. 16, p. 286, 287, &c. and elsewhere. In the archdeaconry of Winchester, succeeded Mr. Philpot one Steph. Cheston, LL. bach. prebendary of the same place, who dying 1571. Dr. Joh. Ebden preb. of the said church of Winton also succeeded.

[6] [Another edition was printed at London in the same year, with a preface by the learned Henry Wharton. To this was added, 1. *The Disputation held at Cambridge before the king's commissioners, June 20, 1549, wherein bishop Ridley moderated.* 2. *Bishop Ridley's Answer to the three Propositions proposed to him in the Disputation at Oxford, April 12, 1554.* 3. Extracts from bishop Poynet's *Diallecticon.* 4to. Bodl. C. 11. 11. Linc.]

[7] [The Bodleian copy (C. 9. 5. Linc.) is dated Lond. 1688.]

[8] [He was admitted to New college Jan. 27, 1534, and took the degree of bach. of laws. *MS. List of the persons educated at New College, Oxford.* Bodl. MS. Rawl. Misc. 130, fol. 55, where he is termed, 'Constans Martyr pro verbo Dei, regnante Maria regina.']

[9] [1552, 24 Julij, A Letter to Mr. Philpot archdeacon of Winton willing him to demean himself towards in the Bp. as he ought, and farther not make his visitation in time of harvest. *MS. Regist. of Council R. Edw. VI.* KENNET.]

[1] [It seems that these were prepared for the press, as they were licensed to Owen Rogers in 1550. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 877.]

[2] [He confessed that he penned and set forth *Vera Expositio Disputationis institutæ mandato D. Mariæ reginæ Ang. &c. in Synodo Ecclesiastica, Londini, in comitiis regni ad 18 Octob. anno* 1553. Printed in Latin at Rome, 1554, and in English, at Basil. Herbert, *Typ. An*[illegible]

To his translations may be added C[illegible]us Curio, his *Defence of th'olde and awncyent*[illegible] *Christi's Churche.* MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 C ix.]

[illegible]S COTTISFORDE or COTSFORDE [illegible] searches of Wood, probably [illegible]g seen the publication in [illegible]aks of his connection with [illegible]n at Winchester, and edu- [illegible]ceem, in this university, and [illegible]here he became master of [illegible]0, he was presented to the [illegible] Essex [1]. In 1547, he was [illegible]mmissioner to visit the dio- [illegible]er, Bath, Bristol, and Col- [illegible]n of May 1553, he was pro- [illegible]ry of St. Martin Ludgate, [illegible]he 10th of July in the same [illegible]d of Absthorpe, in the church [illegible]

At the commencement of Mary's persecutions he was deprived of his preferments, and compelled to fly from his native country. This he notices in one of his works [2], where he speaks of himself as one of those 'suffering greuouse exyle, dispatched of our lyuinges, forsaken of our kynsfolke, and out of the queene's fauoure.' It appears from the same book that he took refuge, first at Copenhagen, and lastly at Geneva, in 1555. He died in the same year at Francfort, and was buried in that town [3].

Cottisforde has written,

1. *An Exhortation to Communicants.*
2. *Address to the Sick and Dying.*
3. *Meditation of a Pregnant Woman.*
4. *Dialogue between a Patient and Physician.*
5. *Against the Anabaptists.*
6. *Answer to their* (the Anabaptists') *Arguments and Reasons.*
7. *Against secret Contracts.*
8. *Address to the Parliament of London concerning Paupers.*
9. *Pious Prayers for every Day in the Week.*
10. *The Copy of an Epistle written from Copyn hauen in Denmarke vnto an Englyshe Merchant dwellyng at Wynchestre in Englande.* This is dated Feb. 3, 1555.
11. *An Epistle written to a good Lady, for the Comfort of a Frende of hers, wherein the nouations Errours now received by the Anabaptistes is confuted, and the Synne agaynste the Holy Goste plainly declared.*
12. *The Prayer of Daniel turned into Metre and applied vnto our Tyme* [4].

These three last are appended to,

13. *The Accompt, Rekenynge and Confession of the Faith of Huldrik Zwinglius, Bishop of Zuryk, the chief Towne of Heluetia, sent vnto Charles the Fyfte nowe Emperoure of Rome, holdynge a Counsel with the moost noble Princes, Estates and learned Men of Germany assembled together at Ausburgh, 1530, in the moneth of July, &c. Translated out of Latyn by Thomas Cotsforde, and imprinted at Geneva. In April*, 1555. (Bodl. 8vo. W. 85. Th.) [5]

He also translated from the Dutch into English,

14. *Martin Micron, Minister of the Dutch Church in London, his short and faithfull Instruction for the Edifyenge and Comfort of the symple Christians, which intende worthely to receyue the holy Supper of the Lorde.* Dated 8 Dec. 1552 [6].

Johannes a Lasco, *Of the Discipline of the Church.*

16. '*Differentiam Christi et Dei Mauzim* [7].'

Cottesforde's translation of *Daniel's Prayer* has an evident relation to the situation of the reformers, as the following extract, which is quite sufficient for a specimen of his poetry, will show:

Now thā (O Lorde) hyd not thy face,
Oh heare thy seruauntes crye!
Beholde thyne house somtyme ful ryche,
Howe wast it doth now lye.

Thy truth is fled, thy flocke fast boūd,
As shepe led to be slayne;
Thy fooes prenayle and prosper muche,
Though myschefe they mayntayne.

And wilt not thou thy fooes confoūd,
That thus thy workes reproue?
At least, yet for thy name's sake
Their vile intentes remoue.

For why? As for our owne deserte
We can no suche thynge haue;
It is for thy great mercies sake,
That we suche thynges do craue.]

ROBERT ALDRICH, or ALDRISIUS as some call him, was born at Burnham in Bucks, educated in grammar learning in Eaton school, elected scholar of King's coll. in Cambridge in the year 1507, where he took the degrees in arts, and about that time was stiled by Erasmus in a certain epistle, 'blandæ eloquentiæ juvenis.' Afterwards he became proctor of the said university [8].

[1] [In his *Epistle to an English Merchant*, p. 66, he returns thanks to the merchant, as he says, 'for your lyberal gyftes and charitable exhibicion that I received from you when I was a student at Oxforde.' Now he would scarcely have stood in need of an exhibition, after he finished his education at Cambridge, where he took two degrees.]

[2] [Bale *De Scriptoribus*, cent. IX. 63.]

[3] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, II. 394.]

[4] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 202.]

[5] [Newcourt, I. 415.]

[6] [Willis, *Mitred Abbeys*, 1727, page 112.]

[7] [*Confession of the Faith of Huldrik Zwinglius*, Sign. A. iv. b.]

[8] [Bale, ut supra.]

[9] [This was licensed to John Alde, as a ballad, in 1569 or 1570. Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica*, 8vo. 1802. 174.]

[10] [This was translated and printed at Zurich in 1548 and 1548, but by some other hand. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 711.]

[11] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1571.]

[12] [Bale, ut supra.]

[13] [In 1525 according to Hatcher: *Cat. of Fellows of King's Coll.* Hearne's transcript in Bodley, page 54. MS. Rawl. D. 476.]

schoolmaster of Eaton, fellow of the college there, and at length provost. In 1529, he retired to Oxon, where he was incorporated bach. of div. as he had stood at Cambridge, and soon after performing his exercise for the degree of doctor in that faculty, he was licensed to proceed in April 1530. Which degree being compleated by standing in the act, which was shortly after celebrated, is the reason why I put him in these ATHENÆ OXON. About the same time he was made archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1534, May 7, he was installed canon of Windsor, and in the same year constituted registrary of the most noble Order of the Garter[7]. In 1537, Jul. 18, he was[8] consecrated bishop of Carlisle, in the place of John Kyte deceased, from which time to that of his death, though there were many changes in the church and state, yet he ran through all, and so consequently complied with them. His works are many, but all that I have seen, are only these,

Epistola ad Gul. Hormannum. The beginning of which is '*Suscipies Hormanne tui,*' &c. 'Tis
[97] written in Lat. verse, and is remitted into the book called *Antibossicon*[9], mention'd in Will. Horman among these writers, under the year 1535, [col. 78.]

[7] [Whilst he held this office he translated from the old French into Latin, the *Registrum Ordinis Chartaceum*, usually called the black book from its being bound in black velvet. This was afterwards printed by John Anstis, esq. in two volumes folio, Lond. 1724. The editor is very severe on Aldrich, because he wrote in a more polished Latin style, than the rough terms of the original seem to warrant. He accuses him too of a variety of inaccuracies, and supposes that he possessed more credulity than real knowledge. To this Latin translation, Aldrich prefixed what Anstis terms 'a tedious romantick preface, in a fustian style, that hath more smoak than fire,' containing his history of the institution of this order. Aldrich's errors, perhaps, may deserve reprehension, but the charge brought against his Latin, will not prove of any disservice to his literary character, if its only fault be that of being too refined and correct.]

[8] Fr. Godwin in *Com. de præsul. Angl.* int. episc. Carleol. [See the patents in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv. 583.]

[9] [Robertus Aldrisius, Etonen. Guil. Hormano, S. P. D.

Suscipies Hormane tui breve carmen amici,
Quo nostræ mentis paucula signa leges.
Quæ facis in Bossum te carmina digna, sed illo
Sunt indigna nimis, qui nihil arte valet.
Si tibi, cum quali deceat certamen adesset,
Censerem litui classica digna tui;
Sed quia nil sapit hostis, et errat tramite toto,
Scribere vix decuit, vituperare satis:
Ergo ne prompta lyræ cessabit corda canore,
Seque super stolidum perpetietur onus?
Non plane sic evadet, quicquid sapientum
Dixit sacra cohors, consuluitque tibi.
Non decet Hormanum tam parvula tangere, verum
Se decet Hormanus, talia scisse probet.
Non decet in tali studio consumere canos,
Sed decet ostendas te studuisse prius.
Non decet ut mystes gravis et grandævus ad illud
Quo sudant pueri, sero recurrat opus.
Sed decet ut quisquis cupiat pius esse sacerdos,
Scire sacerdotem, quæ decet efficiat.
Non piguit vatum voces quas legerat, ante
Hieronymum libris inseruisse suis:

Epigrammata varia, and certain m[illegible]
Rob. Whittington.

" *Several Resolutions conc*[illegible]
" He hath also written, *Re*[illegible]
" *tions relating to Bishops* [illegible]
" matters tending to th[illegible]
" church, begun by king [illegible]
" *Answers to certain Q*[illegible]
" *Abuses of the Mass.*

" See in the collection o[illegible]
" the end of Dr. Burnet's [illegible]
" *mation of the Church of* [illegible]
" *wardi* 6." He gave way t[illegible]
in Lincolnshire (where was th[illegible]
ing to the bishop of Carlisle) [illegible]
March, in fifteen hundred and [illegible] was, *1555-6.
as I suppose, buried there. John Leland the antiquarian poet was his familiar acquaintance, and therefore having had experience of his most admirable parts and learning, did, not without just desert, commend them to posterity in his *Encomia Trophæa*, &c. *illustrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia virorum*, &c. to which I refer the reader.

[Ad Rob. Aldrigum.

Si scires penitus meæ Camœnæ
Erga te studium, benignis illam
Ulnis acciperes, tuoque dignam
(Ni fallor modo) diceres favore.
At qui scire meæ (rogo) tacentis
Affectum potes intimum Camœnæ?
(Ut sis ergo sciens) lubenter in te
Testatos faciet suos amores,
Attingetque tuas canora laudes
Doctrinæ solidas, jubente Granta:
Quæ te quæ juvenem bonas docebat
Artes ingenuum, elegantiamque:
Illo tempore quo beata Erasmum
Ingentis pretii virum fovebat,
Non magno sine commodo suorum
Omnium, et, tulit ut quidem secundus
Casus, præcipue tuo. Assidebas
Nam Desiderio laboriose
Exemplaria docta conferenti,
Castæ relliquias Latinitatis.
Nunc, Aldrige, tibi suas Camœna
Partes præstitit, additura metam
Succincti hendecasyllabis Phaleuci.
P. 70.]

Nec puduit multis hunc respondisse malignis,
Quos juvit scriptis obstrepuisse suis.
Non mordere voles, sed castigare volentem
Mordendo famam commaculare tuam.
Non pugnare cupis pugnæ dissuetus, at omni
Fungere milicia militis officio.
Non aliena paras invadere, tute videbis
Invidia proprium ne violetur opus.
Non puerum præceptor eum quem corrigit, odit;
Hunc potes arguere, et nil adamare minus;
Sicque Deo placeas, turbæ placeasque severæ,
Et succensebit nil bene docta cohors.
Istud habes, Hormane, meum de rebus honestis
Consilium, es judex optimus ipse, vale.
Antibossicon, (Bodl. 4to. F. 33. Art.) Sign. B iii. b.]

[illegible]ROCTOR, a Somersetshire man born, [illegible]of Corpus Christi coll. in Jan. [illegible] of arts, fellow of All-Souls, [illegible]o was afterwards bishop of [illegible]erson, who was master of [illegible] be the same John Proctor [illegible]hoolmaster of Tunbridge in [illegible]ublished,

[illegible]*rian*, Lond. 1549, oct.

[illegible]ebellion, and Conference with [illegible]itious, for the Search and [illegible]isorder, Lond. 1554, 55, tw. [illegible] of the first vol. of Rap. Ho- [illegible]are the names of such authors [illegible]hiefly compiled that Chron. and [illegible]s William Proctor's book called the *History of Wyat's Rebellion*, which should have been Joh. Proctor.

[Newcourt[1] supposes that our author was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, March 13, 1578, which he vacated by death in 1584, but I cannot suppose the rector of that parish to be the same with the writer. Allowing Proctor to have been sixteen when he was elected to Corpus, he must have been fifty-eight years of age at his preferment to St. Andrew's, which does not seem very probable. Besides, Proctor is commended by Standish, in his *Discourse* against the translation of the Bible, which would not have been the case, had he not been a rigid Papist; and that he was of that persuasion is proved by a translation about to be mentioned, which he dedicated to queen Mary. From these circumstances it appears possible that Newcourt was incorrect.

Proctor translated *The Way home to Christ and Truth, leading from Anti-Christ and Errour, made and set forth in Latine tongue by that famous and great clerk Vincent, Frenchman born, above eleven hundred years past for the comfort of all true Christian men.* Lond. 1554, 1556, 8vo.]

JOHN STANDISH was born of, and descended from, an ancient and genteel family of his name, [illegible] living in Lancashire, and at about 15 years of age, in 1524, he was by the care of his unkle Dr. Henry Standish[2], bishop of St. Asaph, sent to Brasen-nose college, where making great proficiency in logic, was elected scholar "or probationer-fellow" of that of Cor. Chr. in Jan. 1528, partly by the endeavours made in his behalf of one Mr. Ed. Standish fellow of Brasen-nose (who was either his brother or unkle) and partly by the said doctor. After he was settled in that coll. he went through the usual classes of logic and philosophy with unwearied industry, became a most noted disputant, took the degrees in arts, holy orders, and drudging much in the faculty of divinity, proceeded *about 17 years since*

doctor therein, an. 1542, at which time he was one of the fellows of Whyttington college in London; and having a chamber in Brasen-nose, took commons there when he receded to the university for conversation sake with men and books. In the time of K. Ed. 6, he seemed to be a zealous reformer, was then, if not before[3], made rector of Wygan in his own country, and took to him a wife, who lived not long with him, for when qu. Mary came to the crown they were separated. In 1550, Aug. 2, he was installed the second canon of the eighth canonry of the church of Worcester in the place of Rog. Stanford deceased. When qu. Mary ruled the sceptre, he wheeled about, and seeing what great mischief was like to follow upon the translation of the Bible into the English tongue in the time of K. Ed. 6, and before, bestirred himself so much about it, that he found means to have the matter proposed in parliament, in the beginning of queen Mary, that all such Bibles that were in the English tongue should be prohibited and burn'd. This being very displeasing to many, he was hated of them, and therefore one[4] after his usual manner calls him morio and scurra, and another[5] as foul-mouth'd as he, 'Dr. inkpot and a blinking coxcomb, who married against his conscience, (as he saith) more fit to make a riding fool, than chaplain for a king.' This being the language of two zealous reformers, incited one[6] of another opinion, who was after them in time, to characterize our author Standish to be 'vir doctrina, pietate, fide, & divinæ gloriæ zelo conspicuus.' His works are, [98]

A little Treatise against the Protestation of Rob. Barnes, at the Time of his Death, Lond. 1540, oct. Which R. Barnes was burn'd in Smithfield, 3 Jul. 32 H. 8, Dom. 1540. Soon after came out a *Confutation* of the said little treatise, in oct.[7]

Treatise of the Union of the Church, Lond. 1556, written to card. Pole.

Treatise against the Translation of the Bible into the vulgar Language[8], with other things, as 'tis

[1] [*Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, folio, Lond. 1708, i. 275.]

[2] [See an account of him col. 92.]

[3] [Certainly not before, for Strype notices 'a presentation to the bishop of Chester, to admit John Standish, D.D. to the parsonage of Wiggon in his diocese, void by the death of Mr. Herbert, late incumbent.' Dated in March, 1550. *Eccleasiast. Memorials*, ii. 323.]

[4] J. Baleus in lib. *De Scriptorib. Maj. Britan.* p. 111, int. cent. 12 & 13.

[5] Mich. Wood in his epistle to the reader before Steph. Gardiner's *Oration de vera obedientia*. 'Printed at Rom. 1553, oct.

[6] Jo. Pits. *De illustr. Angl. script.* an. 16, num. 1061.

[7] [*A Confutacion of that Treatise which one John Standish made agaynst the Protestation of D. Barnes in the yeare M.D.XL. wherin the holy Scriptures (perverted and wrested in his sayd treatise) are restored to their owne true understanding agaynst by Myles Coverdale*, 8vo. Bodl. C. 46. Th. Seld.]

[8] [First printed by Caley in 1554, second edit. with additions, by the same printer, Feb. 3, 1555. (Bodl. 8vo. D. 28. Th.) The following extracts from this tract are curious, as coming from the pen of one who had been a reformer, and as exhibiting a character of queen Mary, very different

probable, which I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature about the beginning of the
1556. year fifteen hundred fifty and six[1], but whether buried at Worcester or Wygan, I know not. In his canonry succeeded one Leonard Pollard bach. of div. and chaplain to Dr. Pates, bishop of Worcester, who having written five *Sermons*, were after they had been revised by Dr. Bonner B. of Lond. printed there 1556 in qs. This Pollard, who was not of the university of Oxon, as I can find, died about the beginning of March the same year, (1556), having enjoy'd his canonry but few months. Of the same family of Standish, I find another very active person of his time named Rich. Standish LL. D. and parson of Standish in Lancashire, (but his education had been in Cambridge,) who dying at London in his lodging in, or near to, Pater-noster-row, in the winter time 1552, was, as 'tis probable, buried in the church of St. Faith under the cathedral of St. Paul.

[John Standish was admitted to the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, Dec. 3, 1543; to the vicarage of Northall, June 29, 1554; to the prebend of Eadeland, Oct. 21, 1557; and to the archdeaconry of Colchester, Oct. 15, 1558. When queen Mary came to the crown, he [illegible] of his vicarage of Northall [illegible] ried, yet bishop Bonner, [illegible] popery, collated him to the [illegible] in Essex, and to the preb[illegible] to the latter of which he [illegible] mitted Jan. 10, 1553; but [illegible] into the same dignity 22 [illegible] tionem et obliterationem a[illegible] ish. When queen Elizab[illegible] he was deprived of his archd[illegible] ham. KENNET.]

JOHN BYRDE received his [illegible] in the city of Coventry, descend[illegible] not, from the ancient family of [illegible] Cheshire, educated in theologicals in the house or coll. of the Carmelites (he being one of that order) in the university of Oxon, where making considerable proficiency in his studies, was admitted to oppose in divinity in the public school of that faculty, in the beginning of May 1510, and in June following was admitted to the reading of the sentences. In 1513 he proceeded in the said faculty, and three years after was made provincial of his order throughout England. But he enjoying that office only three years, was succeeded therein by one Rob. Lesbury, who keeping it till 1522, Byrde came in again, and continued provincial till the dissolution of monasteries. When the pope was like to lose his power in England, he became a zealous preacher for the king's supremacy; for which, being rewarded with a bishoprick in Ireland, as Baleus saith, (who calls it episcopatus Penricensis, tho' Wræus remembers no such place) was translated thence to Bangor an. 1539. The temporalities of which see he[2] received by the title of the king's chaplain only, without that of episc. Penricensis, on the 19th Sept. the same year. In 1541, he was translated to Chester, made the first bishop thereof, and paid his obedience to the archb. of York 13 Apr. 1542, where he continued till the reign of qu. Mary. He wrote and published,

Lectures on St. Paul.

De fide justificante, lib. 1.

Learned Homilies. With an *Epicede on one Edmund*, in prose. At length when queen Mary came to the crown, he was (notwithstanding he comply'd with that time) deprived of his bishoprick for being married, and living at Chester with his wife, till fifteen hundred fifty and six, then died 1556.
but in an obscure condition. Whereupon his body was buried in the cathedral church there[3]. In the said see succeeding Dr. George Cootes, as I shall tell you when I come to speak of the bishops, under the year 1555. "Of this bishop

from those generally met with. 'Thankes be to Jesus Christe, that by hys onelye myght and power, when it was paste all man's helpe, hathe delivered vs from the deuyll and the bondage of Pharao, and brought vs furthe of darkenes of scismes and heresies into the cleare lighte of truethe agayne by sendynge vs oure blessed queene Marye (euen another Helena to bringe agayne the holye crosse) whiche euen from her infancie hathe sticked faste and cleued sureiye vnto the sounde pyller of trueth (the Catholyke churche) whyche wyll neuer faile, she hath euer defended it to the uttermost of her power. Lorde graunte her longe life to continue the same, and graunte her ioyfull deliueraunce of her most comfortable burthen.' Perhaps this is the only instance of an allusion to the queen's supposed pregnancy now to be found. He continues, 'if among the heathen people the princes euer haue ben greatly praised for vertue, how highly then is she worthy to be extolled aboue other for soo plentyfull and soo manifolde kindes of vertue and giftes of grace? whiche doth not onely excel in godlynesse, in deuotion, in praier, in fasting, in abstinace, in humilitie, in charitie, in mercie, in pitie, in compassion, in discretion, in knowledge, in wysedome, in excellencie of witte, beinge of no small studie in godly literature, but beinge of exquisite learnynge, of profounde knowledge, and of exact iudgement; beside notable diligence and great painfulnesse, euen fro her childhoode (as it is euidently seen) in her most godly innated zeale, that she beareth styll moste earnest towarde the vnitie and fayeth of Chryste's true religion, and towarde the cheife head therof vnder Chryst, whiche by ye space of these xx. yeres, euen tyll shee came, was banished thys realm, through scisme and heresye, throughe couetousnes and letcherye. Lorde be mercyfull vnto vs P. Sign. B. 3. The pious ejaculation at the end of this extract is not a little ridiculous to a modern reader, particularly when he hears that Standish turned reformer to marry a wife, and then became a papist to turn her off again.]

[1] [This is a great mistake, for he was after this time restored to his archdeaconry, and collated to the prob. of Eadland, and the vacancies of these two dignities are thus recorded: Jo. Pullayne coll. ad archidiat. Colcestr. 13 Dec. 1559, per deprivat. Standish. Joh. Wyllock S. T. B. ad preb. Eadland 31 Mar. 1570, per mort. Standish. KENNET.]

[1] Baleus ut sup. cent. xi. nu. 41, p. 64.

[2] Pat. 31. Hen. 8, p. 3.

[3] [He was buried at Dunmow in Essex, according to Le Neve, see his *Fasti*, 341.]

[illegible] John Strype, in his [*Memorials of* [illegible]*mer*, lib. i. cap. 16, p. 61, has [illegible] account. June 24, 1537, [illegible] provincial of the Carme- [illegible]d at Lambeth suffragan of [illegible]n the diocese of Landaff, [illegible]hiocese of Landaff. I find [illegible]out 1531, busy with Bilney [illegible] was a person king Henry [illegible]n the year 1535, he with [illegible]oner, and Bedel a clerk of the [illegible]o queen Katharine divorced [illegible] forbear[a] the name of queen, [illegible]heless she would not do. He pr[illegible]tain sermons before the king against the pope's supremacy. Bale, in his "*Exposition on the Revelation*, makes him one of "the ten horns that shall hate the whore. In 1539 "made bishop of Bangor, and remov'd to Chester "in 1541. I find him alive in 1555, being then "at Fulham with bish. Bonner, and there he "lodg'd. Upon his coming he brought his pre- "sent with him, a dish of apples, and a bottle of "wine. While he was there, he exhorted Mr. "Hawkes, convented for pretended heresy be- "fore Bonner, to learn of his elders, and to bear "with some things, and be taught by the church "not to go too far. In that queen's reign he be- "came Bonner's suffragan, and vicar of Dunnow "in Essex."

RICHARD MORYSINE or MORISON, was born in Oxfordshire as 'tis[b] reported[b]; spent several years in this university in logicals and philosophicals, took a degree in arts, afterwards travelled, and making great improvement in the Latin and Greek tongues, became an accomplish'd gentleman, and well known among the great men of his time. In 1537, Jul. 17, he being newly retura'd from Padoua, was made prebendary of Yatminster Secunda in the church of Salisbury, on the promotion of Reginald Pole: which dignity he keeping till 1539, Hen. Cole of New coll. succeeded. At length being commended for a person of worth and parts to K. Hen. 8, was by him sent ambassador to the emperor Charles the 5th, as he was[c] afterwards by K. Ed. 6. In whose reign being a person zealous for the reformation, was by him appointed one of the number of such that were to reform this university of Oxon, an. 1549. At which time he shew'd himself a great friend to, and a protector of, Pet. Martyr, when he encountred the Triumviri in a solemn disputation in the divinity school. Afterwards having the honour of knighthood conferr'd upon him, being then esteemed a great learned man, he went into Italy, and in his return died in Germany, as I shall anon tell you. His works are partly these,

Apomaxis calumniarum convitiorumque, quibus Johan. Coclæus homo Theologus, exiguus artium professor, &c. Henrici 8 nomen obscurare, rerum gestarum gloriam fædare, nuper edita, non tam ad regem, quam in regis invidiam, epistola studuit. Lond. 1537, qu. [Bodl. M. 21. Th. Seld.] dedicated to Tho. Cromwell secretary of state[7].

An Exhortation to stir all Englishmen to the Defence of their country, Lond. 1539, oct. [Bodl. J. 66. Linc.]

Invective against the great and detestable Vice, Treason, &c. Lond. 1539, oct. [See Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 433.]

Comfortable Consolation for the Birth of Prince Edward, rather than Sorrow for the Death of Qu. Jane. With other things which Balens[8] mentions. He also wrote several verses, which were sent by him to the Oxonians: of which, and his published books, (much esteemed by K. Hen. 8) John Leland hath exercis'd his muse in his *Encomia*. [See col. 203 of the present vol.] The said sir Rich. Morysine hath also translated into English, 1. *The Epist. of Joh. Stanius to the Cardinals and Bishops that were chosen by the Bishop of Rome to search out the Abuses of the Church.* Lond. 1538, oct. 2. *The Symboles of Lud. Vives*, much about the same time; with other matters which I have not yet seen[9]. He gave way to fate at Strasburgh (being then there in voluntary exile for the protestant religion which he professed) on the 17th of March, in fifteen hundred fifty and six, but whether buried there, I know not. He left behind him a son named Charles, begotten on the body of his wife dame Bridget, and a natural son named Marcellus Morysine, besides two daughters, begotten on the body of one, or more concubines. Joh. Hales, a noted scholar of that time (to whom he gave his books) was one of his executors, as having always been an entire friend to him. Bernardine Ochine also, with his wife and children, did taste sufficiently

1556.

[100]

[a] See in the second vol. of *Chronicles* publish'd by Rap. Holinshed, p. 1168.

[b] [Bale says he was a native of Essex. Baker in his *Chronicle*, edit. 1674. p. 344, confirms Wood's account.]

[c] Vid. Sleidan. in *Comment.* lib. 24, 25.

[7] [To this Cochlæus answered in his *Scopa in dumosa Ricardi Morysini, Angli*, Lips. 1538, 4to. Bodl. F. 1. 16. Linc. Cochlæus is very severe on Henry and his defender, and has much the best of the argument in his second and fourth chapters, which treat on the king's divorce and on the violent death of More.]

[8] In lib. *De Script.* ut supr. cent. 8, num. 91.

[9] [We may add, 1. *The Strategems, Sleyghtes, and Policies of Warre, gathered togyther by S. Julius Frontinus*; translated 1539, and printed in 8vo. that year, dedicated to Henry VIII. 2. *An Introduction to Wisdome, made by Ludouicus Vives*, dedicated to Gregory Cromwell, son of lord keeper Cromwell. Printed in 12mo. 1544, 1564.

In the British museum, MS. Birch. 4160. *Sir R. Morysin's Letter to the Lords of the Council*, Oct. 7, 1537; and some of his *Maxims and Sayings*, MS. Sloane 1523. Ayscough's *Catalogue*, page 218, 252. Among the Harleian MSS. is *A Treatise of Faith and Justification*, No. 428, 4; and *Letters* from him, in the same collection, No. 283; No. 523.]

of his liberality: The same Bernard, I mean, who was "a prebendary of Canterbury in archbishop "Cranmer's time, and a great reformer, and" author of the *Dialogue of the unjust usurped Primacy of the Bishop of Rome*, translated from Latin by John Ponet, (afterwards B. of Winchester) Lond. 1539, qu. [Bodl. Z. 57. Th.] The said sir R. Morysine had a fair[1] estate, most of which was obtained by his own endeavours, as the manor of Whitesbury or Whichbury with all its appurtenances in Wilts, and Hampshire, the manor of East-Chinnock in Somersetshire, the manor of Cashiobury in Hertfordshire (where he had begun to build a stately house, "which was finished by "his son Charles") &c. All which descended to his posterity.

JOHN HUNTINGTON was educated for some time in good arts, but whether he took a degree here, it appears not, only that while he continued in this university he was noted among his contemporaries for a tolerable poet. His works are,

Epitaphium Ricardi Pacei. Car. 1. The beginning of which is, 'Nascitur omnis homo,' &c.

Humanæ vitæ deploratio. Car. 1. The beginning is, 'Nunc ubi magnanimi,' &c.

The Genealogy of Heresies.

De lapsu Philosophiæ, besides several *Sermons*. In 1553, Decemb. 5, he was brought before her majesty's council, for composing a rhime against Dr. Stokes and the sacrament, but making a recantation, and an humble submission for what he had done, with a promise to amend, as well in doctrine, (for he was a godly preacher) as in way of living, was suffer'd to depart. Afterwards he left the nation, and lived mostly in Germany with Joh. Bale, who calls him his beloved son in Christ. Camdt 1556.

[He must have returned to England when Elizabeth came to the crown, for Strype says that he officiated at Paul's cross, Sept. 24, 1559, before a great audience, together with the mayor and aldermen. (*Annals of Reform. under Eliz.* Lond. 1709, p. 136.) And he was admitted canon and prebend of Exeter May 16, 1560, at the decease of John Stephens. KENNET.

A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, possibly by this author, MS Sloane, 2553. Ayscough's *Catalogue*, 44.]

"JOHN CHEEK or CHECUS, as he is written "in some of his Latin books, son of Peter Cheek, "gent. (descended from a genteel family of his "name, living in the isle of Wight) by —— "Duffield his wife, was born in a house against "the cross in the market-place in Cambridge, "was mostly educated in school learning under "the tuition of one John Morgan, master of arts "of Cambridge, (afterwards an inhabitant of

[1] Ut in *Reg. Wrastley*, in offic. prærog. Cant, qu. 28.

"Bradfield in Essex) brother [illegible]
"M. A. and a grave divi[illegible]
"of Hen. 8. placed in
"bridge at about the
"degrees in arts; at w
"an excellent Grecian,
"er of the university,
"place, he went over S
"ull Euripides, and pa
"ditors benefit and cre
"to introduce certain no
"much repugnant to th
"and other places, he fo
"trouble from Dr. Steph. G
"Winchester, and chancellor o
"the particulars of which affairs I have at large
"told[2] you elsewhere. In 1542 or thereabouts,
"he was incorporated M. A. of this university,
"being at that time canon of King Hen. 8 coll.
"at Oxon, where I presume he had before spent
"some time for the sake of study and which is
"the reason I put him here; and in 1543 he be-
"came, by the king's mandate, provost of King's
"coll. in Cambridge[3], upon the consecration of
"Dr. George Day to the see of Chichester; hav-
"ing about that time tutor in the Lat. tongue to
"prince Edward. In the beginning of the year
"1545, K. Hen. 8 dissolved his said coll. with
"intention to convert it to a cathedral by the
"name of Christ-Church; at which time dis-
"charging John Cheek of his canonry, allowed
"him an yearly pension in lieu thereof, amount-
"ing to six and twenty pounds thirteen shillings
"and four pence. In 1547, he was made one of
"the privy chamber to K. Ed. 6, at which time
"the great work of reformation being begun by
"that prince, he thought fit to make choice of
"such men that were nearest to him, of which [101]
"this Mr. Cheek was one, who in 1549 received
"the honour of knighthood from him, was made
"one of the privy council, and continued in
"great favour with him till he died. After the
"said king's death, he was[4] one of those among
"the council, who would have been content that
"the lady Jane's title to the crown should have
"been thought better than that of the lady Mary;
"but the lady Mary being settled in the throne,
"he was committed to custody on the 27th of
"Jul. 1553, was stripp'd of the greatest part of
"his honours, and of all his fortunes, yet on the
"5 Sept. following he was set at liberty. After-
"wards I meet with him in Germany, either
"a forced or voluntary exile. From thence he

[2] "In *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 1. p. 264. a. b. an. 1545."

[3] [This is a mistake, for Bishop Day held his provostship in commendam, with his bishopric, till 1550, and not till the first of April in that year was sir John Cheek elected provost. COTT.]

[4] "*Life of Sir John Cheek*, by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, set before *The True Subject to the Rebel*, &c. Oxon. 1641, qu. written by the said sir John Cheek."

[illegible] and by the way left those [illegible] of Dr. Gardiner bishop of [illegible]self about the pronuncia- [illegible]e Greek tongue, with his [illegible]t them in print without [illegible] At his return to Ger- [illegible]entertain'd at Strasburgh, [illegible]n public professor of the [illegible]place, which was a trea- [illegible]him in his exile. For [illegible]ived there in good repute; [illegible]into Loy Germany to fetch [illegible]had lately come thither from [illegible]s in his return from Bruxels to "Antwerp, [illegible] May 1556, wayley'd by the pro- "vost-marshal to K. Philip, and was with sir Pet. "Carew, then in his company, beaten from their "horses, tied hand and foot to the bottom of a "cart, and so convey'd hoodwink'd to the next "haven, where they were shipt under hatches, "convey'd to the landing-place near the Tower of "London, and there committed to close prison, "where we will leave sir John Cheek for a while, "and in the mean time tell you what he hath "written, viz.

"*Introductio Grammatices.*

"*De Ludimagistrorum officio.*

"*Disputat. de pronunciatione Linguæ Græcæ.* "Bas. 1555, oct. [Bodl. C. 12. Art. Seld.]

"*The true Subject to the Rebel: Or, the hurt of "Sedition, how grievous it is to a Common-Wealth.* "Lond. [1549,] 1569, [Bodl. 8vo. C. 94. Th.] and "76, oct. [Bodl. R. 33. Art. Seld.] Ox. 1641, qu. "[Bodl. M. 14. Th. BS.] It was written by the "author in the year 1549.

"*De obitu doctiss. & sanctiss. Theologi Dominis "Martini Buceri, &c. Epistolæ duæ* Lond. 1551, "qu.

"*Panegyric. in Nativitatem Edwardi principis.*

"*Elegia de Ægrotatione & Obitu R. Edw. 6.*

"*Epitophium in Anton. Denneium.* Lond. 1551, "qu. [Bodl. C. 63. Th.] This Anthony Denny "had been one of the gentlemen of the privy- "chamber, and groom of the stole to K. Hen. 8, "which king, when he lay on his death-bed, he "the said Denny was employ'd by some of the "council to put him in mind, to erect his "thoughts to heaven, and bethink himself of his "forepassed life, as also to implore the mercy of "Christ, which he accordingly did, tho' what he "said was not very acceptable: but being in fair "esteem with that king, he was constituted one "of his executors, and appointed to be of the "council to prince Edward, his only son and "successor. Sir Joh. Cheek hath also written,

"*Commentary on the 130th Psalm, and others.*

"*An liceat iubere post Divortium.*

"*De Fide justificante.*

"*De Eucharistiæ Sacramento*; and other things, "as you may see in Baleus, besides translations; "among which are *Two Homilies of St. Chrysos-* "*tome's*, put into Latin from the Greek, Lond. "1543, qu. and from Latin into English, Dr. "Th. Cranmer's *Book of the Sacrament*, &c. "But now let's return: Sir John Cheek being "committed to the Tower, as I have before told "you, he was put to this miserable choice, either "to forego his life, or what is more precious, his "liberty of conscience. At length, seeing that "his great learning, his known integrity, the in- "tercession of his friends, among whom Jo. Fa- "kenham was one, (a potent man with qu. Mary) "could not compound for his pardon at any "lower rate than the recantation of his religion; "he did make a public abrenuntiation of that "religion which he had long professed, and still "believed. Afterwards he was restored to his [102] "liberty, but never to his content; for the sense "and sorrow for what he had done, and the usual "sight of those that were burn'd for heresy, as it "was then called, made such deep impressions in "his broken soul, as brought him to a speedy, "but comfortable end of a miserable life. He "died in London in the house of Pet. Osbourne, "esq; a great conforter of afflicted catholics[5], "in the month of Sept. in fifteen hundred fifty 1557. "and seven, and was buried in the church of "St. Alban in Woodstreet within the said city. "Soon after was a monument put over his grave, "with six verses insculp'd thereon, the two first "of which run thus,

"Doctrinæ Checus Linguæq; utriusq. Magis- "ter,

"Aurea Naturæ Fabrica morte jacet."

[Sir John Cheke is called by Nash, in his *Letter to the two Universities*, 'the exchequer of elo- quence; a man of men, supernaturally traded in all tongues.' Strype wrote a life of him, of which the original MS. is in the Harleian collection, No. 6202. In the same library are the fol- lowing, 1. *The Recantation made the 4th day of October an.* 1556, *by Sir John Cheeke Kt. before the Queene's Highnes openly, in the court then lying at St. James*; No. 353.—2. *Tractatus de Ecclesia*; No. 417.—3. Fragmentum *Epist. ad Gulielmum Buttes, medicum regium*; Ibid. Gu. CHRIST.

In the royal collection, now deposited in the British museum, 16 C ix. is, *S. Maximi monachi, liber asceticus per interrogationem et responsionem, de vita pie instituenda, dialogi forma compositus: Græce. Quem etiam Latine reddidit et R. Henrico VIII. inscripsit Johannes Checus.*

Herbert has reprinted a *Letter to Sir Thomas Hoby*, from Cheek, in his *Typographical Anti- quities*, ii. 695, note r.

[5] [First printed in 1543 by Reynold Wolfe, 4to. after- wards translated into English by sir Thomas Chaloner and printed by Berthelet, 8vo. 1544, 1552, 1553, 'with also *A Discourse upon Job and Abraham*, newely made out of Greke into Latin by master Cheke.']

[6] [Prostestants. COLE.]

Wood has also omitted the most important of sir John Cheek's translations: this was an English translation of the *New Testament*, printed in 1550 (Bodl. 8vo. N. 39. Linc.) of which see more in Lewis's *History of English translations of the Bible*, page 184.]

RICHARD TRACY, son of Will. son of Hen. Tracy, was born of, and descended from, an ancient and genteel family living at Todington in Gloucestershire, (the body of which William was taken out of the grave, and burn'd in the time of Hen. 8, for a will that he made, then savouring of heresy) was conversant among the muses for a time, took a degree in arts, and became noted for his pregnant parts. Afterwards his learning being much improved in his elder years by reading and experience, he became noted for it, an enemy to the Roman church, and a zealous reformer, as it may partly appear by his writings, the titles of which follow,

Of the Preparation to the Cross and to Death, and of the comfort under the Cross and Death; in two books. Lond. 1540, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 681. Linc.] dedic. to Thom. lord Cromwell. Which book, wrapp'd up in canvase, being found in the belly of a cod, when brought from Lin-Regis in Norfolk to Cambridge market to be sold on Midsummer Eve, 1626, it was reprinted soon after[7] (as 'tis said) under the name of Joh. Fryth[8].

The Prose and Declaration of this Proposition, Faith only justifieth. Not said when or where printed. 'Tis in oct. and ded. to K. Hen. 8.

[7] [It was actually reprinted with this title, *Vox Piscis, or the Book Fish, containing three treatises, which were found in the belly of a Cod fish in Cambridge Market, on Midsummer eve last, An.* 1626, 8vo. The preface, which gives an account how and where it was taken, says, Frith was the author, but I rather believe it was Tracy, because it is so said in Usher's *Letters*, num. 100 and 101. HUMPHREYS.]

[8] [Fuller's account of this circumstance is too curious to be omitted. 'It must not be forgotten, how, during my abode in Cambridge, on Midsummer-eve, 1626, a book was found in the belly of a cod (brought into the market to be sold) containing therein three treatises; whereof the first and largest was entitled *A Preparation to the Cresse*. It was wrapped about with canvass, and probably that voracious fish plundred both out of the pocket of some shipwrecked seaman. The wits of the university made themselves merry thereat, one (Thomas Randolph) making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this dystick I remember;

If fishes thus do bring us books, then we
May hope to equal Bodlye's library.

But, whilest the youngsters disported themselves herewith, the graver sort beheld it as a sad presage; and some, who then little looked for the cresse, have since found it in that place. This book was thereupon reprinted; and the preface thereunto entituleth John Frith the author thereof. But no such book appears in Bale (though very accurate to give us a catalogue of his writings) whereby we conclude, it was the same made by this Richard Tracy, to which another treatise was annexed, *To teach us how to die*, made likewise by our Tracy, who himself died about an hundred years since. *Worthies*, in Gloucestershire, 1, 384, edit. 4to. 1811.]

Treatise of the errors and blindness of the Clergy.

Declaration of the Sacr

Confutation of the Artic

other things, as 'tis proba
seen[9], only know that s
bited to be read by the p
e. The author was living
dition in fifteen hundred
the 3d and 4th of Philip
was in being several years a

JOHN GWYNNETH was
and tho' of very poor parentage, yet
cellent natural parts, and exceeding apt to embrace any kind of juvenile learning. But so it was, that he having little or nothing to maintain him in his studies at Oxon, he was extributed to by an ecclesiastical Mecænas, who well knew that his abilities were such, that in future time he might be an ornament to the cath. church, by writing against the heretics, as they were then called. The younger years of this Gwynneth were adorned with all kind of polite literature, and his elder, with the reading of the scriptures, and conversation with books, written by and against the Lutherans and Zuinglians. At length perceiving full well what ground their doctrine had gotten, he wrote,

Declaration of the State, wherein Heretics do lead their Lives. Lond. in qu.

Detection of that part of Fryth's Book which he termeth His Foundation. Lond. 1554, oct. printed also, if I mistake not, before that time.

Against Joh. Fryth, on the Sacrament of the Altar. Lond. 1557, qu. printed also, I think, before that time. [It was printed at St. Albans in 1536, 8vo. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1430.]

Declaration of the notable victory given of God to Qu. Mary, shewed in the Church of Luton[1] *22 July in the first Year of her Reign*, Lond. (1554) oct.[2] with other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. This Joh. Gwynneth I take to be the same with Jo. Gwynneth a secular priest, who for his great proficiency, and works performed, in the faculty of music, had the degree of doctor of the said faculty conferr'd upon him by the members of this university, an. 1551. See more in the FASTI under that year. Clarun. 1557. [103]

['I find mention in the papers of bp. Arthur Bulkley, of one John Gwyneth, who the bishop sayth, was the son of David ap Llewelyn ap Ithel

[9] [We may add *A most godly exstinction and very necessarie lesson to be learned of all Christen men and women before they come to ye Communion*, &c. 8vo. by John Day, 1548, and a *Letter to Cecil, against the crucifix in the queen's chapel*, dated April 17, 1565. See Strype's *Annals of Elizabeth*, page 471.]

[1] In Bedfordshire.

[2] [From the title to this we learn that Gwynneth was vicar of Luton. See *Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Collection*, No. 41.]

[illegible] brother to Robert ap Llewelyn ap Ithel [illegible] ancestor of sr. William Jones [illegible] in this book.) This John [illegible] by the king to the pro- [illegible] cura of Clynog fawr. [illegible] William Glyn (this Wil- [illegible] same that was bp. of Ban- [illegible] family of Glyn Llivon, [illegible] parson of Hen Eglewys, [illegible] Eneon ap Gwalchmai of [illegible]) But bp. John Capon, [illegible] at Croydon Apr. 19, 1534, [illegible] him, but instituted another, viz. [illegible] Williamson, a kinsman of Tho. Cromwell, earl of Essex, to it. Gwyneth upon this, brought his 'quare impedit,' against the bp. of Bangor July — anno 32 Hen. 8, i. e. anno 41. And in the vacancy of the see by the translation of John Bird to Chester, Gwyneth got himself instituted to Clynog in the month of October 1541, by the archbishop's commissary. After this there was great controversy between Gwyneth and bp. Bulkley in the Star chamber in the year 1542-43, in which latter year, viz. 43, Gwyneth had judgment upon his 'quare impedit' also. The way by which John Gwyneth got a judgment on his 'quare impedit,' as bp. Bulkley relates it, was thus: He had brought his writ against John Capon the bishop, and Williamson the incumbent; and upon Capon's removall to Sarum, he continued his writ against John Bird, bishop, and Williamson, and upon Bird's translation to Chester, and before Bulkley was come into the country to reside, he proceeds and summons Capon and Bird and Williamson. The two former being one at Sarum, and the other at Chester, and Williamson being in Flanders, no body appeared to the suit, and so judgment passed by default, for loss to the bishop of the presentation of Clynog, &c. and it is by that judgment the crown first, and then the earl of Pembroke had the advowson of Clynog. In the prosecution of these suits, bp. Bulkley fell under a præmunire, and was fain to knock under the table, and give up the patronage of Clynog, Llangeinwen, and Llangelynen, which did plainly of right belong to the bishops of Bangor. Whether Gwyneth kept Clynog to his death, or when he dyed, I do not find here. Only I find one Henry Symonds was provost of Clynog sometime after, and that upon his death, one Hugh Morgan was instituted to Clynog by bp. Meyric, on the presentation of William earle of Pembroke the 5th of June 1564.[3] HUMPHREYS.]

WILLIAM PYE, a Suffolk man born, was elected fellow of Oriel coll. in 1529, and after he had continued in the degree of master some years, he studied physic, became thrice proctor of the university, and, as it seems, D. of D. On the 7th of Oct. 1545, he became archdeacon of Berkshire, upon the resignation of Dr. Jo. Crayford,[4] and in the reign of Edw. 6 a pretender to reformation; but when qu. Mary succeeded, he changed his mind, was in the beginning of her reign not only made dean of Chichester, in the place[5], if I mistake not, of Barthol. Traheron[5], but also[5] prebendary of Lytton in the church of Wells, upon the deprivation of Will. Wrythlesley, and rector of Chedsey in Somersetshire, on the deprivation also of Mr. Nich. Mason. All that I have seen of his labours, are only these following.

Oratio coram patribus & clero habita, &c. in oct. 1553. Lond. 1553. in tw.

Disputation with Archb. Cranmer and B. Latymer at Oxon. Part of which you may see in the book of *Acts and Mon.* by Joh. Fox, under the year 1554. When this learned person and celebrated preacher died, unless in fifteen hundred fifty and seven, I know not, nor any thing else, only an epigram written upon him by a poet[6] of his time and acquaintance, which shall serve for his epitaph. 1557.

Cum pia vita siet, pia cum doceasque popellum,
Jure videre mihi nomine, reque pius.

In his archdeaconry succeeded Tho. Whyte, LL. D. of New coll. 24 Sept. 1557, but who in his deanery, I cannot justly tell.

WILLIAM PERYN, of the same family, as I conceive, with those of Brockton in Shropshire, who[7] are descended from a genteel family of that name in Derbyshire, did spend some time, when he was young, among the brethren of the order of St. Dominic, commonly called Black Fryers, in their coll. at Oxon, of which order he was a most zealous member. Afterwards retiring to the house of that order in London, lived there, and became a violent preacher against such that were called heretics, especially about the time when K. Hen. 8 renounced the pope's power in England; for which his zeal, he was forced to leave the nation for some years. In the beginning of 1543, he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences; whose desire being granted, as it seems, he was about that time admitted bach. of divinity. In the reign of Edw. 6, he either absconded, or retired beyond the seas; but when qu. Mary came to rule the sceptre, he appeared openly, was then * made prior of the "Dominican or" Black Fryers, "gathered together by queen Mary, "who placed them in the church and "buildings which remain'd of the priory" of

* *if not happily before.* first edit.

[3] "In the place of Tho. Sampson, as Mr. Strype, who takes no notice of Barthol. Traheron."

[4] [He was deane of Chich. in the place of Tho. Sampson, Woon. *MS. note in mus. Ashmole.*]

[5] *Reg. Gilb. Bourne* ep. B. & Well. (quod incipit 20, Ap. 1551,) sub an. 1554.

[6] Joh. Parkhurst in *Ludicris sive Epigram.* Lond. 1573, p. 93.

[7] Ut in Offic. Armorum, G. 5, fol. 103.

Great St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, where he lived in great repute during her reign[8]. He hath written and published,

Three godly and most learned Sermons of the most honourable and blessed Sacrament of the Altar, Preached in the Hospital of St. Anthony in London, on Hoc est corpus meum, &c. Lond. 1546, [Bodl. 8vo. P. 153. Th.] 48, oct. dedic. to his special good lord and master Edm. Bonner B. of London.

Spiritual exercises and Ghostly meditations, and a near way to come to perfection and life contemplative, &c. Lond. 1557, and at Caen in Normandy 1598, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 174. Th.] dedicated by the author to the devout and religious sisters Katharine Palmer of the order of St. Bridget in Dermont, and to Dorothy Clement of the order of St. Clare in Lovain. He published also a book in defence, and for the frequent celebrating, of the mass, but that I have not yet seen. At length when qu. Elizabeth came to the crown (at which time he is said to be living) he was put to more trouble, and not unlikely did retire beyond the sea again.

Claruit 1557.

[104]

"EDWARD MORE, accounted one of the "minor poets in the reign of K. Philip and qu. "Mary, at which time he lived at Hambleden, "(in Bucks), and among several little things "wrote,

"*The Defence of Women.* Lond. 1557, qu. 'tis Claruit 1557. "a poem, and printed in an old English cha- "racter; in the beginning of which is a poem "written to him who wrote *The School-House of* "*Women*, but names him not. At the same time "liv'd another poet of the like stamp called Ro- "bert Copland, author of *Jyl* (or *Jyllian*) *of* "*Brentford's Testament*; 'tis a poem, and was "printed at Lond. in qu. in the time of the said "K. Phil. and qu. Mary; at which time also was "printed in prose, and in an old English character, "*William Buck his Testament*[9], written by Joh. "Lacy, who with R. Copland and E. [illegible] "as it seems spent some time in Ox[illegible] "condition of poor scholars."

[More's *Defence* was not print[illegible] posed in 1557, although the [illegible] Philip Hobby (Hoby) is date[illegible] year. It appeared in 1560, w[illegible] title: *A lytle and breefe tre[illegible] fence of Women, and especially [illegible] made agaynst the Schole How[illegible]*

Yf the turtle doue, be true [illegible] son, than,
What shame is it, of man hab[illegible] woman.

Anno Domini 1560. (Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 764, Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 230.) Wood transcribed his account from the Bodleian copy (4to. C. 39. Art. Seld.) wanting the first leaf.

We are informed by the author in his dedication that he was, 'but of twenty yeres of age, or lytle more' at the time he composed his poem, which must account for the rudeness of his style, and total want of literary merit in his endevour to vindicate the fair sex. He commences with an address to the author of the *Scole House*.

If thy name were knowen that wrytest in thys sorte,
By womenkind, vnnaturally, gyuyng euil reporte,
Whom al men ought, both yong and old, defend with all their might,
Considering what they do deserue of euery lyuing wyght—
Y wys thou shulde exiled be from women more and lesse,
And not without just cause, thou must thy selfe confesse. Sign. A iij.

The poem itself begins with an invocation to Venus.

Venus vnto the for help, good lady, I do cal,
For thy wert wont to graunt request vnto thy seruaunts all,
Euen as thou dyddest help alwayes Eneas thyne owne chylde,
Apeasing the god Jupiter with countenaunce so mylde,
That though that Juno to turment Jvpa, on Jupiter dyd preace,
Yet for the loue he bare to the, dyd cause the wyndes to cease;

But whan neone came, I brought him to a bay,
By the brode pawme anon I him espied.
Than he desired me, how he might that day
Make his testament, yet or he dyed.
I graunted him anon, hit shuld not be denied.
Then take penne and inke, and sette you downe to write,
What I shall say, and how I shall me quite.

I bequeth mi body to the colde seler, &c. &c.
(Bodl. 4to. C. 39. Art. Seld.)
At the end of the tract, 'Finis q' John Lacy.']

[8] [In the month of May (1547) Dr. Richard Smith, publ[illegible] professor of divinity in Oxon, made a recantation of his popish errors in June at Paul's cross, and one Perrin, a black friar, recanted in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London; That whereas he had before, viz. on St. George's day, preached, that it was good to worship the pictures of Christ and saints, now he said he had been deceived and was sorry that he had taught such doctrin. But in queen Marie's reign they both appeared in the pulpits open defenders again of these and the like renounced doctrins. Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* ii. 39.]

[9] [*Wyl. bucke, his Testament*, was printed, without date, by W. Copland. It is not, as Wood reports, in prose, although at the end of the testament are several recipes for dressing the buck, not versified. The *Testament* commences:

As I stode in a parke, streite vp bi a tree,
Mi arowe in mi honde, mi bowe redi bente,
I sawe where came buckes ii. or three,
And oon especiall to mine entente.
I strake him euen in the hauuche, as I was mente,
When he felte him hurte, he went his wey full soon;
I drewe to him from vii. of the clocke till noon.

pray the muses all to helpe my memo-
ye,
e ensamples good in defence of
hopes that, although he wants
the eloquence of Cicero (which
very hard to fynde
ordyng to my mynde)
ca, or the style of Curtius,
in wrything trewth, I trust I
tayne,
And as directly as I can, declare my matter playne.'

He then proceeds to defend the sex from the charges of his opponent, and after celebrating the chastity of Lucretia, the constancy of Dido, and recounting a story of three Englishmen who were confined in Scotland, but who escaped through the means of the gaoler's daughter, who fell in love with one of the culprits, and was afterwards basely deserted by him, he comes to articles of dress. From this portion we extract a very sufficient specimen of his versification, as well as of his method of reasoning. They are nearly on a par with each other.

As touching the apparyll now, which women vse to weare,
Theyr verdyngalles and cassockes, the perting of their heare,
Wherwith that they waxe proude, our poet sayth sure,
At home like dyuelles they be, abrode lyke aungelles pure:
These things lowfull to be, and tolerable toe,
By reasons good and probable, I shal it strayt wayes shoe.
A woman hauing nothing but at her husbandes hande,
That he thus maynteneth her, it may now wel be skande.
Who is then in moost faute? [fault] who ought to bear the blame?
Not she that weareth them, but he that byeth the same.
Tolerable notwithstanding, that such apparayle is;
What harme lyed hydde therein, I wolde fayne knowe, but this?
First, to a cassocke (I am sure) lesse cloth they do allowe,
Then to a gowne or frocke, wherfore consyder now
More profyt is it farre, less cost also, perdye,
Honest therefore tis, it cane none other be;
For Tully in his offices sheweth by wordes exprest,
That nothing can be profitable onles it be honest.
So the parting of theyr heare, and showing of the same,
Men do the lyke thyng, why beare they then no blame?
Combing of theyr berdes, in strokyng them full ofte,
In wassyng them with wassyng balles, in lookyng all alofte,
In plaitting of them diuers wayes, in byndyng them in bandes,
Wherein their hole delyght alwayes consystes and standes.
No meruayle then, though women, lerning it of men,
Do combe and plat theyr heare, and dresse it now and then;
Yet women be dispraysed where men are moost in faute,
Examples such to gyue theyr wyues which they acompt so naught.—
As touching now theyr verdinggalles which do men much offend,
I deferre them not tyll now as hard for to defende,
For as men in thother thinges haue ben in greatest cryme
So can I not holde them excused at thys present tyme
Who fyrst inuented vardingalles it must be called to mynde
And by whom also they were made, we must in lykewyse fynde
Taylers (as I gese) were the fyrst founders, then
What kynde of people be they, women or els men?
The most of all our fashyons of garmentes which we vse
Of what so euer sorte they be playne or els dyffuse,
Straungers them invent, of straungers them we lerne
As by our Spanysh hose and shoes a man may well dyscerne
The French gownes and the Duche which women vse to were,
And also theyre French hoodes, theym broddyng of theyr heare,
From Fraunce and Flaunders fet were by merchandes of our lande
They tought their wiues to were ye same, it may be vnderstande. Sign. C. iij.]

[ROBERT COPLAND. It appears that Wood intended to have given a distinct life of this person, who is so slightly noticed in the preceding article; since Tanner in his *Bibliotheca* quotes *The third Vol. of the* ATHENÆ as his authority for a list of Copland's works given in that publication[1]. This *Third Volume* consisted of loose slips of paper in Wood's own hand, which were be-

[1] [*Bibliotheca Britannica*, page 199.]

queathed to Tanner. Many of these he inserted in the copy of the first edition of the ATHENÆ, now preserved in Ashmole's museum, and many are still remaining among his MSS. in the Bodleian. A great portion of them also were, after they had been used for the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, either destroyed or lost, amongst which is the account of Copland.

ROBERT COPLAND was, according to Bagford, servant to Caxton, and indeed in his prologue to *Kynge Appolyn of Thyre*, 1510, he says he gladly follows 'the trace of my mayster Caxton, begynnynge with small storyes and pamfletes, and so to other.' At Caxton's decease, he became the assistant of his successor, De Worde, who bequeathed him ten marks. When he commenced business on his own account does not appear, but the first book to which his name was affixed is *The Justices of peas*, 1515, when he lived in Fleet-street, at the sign of the Rose Garland. He was a bookseller and stationer as well as a printer, which plainly appears from the colophon to his translation of *The Questyonary of Cyrurgyons*, 1541[2], which he says was 'translated out of the Frensshe, at the instigacion and costes of the ryght honest parsone Henry Dabbe stacyoner and byblyopolyst in Paules churche yarde, by Robert Coplande of the same faculte.' Borde notices him in 1547 as 'the eldest printer of England,' and Herbert supposes that he died in that or the following year[3]. Wood's supposition of his being at one time a poor scholar of Oxford is not improbable, for he seems to have had a better education, and to be more versed in foreign languages, than his contemporary stationers.

Copland wrote,

1. *The hye way to the spyttell hous.* This is a dialogue in verse between Copland and the porter of the spittal, who recounts the nature of the house, and the quality of its inhabitants. The porter informs Copland that those to whom the institution administers relief are such as

—— for their lyuyng can do no labour,
And haue no frendes to do them socour;
As old people, seke, and impotent,
Poore women in chyldbed, haue here easement.
Weyke men sore wounded by great vyolence,
And sore men eaten with pockes and pestylence:
And honest folke fallen in great pouerte,
By myschaunce or other infyrmyte.
Way fayryng men, and maymed souldyours,
Haue theyr releyf in this poore hous of ours.
And all other which we seme good and playne,
Haue here lodgyng, for a nyght or twayne.
Bedred folke, and suche as can not craue,
In these places moost relyef they haue.
And yf they hap within our place to dye,
Than are they buryed well and honestly.
But not euery vnseke stoborne knave,
For than we shold ouer many haue [illegible]

2. *Jyl of breyntford's testam*[illegible] leian copy (4to. C. 39. Art. Seld. [illegible] sheets, printed by Will. Copla[illegible] It is a poem devoid of wit or de[illegible] unworthy of farther notice.

Besides these he prefixed m[illegible] l'envoys to the *Passion of o*[illegible] 1520; *Myrrour of the chyrch*[illegible] *of Aristotyle*, 1528; *Lytell* [illegible] *betwene loue and councell*; Cha[illegible] *foules*, 1530; *The castell of pleas*[illegible] De Worde, without date; and the fo[illegible]ng lines before his *Rutter of the Sea*.

Gentle mariners one a boune vyage,
Hoyce vp the saile, and let God steer;
In the bonauenture making your passage
His ful sea, the wether fair and cleer,
The nepetides shall you nothing dere.
A see boord, mates! S. George to borow,
Mary and John ye shall not need to feer,
But with this book to go safe thorow.

He translated,

1. *Kynge Appolyn of Thyre*, a romance[4], from the French, 4to. by W. de Worde, 1510.

2. *The Myrrour of the Chyrche*, 'made by St. Austyn of Abyngdon,' 4to. 1521, and without date[5].

3. *The Secrete of Secretes of Aristotle, with the Governayle of Princes*, 4to. 1528.

4. *The Rutter of the Sea, with the Hauens, Rodes, Soundings, Kennings, Windes, Floodes and Ebbes, Daungers and Coastes of diuers Regions with the Lawes of the Isle of Auleron, and ye Iudgements of the Sea. With a Rutter of the North added to the same.* From the French. Printed 12mo by himself, 1528, and by Wil. Copland and John Waley, without date. (Bodl. 8vo. R. 32. Art. Seld.)

5. *The Manner to live well, deuoutly and salutary euery Daye.* From the French of John Quentin. Printed 1538 and 1540.

6. *The Knyght of the Swanne.* From the French, 4to. by W. Copland, no date.

7. *The Questyonary of Cyrurgyens, with the Formulary of lytell Guydo in Cyrurgie, with the Spectacles of Cyrurgens, with the fourth Boke of the Terapentyke or Methode curatyfe of Claude Galyen Prynce of Physyciens, with a synguler Treaty of the Cure of Vlceres.* Lond. by Wyer, 4to. (Bodl. Z. 118. Med.)

8. *The Art of Memorye, that otherwise is called the Phoenix.* 8vo. no date.

9. *The Maner of dauncynge of base Daunces after the Use of Fraunce and other Places.* Affixed to Barclay's *Introductory to write Frenche*, folio, 1521.]

[2] [Bodl. 4to. Z. 118. Med.]
[3] [*Typographical Antiquities*, 346.]
[4] [See Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 31; iii. lxiii.]
[5] [Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 250.]

[illegible]RT RECORD received his first breath [illegible]mbrians, but in what county I can- [illegible]earches find, notwithstanding he [illegible]from a genteel family. About [illegible]ted the Oxonian muses, and in [illegible]ted fellow of All Souls coll. be- [illegible] arts, but whether he took the [illegible]in that faculty, the public re- [illegible]Sure I am that making physic [illegible]went to Cambridge, where he [illegible] the degree of doctor in that [illegible]nd honoured of all that knew [illegible]at knowledge in several arts and sciences. It is said that while he was of All Souls coll. and afterwards when he retired from Cambr. to this university, he publicly taught arithmetic, and the grounds of mathematics, with the art of true accompting. All which he rendred so clear and obvious to capacities, that none ever did the like before him in the memory of man. The truth is, he was endowed with rare knowledge in arithmetical and geometrical proportions touching the statute of coinage, and the standard thereof; and for natural philosophy, astrology, cosmography, &c. and other polite and unusual learning of that time, most authors give him great commendations. He hath written,

The grounds of Arts, teaching the perfect work and practice in Arithmetic in whole numbers and in fractions. When this was first published I know not [5]; sure it is, that this book coming into the hands of the famous mathematician Dr. John Dee, he did correct and augment it. Afterwards it was augmented (1) By John Mellis a schoolmaster. Lond. 1590, oct. [and 1618, Bodl. 8vo. R. 43. Art.] (2) By Rob. Norton. (3) By Rob. Hartwell practitioner in mathematics in London, and (4) by R. C. &c. All which augmentations or additions were printed together at Lond. in a thick oct. an. 1623. He also published the second part of arithmetic, entitled,

The Whetstone of Wit, containing the extraction of roots, the cossick practice, with the rules of equation and works of surd numbers. Lond. 1557, qu. &c.

The path way to knowledge, containing the first Principles of Geometry, as they may be most aptly applied unto practice, both for the use of instruments Geometrical and Astronomical, and also for projection of platts in every kind. Lond. 1551, qu. [and 1574. Bodl. 4to. L. 18. Art.]

The castle of knowledge, containing the explication of the Sphere, both celestial and material, and divers other things incident thereunto, &c. Lond. [1551.] 1556, fol. and 1596, qu.

The urinal of physic, of the judicial of Urines. [First printed in 1548, again in 1567, and 1574, Bodl. 4to. E. 18. Art. again in 1651. Bodl. 8vo. K. 42. Line.] Repr. at Lond. 1582, &c. oct. Many other things he hath written as Baleus and Pitseus will tell you, as (1) *Of the Eucharist.* (2) *Of auricular confession.* (3) *The image of a true Common-wealth.* (4) *Of Anatomy*; with several others, but such I have not yet seen, and therefore cannot give you the true titles, or time when they (if ever) were printed [6]. All that I can say of him more, is, that he concluded his last day in the prison called the King's-bench (being there, I presume, detained for debt) in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred fifty and eight, but where he was buried, unless in the church or yard of St. George in Southwark, (whereon I conceive the said prison then was situated) I know not. [105] 1558.

[Record was employed by Kyngston the printer, to collate the first and third editions of Fabyan's *Chronicle*, to compare it with the history of Geffrey of Monmouth, as well as to point out the author's various authorities, and add 'the accompt of John Functias and other,' in the margin. *An addition of Robert Record* will be found at page 19 of Ellis's edition of Fabyan, 4to. London 1811, and a *note of the Peruser*, (undoubtedly Record) at page 30. In his preface to Edward VI. prefixed to *The Ground of Arts*, edit. 8vo. 1618. (Bodl. R. 43. Art.) sign. A. vii, b; Record says, he has almost completed *The auncient Description of England and Ireland, and his simple censure of the same.* John Dee in his metrical address 'to the earnest arithmetician' at the end of the same book notices a translation of Euclid into English by our author.

The ground most sure, whereon this race
With speedfull courage must be past,
Of late hath turn'd his Greekish face
By English tilth, which aye will last.
The famous Greeke of Plato's lore,
Evclide I meane, geometer,
So true, so plaine, so fraught with store,
(As in our speech) is yet no where.]

[ROBERT FABYAN or FABIAN was to have been included in the third volume of these ATHENÆ, as an article written in Wood's own hand is inserted in bishop Tanner's copy of the work immediately following the life of Record. It is as follows:

Robert Fabian borne in London, bred in grammaticals and something in logicalls in this universitie. Afterwards he (as others did, as I have mention'd them in this work) bred himself an apprentice to a merchant, grew rich, became alderman and sheriff 1493, and being naturally en-

[5] [It was printed in 8vo. by Reynold Wolfe, 1549, then in 1558, 1561, and 1571.]

[6] [He translated several books out of French, an account of which see in the prologue of Rob. Copland before *The Passyon of our Lorde*, 4to. printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1521, in the university library, Cambridge. COLE. See this prologue in Dibdin's *Printing*, ii. 246, and Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 175, whence it appears that Cole has strangely mistaken the verb Record (to celebrate, register, &c.) for the name of the author.]

clined to histories, he gathered out of divers good authors, as well Lat. as French,

1. *The Concordance of Histories*, in 7 parts, from Brute to the end of K. H. 2 of England and Phil. 2 of France.

2. *The Chronicles of Eng. and France*, from the beginning of the raigne of K. Rich. 1 unto the end of K. Rich. 3 of England, and Ch. 9 of France. In 7 parts. Before these two are exact tables to all the parts, containing the succession of kings. In the said *Chronicles* is some account of London and of the mayors and sherriffs successively, continued by another hand, with brief annalls and a cat. of mayors and sherriffs from the beginning of K. H. 7 to the beginning of qu. Eliz. which, with the *Concordance* and *Chronicles*, was printed at Lond. 1559, April.

This Rob. Fabian died in Feb. 1511, and was buried in the same month in the church of S. Mich. in Cornhill, in Lond. There was a mon. over his grave, but long since defaced. See Stow's *Survey*, 1633, p. 214, a.

Thus far the account of Fabyan is given in Wood's own words: every thing now to be added must necessarily be taken from the preface to the new edition of the *Chronicle*, written by Henry Ellis, esq. who, after a most accurate and laborious research, has collected the few remains concerning Fabyan's life and undertaking that now exist.

It appears that his father's name was John Fabyan, and his family people of respectability in Essex. The precise time when he became a member of the draper's company, and his progressive rise to civic honours and employments, is not to be ascertained, but he was alderman of the ward of Farringdon-without. In 1496 he was chosen with Mr. Recorder, and certain commoners, to seek 'redress of the new impositions raised and levied upon English cloths in the archduke's land [8],' and in the following year, when the Cornish rebels marched towards London, being then an alderman, he was one of those appointed to keep the gates of Ludgate and Newgate, the postern of the house of Friars preachers, and the bar of the New-Temple. A few months after, he was an assessor, upon the different wards of London, of the fifteenth which had been granted to the king for the Scottish war.

In 1502, on the pretext (for Ellis justly considers it nothing more) of poverty, he resigned the alderman's gown, as not wishing to take the mayoralty; but perhaps he considered that the expences of the chief magistracy were too great to be sustained by one with so numerous [illegible] mily, and he directs, in his will, that the [illegible] of sixteen children, ten males and six fe[illegible] should be placed on his tomb [9]. H[illegible] bably retired to his 'mansion calli[illegible] in Essex.

Fabyan died, not as Wood, who [illegible] supposes in 1511, but on Feb. 28, [illegible] ing year: his will is dated July 11, [illegible] proved July 12, 1513. That he was [illegible] lent circumstances at the time of [illegible] is evident from the houses and lands [illegible] ed to his wife and children. He [illegible] buried where Wood reports, although [illegible] says he was 'Londini in templo omnium sanctorum sepultus [1].'

Wood's account of Fabyan's *Chronicle*, the author's only production, is very correct, although he makes two distinct works of it. It was first printed by Pynson in 1516 (Bodl. U. 1. 1. Jur.), but this edition is of great rarity, because, as Hale tells us, 'exemplaria nonnulla cardinalis Wolsius in suo furore comburi fecit; quod cleri proventus pingues plus satis detexerit.' The second edit. appeared in 1533, printed by Rastell; the third in 1542, by John Reynes; and the fourth, with additions and improvements [2], by John Kyngston, 1559. It has lately been reprinted after a careful collation, with a valuable preface, and excellent index, by Mr. Ellis of the British museum.

Fabyan introduces a great number of passages in verse in his prose narrative, and these, it is true, are dull enough, but not worse than many pieces of the same nature before and after Fabyan's time. Warton in his *History of English Poetry* is very severe on the civic bard, but is it not too much to expect a good poet and a good historian in a citizen and draper of the fifteenth century? A few lines shall suffice from the *Complaint of Edward the Second*.

Whan Saturne with his colde icy face
The grounde with his frostys turnyth the grene to whyte,
The tyme of wynter which trees doth deface,
And causyth all verdure to a voyde quyte:
Than Fortune, whiche sharpe was with stormys not alyte,
Hath me assautyd with hir forwarde wyll,
And me beclypped with daungeours ryght yll.
What man in this worlde is so wyse or fayre,
So prudent, so vertuose or famous vnder th'ayre,
But for a foole, and for a man dyspysed
Shal be take, whan Fortune is from hym deuyded?

[8] [This probably alludes to the circumstance of Philip, to whom the emperor Maximilian had resigned the Low Countries the year before, exacting the duty of a florin upon every piece of English cloth imported into his dominions: but which he desisted from, in the articles of agreement signed by his ambassadors in London, July 7, 1497. Ellis, *Preface to Fabyan's Chronicle*, p. ii.]

[9] [See the whole of this very curious document in Ellis's preface, p. iii.—xiii.

[1] [Will, ut supra, p. iii.]

[2] [*Script. Maj. Britan.* cent. 8, num. 62.]

[3] [See article Robert Record, col. 250.]

ow I crye, but no man doth me moone,
ne to them that pytye of me haue noone.
with great honours I dyd whylom auaunce,
with dyshonoure doon me stynge and
ce;
me tyme dyd me greatly leere,
and let not with sclaunder me to
od, what loue they dyd me shewe!
traccion they do me hacke and hewe.
synfull wretche, why shulde I thus
playne,
syd that I shulde this susteyne,
eat offence before by me doone?
Wherefore to the, good Lorde, I wyll retourne
efte soone,
And hooly comytte me thy great mercy vntyll,
And take in pacyence all that may be thy wyll.]

RICHARD CROKE, or CROKUS as he writes himself, was a Londoner born[4], admitted scholar of King's coll. in Cambridge 4 April 1506[5], went thence, during the time of his scholarship, to Oxon, was a scholar or student in the Gr. tongue under the famous Will. Grocyn, and other Oxford men; in which language excelling, he went beyond the seas, and became public reader thereof at Lipsick in Germany, being the first of all, as 'tis said, that taught the Greek tongue there[6]. Afterwards, having first spent some time in other places, he was invited home, and by recommendations made to the king of his great sufficiencies in the Greek and Latin tongue, and in oratory, he became great in favour with him and most of the nobility that were learned. Afterwards upon the intreaties of Jo. Fisher B. of Rochester he returned to Cambridge, where he was made orator about 1522[7], and Greek professor next after Erasmus. So that in time, by his diligent teaching and instructing, the knowledge of the Greek tongue, or the true and genuine Greek, was there, with much ado, planted[8]. In 1524, he commenced D. of D. at Cambridge, being then, or about that time, tutor to "the king's "natural son" the duke of Richmond "then "with him at King's college," and beneficed, if not dignified in the church. Afterwards he was employed by the king to go to several places in Italy, especially to the university of Padoua, to agitate about the matter of the unlawfulness of the king's marriage with his brother's widow. "And[9] spent much time at Venice to search "some Greek MS. in the library of St. Mark to "be resolved in certain matters relating to that "divorce[1]." After his return, the university of Oxford (as a certain[2] writer tells you) by great means and favourable friends[3] and fair promises of large allowance, invited him thither to be their reader. The time when he came to Oxon was in the beginning of 1532, in which year K. Hen. 8, by his charter dated 18 July, did convert cardinal Wolsey's college into that of King's coll. or that founded by king Hen. 8. In which year he was not only incorporated D. of D. as he had stood at Cambridge, but was made the third canon of the twelve of the said foundation, but whether he was a reader I cannot in all my searches find. In the latter end of the same year the new dean Dr. Jo. Hygden died, and thereupon the canons wrote to Tho. Cromwell secretary of state, that he would intercede with the king that Dr. Croke might succeed him, but for what reason it was that he was put aside, I cannot justly say. Sure I am, that Dr. Croke continued canon of the said college, till it was about to be converted into a cathedral, an. 1545, and then having an yearly pension of six and twenty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, allowed to him in recompence of his canonry, he retired to Exeter coll. where he lived in the condition of a sojourner many years, and was not at all made a canon of the cathedral founded by K. H. 8.

He hath written,

Oratio de Græcarum disciplinarum laudibus. Dedicated to Nicholas bishop of Ely by an epist. before it, dated cal. Jul. 1519. 'Tis printed in qu. but where, or when, I cannot tell. [Paris, by Simon Colinæus, 1520.]

Oratio qua Cantabrigienses est hortatus, ne Græcarum literarum desertores essent. Printed with the former oration. Before, and at the end of the said two orations, Gilb. Ducher hath an epistle in praise of Croke and his learning.

Introductiones ad linguam Græcam.

Elementa Gram. Græcæ.

De verborum constructione; besides translations [106] made from Greek into Latin from Theod. Gaza

[4] [The father of Rich. Croke seems to have been the person meant in the following extract. Rex omnibus, &c. Concessimus dilecto subdito nostro Thomæ Treberon officium pursevanti, vulgariter Notyngham apellati—per mortem Ricardi Croke. Teste rege apud Westmon. xxx. Apr. an. reg. xxii. (1550) KENNET.]

[5] [Ric. Crocus S. T. B. 1523, et S. T. P. an. 1524. *Regist. Acad. Cantab.* BAKER.]

[6] [He remained abroad twelve years, before the year 1520, at the expence of archbishop Warham. Before he proceeded to Leipsic, he spent some time at Paris, and afterwards read Greek publicly at Lovain, as well as at Dresden.]

[7] [There is a MS. at Cambridge called the *Orator's Book*, containing innumerable letters drawn up by the orators of that university. It begins about the year 1506, and is continued down to the present time: but there are not many letters till about Croke's time, who was chosen first orator 1522. Most of those letters are to the kings and queens and chancellors in successsion, or to other great men at court. BAKER.]

[8] [Crokus, qui et Lipsiæ Græcas literas primus docuit, et ipsi regi Henrico elementa Græca tradidit. Stapleton *De tribus Thomis*, cap. v. BAKER.]

[9] Burnet's *Hist. of Reformation*, vol. 1, p. 85, anno 1530.

[1] [A great number of letters on this subject are preserved in the Cotton collection, Vitellius B. xiii. 26, 42, 47, 49, 54, 55, &c. and one in the Harleian, No. 416, fol. 21.]

[2] Tho. Hatcher in *Cat. præposit. soc. & schol. Coll. Regal. Cant.* MS. sub an. 1506.

[3] [Read—honourable friends. BAKER.]

and Elysius Calentinus[4]. "A great number of "original letters of Mr. Croke relating to the "divorce written from Italy to king Henry 8." [Cotton MSS. Vitel. B. xiii.][5] As for those things he wrote against Leland while he continued in Oxon as a certain author tells us, are no more, as I suppose, than scoffs in verse, or repartees made on him for changing his religion, and thereupon died distracted; whereas Dr. Croke made no change, as 'tis said, but died in that faith, which he in the beginning had received, in
1558. fifteen hundred fifty and eight. A copy of his last will and testament[7] which I have seen dated 21 Aug. and proved 29 of the same month, an. 1558. I find that he was parson of Long Buckby in Northamptonshire[8], but cannot find the church or yard wherein he would have his body to be buried, only that he died in London, leaving behind him a brother named Rob. Croke of Warter-Horton in Warwickshire.

JOHN ROBYNS, a Staffordshire man born, became a student in this university, an. 1516, or thereabouts, was elected fellow of All Souls coll. 1520, and afterwards took the degrees in arts and holy orders. But such was his vigorous genie, that by the force thereof, being conducted to the pleasant studies of mathematics and astrology, he made so great a progress in them, that he became the ablest person in his time for those studies, not excepted his friend Record, whose learning was more general. At length taking the degree of bach. of divinity in 1531, he was the year following made by K. Hen. 8 (to whom he was chaplain) one of the canons of his college in Oxon, and in Decemb. 1543 canon of Windsor, (upon the death of Dr. Rich. Rawson[9], who was also archdeacon of Essex) and in fine chaplain to qu. Mary, who had him in great veneration for his learning. Among several things that he hath written relating to astrology, I find these following.

De culminatione fixarum stellarum, &c.
De ortu & occasu stellarum fixarum, &c.
Annotationes Astrologicæ, &c. lib. 3.
Annotationes de Edwardo VI.
Tractatus de prognostications per Eclipsin. All which books that are in MS. were sometimes in the choice library of Mr. Tho. Allen of Glocester hall. After his death, they coming into the hands of sir Ken. Digby, were by him given to the Bodleian library, where they yet remain. "There "is among Mr. Ashmole's MSS. (numb. 186.) "*Johannis Robyns libellus de accidentibus futuris* "*ad Regem Henricum VIII.*" 'Tis said also, that he the said Robyns hath written a book entit. *De portentosis cometis*[1], but such a thing I have not yet seen, nor do I know any thing else of the author, only that paying his last debt to nature 25 Aug. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, 1558. was buried in the chappel of St. George at Windsor. Over his grave was soon after a marble-stone laid, with a large inscription thereon, part of which you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 178, b.

[In the British museum are other works by this author, who was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for his eminent mathematical knowledge.

1. *Observationes Astrologiæ*, written 1535. MS. Sloane, 1743.

2. *Annotationes Astrologicæ.* MS. Sloane, 1773.

3. *Epitome in apostolesmata Ptolemæi*[2].

At the end of the treatise *De accidentibus futuris* in the Ashmole museum, is the following,

4. *De sterilitatem generantibus.* The whole epitaph on the author will be found in Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*, edit. 1719, iii. 167, 163.]

WILLIAM STAUNFORD son of Will. Staunford of London mercer[3], (by Margaret his wife, daugh. and heir of —— Gedney of London) son of Rob. Staunford of Rowley in Staffordshire, was born in the county of Middlesex, 22 Aug. 1509, (1 Hen. 8.) received so much literature among the Oxonians that enabled him sooner than another person to conquer the rudiments of the municipal law in Grays-Inn near London. In the 36 of Hen. 8,[4] he was elected autumn reader of that house, but did not read because of the pestilence then in those parts, yet in the Lent following he did perform that office with great credit and honour. In the 5 Edw. 6, he was double reader of that inn in the time of

[4] [He translated also into Latin *St. Chrysostome on the Old Testament*, and wrote *Annotations on Ausonius.* Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 209.]

[5] See Bp. Burnet's *Hist. of Reform.* lib. 2, 1530.

[6] [A letter to the king, concerning his agency in Italy, is printed in Strype's *Annals of Reform.* Appendix, No. 40, vol. i.]

[7] In Offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Noodes*, qu. 28.

[8] [He was instituted to this vicarage January 12, 1530. Bridges's *Hist. of Northamptonsh.* i. 548.]

[9] [This is the person who had a long contest with Bonner, bishop of London, about paying an annual pension of ten pounds to the bishop's "ratione et pro exercitio jurisdictionis exterioris ejusdem archidiaconatus." In this cause the bishop was triumphant. See the whole affair and the award in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 67. Rawson was also rector of St. Olave Hart street, and of St. Martin Orgar, London. (*Reg. Warham.*) This latter preferment was unknown to Newcourt, as the register of the parish was burnt at the great fire 1666.]

[1] [This is preserved in the royal library (12 B xv.) and certain extracts from it will be found in the Bodleian. MS. Seld. Arch. B. 70. Sup. pag. 140. Sherburne in his *Catalogue of Astronomers* affixed to *The Sphere of Manilius*, folio, Lond. 1675. (Bodl. R. i. 15. Med.) mentions another copy in the hands of Mr. Thomas Gale.]

[2] [See Ayscough's *Catalogue*, ii. 863.]

[3] Int. cod. MS. Rad. Sheldon de Beoly in com. Wig. arm. in coll. armorum Lond. num. 133, p. 146.

[4] [In this year (1545) he was attorney-general, when he surrendered the rectory of South Mymes in Middlesex. Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 69.]

Lent, and the next year was called by writ to be serjeant at law. In 1553, (1° Mariæ) he was made the queen's serjeant, and the next year was
[107] not only constituted one of the justices of the Common-pleas (some say of the Common-bench) but also dubb'd a knight, being then in high esteem for his great abilities in his profession, especially for the books that he about that time composed; taken then, especially in after-ages, into the hands of the most learned in the law, which have ever since made him famous among them and others. The titles are,

Pleas of the Crown divided into several titles and common places. Lond. 1557, qu. &c. In some impressions, they are divided into two volumes.

Exposition of the King's Prerogative, collected out of the abridgment of Anth. Fitzherbert, and other old writers of the Laws of England. Lond. 1567, 68, &c. qu.[1] Besides other books which have not been yet printed. This noted lawyer, who was a zealous R. cath. departed this mortal
1558. life on the 28 Aug. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight. Whereupon his body was buried in the church of Hadley in Middlesex. I have seen a copy of his[2] will, wherein he stiles himself one of the justices of the common-pleas under the king and queen, and desires that his body may be buried in the parish church of Islington, Hadley or Houndsworth. His posterity remaineth in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and elsewhere, to this day.

ROBERT TALBOT was very much esteemed in his time, and after, for his singular knowledge in the antiquities of England, and for his care in preserving and collecting ancient books and monuments decayed by time. His crony John Leland is full[3] of his praises; and not a little are Joh.[4] Baleus, Joh.[5] Caius, Abr.[6] Ortelius, Camden and others; the last of which stiles[7] him vir antiquitatis bene peritus, & in hac Angliæ parte (meaning in the Iceni, i. e. Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.) versatissimus. He the said Talbot was born at Thorpe in Northamptonshire, but whether at Thorpe Mandevil or Thorpe Longa, I know not[8], and seems to be of the same family with the Talbots of Grafton. He was educated in gram-

[1] [These works have been so frequently reprinted, that it is unnecessary to give the dates of the various editions. A copy of each work, the first in 1574, the other in 1573, will be found in the Bodleian, 4to. A. 32. Jur. The *Pleas of the Crown* were afterwards epitomized by Walter Young, and printed Lond. 1660. Bodl. 8vo. Y. 1. Jur. and again in 1663. Bodl. 8vo. P. 45. Jur.]

[2] In Offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Noodes*, part 2, qu. 33.

[3] In *Encom. illustr. & eruditorum virorum in Ang.* Lond. 1589, p. 75, & alibi.

[4] In lib. *De Script.* cent. 9, nu. 49.

[5] In lib. 2. *Antiq. Cant.*

[6] In *Synon. Geogr. in Sessoriocum.*

[7] In *Britan.* in Iceni. See also in Will. Lambard, *Perambulation of Kent*, in Cliveshoo, and elsewhere.

[8] [Thorpe Malsor. WHALLEY.]

maticals in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, in logicals and philosophicals in New coll. of which he became fellow (after he had served two years of probation) an. 1523, and left it 5 years after,[4] being then only bach. of arts, supplicated for the degree of master 1529, but not admitted, as I can find in the register of that time. However, that he was written master and doctor afterwards, it doth manifestly appear in various writings, so that I presume he took those degrees elsewhere. On the 23 June 1541 he was admitted to a prebendship in the church of Wells, called Wedmer secunda, and on the 9 Apr. 1 Edw. 6. Dom. 1547, the dean and chapter of Norwich did by their letters pat. confer a prebendship, or office of treasurer of their church on him, void by the death of one Will. Herydans. On the 27 Aug. 5 and 6 of Phil. and Mary, Dom. 1558, he gave to John Harpesfield dean and to the said chapter of the cath. of Norwich three acres of land in Lakenham, and soon after died, as I shall tell you afterwards. But that which is chiefly to be noted is, that during his abode at Norwich, he wrote a book thus entit.

Roberti Talboti Annotationes in eam partem Itinerarii Antonini quæ ad Britanniam pertinent. The beginning of which is, 'Itinera hic sunt in Britanniâ numero xv.' &c. It endeth at the word Luguvallo, at the end of the fifth itinerary, and goeth no farther. Which book the learned Camden in his *Britannia*, and Will. Burton in his *Commentary on Antoninus his Itinerary*, and others, did much use. It is not printed, but remains in MS. in obscure places: And for ought I know there are but three copies of it in being, viz. one in the library of Bennet coll. in Cambridge[5], another in that of Sir Joh. Cotton at Westminster [Vitellius, D. 7.] (which, if I mistake not, did sometimes belong to Mr. Tho. Allen of Glouc. hall, got out of his hands by Rich. James of C. C. C. for the said library) and a third in Bodley's Vatican. [MS. E. Mus. 190.] Our author [108]
Talbot hath also written a book called,

Aurum ex stercore, vel de Ænigmaticis & Propheticis. MS. collected from old books of verses and rhimes, that have been long since lost. The beginning of which is, 'Certe non est rarum,' &c. In this book are verses called Magistrates, every one of which was worth an ordinary groat. Mr. Allen before-mention'd had a copy of it, valued it much, and would often repeat verses thence at times of refection, but where that copy is now, I know not. Sure I am, that one written in qu. in the archives of C. C. C. [No. 258.] bound with the observations from humanity authors made by John Twyne, was given thereunto by Brian

[4] "Being expelled for heresy."

[5] [Other MSS. are at C. C. Coll. Camb. and with additions by John Caius, in two vol. at Caius and Gonville coll. Cambridge, according to Tanner. *Bibl. Brit.* 703.]

his grandson. Our author Talbot hath also made choice collections,

De Chartis quibusdam Regum Britannorum. MS. in the library of Bennet coll. in Cambridge. What else he hath written I know not, nor any thing more of him, only that he took his last farewel of this world a little after the 27 Aug. in
1558. fifteen hundred fifty and eight, and was buried in the cathedral church there, as I have been instructed from the researches of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Humph. Prideaux prebendary of that church, made from several registers and charters belonging thereunto. By Robert Talbot's[6] will dated 20 Aug. 1558, which is almost three months before qu. Mary died, he left the best and rarest of his MSS. to New coll. in Oxon. Which MSS. did then lye at Thorpe and Cranesley; and maintenance also for an anniversary to be kept at Thorpe for himself, father, mother, his brother John, and for his uncle sir Rich. Whitryns. Which anniversary was to be performed for the present by sir Christopher his priest at Thorpe before-mention'd. But this last, I presume, was never performed. The reader is to know, now I am got into the name of Talbot, that after Rob. Talbot's time lived one Tho. Talbot commonly called limping Talbot, from a lameness in one of his legs, son of John Talbot of Salebury in Lancashire esq; (who died 30 Aug. 1551) which Thomas being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London, did at length, by the help of a good memory, become a most excellent genealogist, and a man of singular skill in our antiquities. Camden in his *Britannia*[7] doth acknowledge his help in the succession of the earls of each county since the Norman conquest, and Tho. Abingdon the sometimes antiquary of Worcestershire, in his MS. *History of the Bishops of Worcester* saith thus of him, '—— But these first (meaning the first bishops of Worcester) I had out of the collections of an excellent antiquary Mr. Thomas Talbot, who gathered the same out of a leiger of the priory of Worcester which I think is now perished.' He left choice collections behind him, some of which coming into the hands of sir Rob. Cotton, he put them into his[8] library as choice monuments, and being bound in one volume in fol. are thus entit. by a[9] late hand. *Analecta quamplurima diversi generis, viz. ex quibusdam chronicis, cartis, aliisque autentivis registris. Epitaphia, genealogiæ & alia ad rem historicam spectantia*, besides several collections of antiquities in Yorkshire. I have seen also in the Sheldonian[1] library, now reposed in the Heralds office, divers of his collections, viz. among them is a thin fol. entit. *Escaetorum inquisitiones de tempore Reg. Ed.* 4, &c. Now whether this Tho. Talbot, who was living an. 1580, and for ought that I know, was living ten years after, was of kin to Robert before-mention'd, I know not, nor can I safely believe that he is the same Thomas Talbot who was admitted bach. of arts of Oxon in July 1583. I find another Tho. Talbot to have been born in the said county of Lancaster, and entred into the society of Jesus, an. 1598, aged 26; who, after he had wrote several books, died in 1652, but this person was not, as I can yet learn, originally bred among us.

HENRY Lord STAFFORD, the only son of Edward duke of Bucks, (attainted, and executed for treason in 1521) was one of the most accom- [109]
plished persons of his time, and tho' not the inheritor of his father's honours, yet he was a man of great virtue, learning, and piety. In his younger years he received his education in both the universities, especially in that of Cambridge, to which his father had been a benefactor; where by the care of good tutors he attained to a considerable knowledge in the Latin tongue: and in that language he wrote several things, as 'tis said, as well in verse as prose, but such I have not yet seen. He translated into English a book entit. *De vera differentia regiæ potestatis & ecclesiasticæ, & quæ sit ipsa veritas ac virtus utriusq;* &c. Written by Edward Fox bishop of Hereford. This translation was printed in oct. but when, it appears not in the book[2]. He also translated *Erasmus his Two Epistles, wherein is declared the braine-sick headiness of the Lutherans*, &c. Lond. 1553, oct. and other things which I have not yet seen. This noble lord gave way to fate[3] in fifteen hun- 1552.
dred fifty and eight, but where buried I cannot yet tell, nor in what county born, unless in Staffordshire, wherein he was possessor of many lands.

[Lord Stafford, although restored in blood, was not restored to his honours or possessions, but had some grants awarded to him, which in the whole amounted to the yearly value of 317*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* Upon this, comparatively trifling, sum he resided with his wife in a calm and innocent retirement[4], applying himself to literary pursuits and encouraging and assisting others who were busied in similar employments. To this nobleman it is that we are indebted for that well known metrical chronicle *The Mirror for Magistrates*: through his influence it was licensed, at

[6] In Offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Loftes*, qu. 6.
[7] In fine cap. entit. *Law-courts of England.*
[8] Sub. Effig. Vespasiani, D. 21.
[9] Sir Will. Dugdale.
[1] Cod. MS. nu. 72 & 222.

[2] [There were two editions, both printed by William Copland, one in 1548, the other without date. The dedication to Edward duke of Somerset is reprinted in Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, by Park, ii. 6.]
[3] Baleus int. *Script. Maj. Britan.* pag. 112, int. cent. 12 & 13.
[4] [*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, vol. lxvii. pt. ii. 667.]

his suggestion undertaken and continued[5], and this circumstance alone entitles him to our highest admiration and gratitude.

His lordship was himself a poet, although the following epitaph is perhaps the only remaining specimen of his abilities, unless others are preserved among the papers of the Stafford family.

Good Dutchesse of Norfolke,
the Lord have mercy upon thee:
who dyed at Lambeth,
the last of November.

Farewell good lady and sister deare,
In earth we shall never meet heare;
But yet I trust, with Godis grace,
In heaven we shall deserve a place:
Yet thy kyndnesse shall never depart,
During my life, out of my heart.
Thou wast to me both fare and neare
A mother, a sister, a friend most deare;
And to all thy friends most sure and fast,
When Fortune had sounded his froward blast:
And to the poore a very mother,
More then was known to any other;
Which is thy treasure now at this day,
And for thy soule they heartily pray:
So shall I doe that here remayne,
God thy soule preserve from payne.
By thy most bounded brother,
Henry lord Stafford[6].

A letter of thanks to Mr. Wrysley from this nobleman, MS. Cotton, Vespas. F. xiii. 116, 6. He is stated by a modern writer[7] to have died May 5, 1563, but Bale, who records his death to have taken place in 1558, published his account of lord Stafford in 1559, and speaks confidently of his decease.]

ROBERT BROKE or BROOK, son of Thom. Broke of Claverley in Shropshire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Grosvenor of Farmot in the said county, was born, as I conceive, at Claverly, laid a foundation of literature at Oxon; which was a great advantage to him when he studied the municipal laws in the Middle-Temple[8], where he became the compleatest lawyer of his time. In 1542, he was elected autumn or summer reader of that house, and in the latter end of the year (in Lent) 1550, he was elected double reader. In 1552, he was by writ called to be serjeant at law, and in 1553 being the first year of qu. Mary, he was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, (and not of the King's-bench* as some say) and about that time received the honour of knighthood from that queen: in whose reign, and after, he was held in high value for his profound knowledge in the law, and for his just and upright dealing in all matters relating to the profession thereof. He hath written,

* *common-bench.* first edit.

An Abridgment, containing an abstract of the Year-Books till the time of Qu. Mary, Lond. 1573, fol. [1568, 1570] 76, 86, &c. qu.[9]

Certain cases adjudged in the time of K. Hen. 8, Edw. 6, and Qu. Mary, from 6 Hen. 8 to the 4 of Qu. Mary. Lond. 1578, 1604, 25, &c. in oct. The original title of this book is in French, *Ascuns novel cases,* &c.

Reading on the Statute of limitations 32 Hen. 8, c. 2. Lond. 1647, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 266.] Printed I think before that time. "In the chancel of "Claverly church in the county of Salop a "stately monument against the north wall for "sir Rob. Broke knight, in his time for virtue "and learning advanced to be common serjeant of "the city of London, recorder of London, serjeant "at law, speaker of parliament, and chief jus-"tice of the common-pleas: Who visiting his "friends and country died the 5th of September "1558*. Thus in a MS. in the "Ashmolean library num. 854, p. 230." In his will[1] proved 12 Oct. the same year, he several times remembers the church and poor of Putney near London. I find another of both his names, who is written esquire, serjeant at law and recorder of London, under whose name was published, *Reading upon the statute of Magna Charta,* chap. 16. Lond. 1641, qu. [Bodl. C. 13. 14. Linc.] before which time the author was dead. Whether the same with Ro. Brook of Brasen-nose, who was admitted master of arts 1584. I think not. As for sir Rob. Broke the judge, he obtained a fair estate by his en-

* *This sir Rob. Broke, who was a zealous catholic, died as it seems in Aug. or Sept. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, but where buried I cannot yet tell.* first edit. 1558.

[5] [Baldwin's *Dedication to the Nobilitie,* in the *Mirror for Magistrates,* edit. 1575, quoted by Warton, *History of English Poetry,* iii. 216, and Park, Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors,* ii. 9.]

[6] [Aubrey's *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,* Lond. 1719, 8vo, v. 236.]

[7] [*Gentleman's Magazine,* ut supra, 668.]

[8] "He was of Grays-inn, as Mr. Stow saith in his *Annals,* 1552."

[9] [This *Abridgment,* which is principally founded upon that of Fitzherbert, is digested under a greater number of titles, and besides the authorities collected by Fitzherbert, Brooke abridges a great number of readings, which seem to have fallen under his own knowledge as a judge and chief justice of the common-pleas, and which are no where else extant, except in a small volume selected from this *Abridgment,* intitled *Brooke's New Cases.* Worrall's *Law Catalogue.*

Fulbeck draws the following comparison between this abridgment and that by Fitzherbert: 'Mast. Brooke is more polite, and by popular and familiar reasons hath gayned singular credite, and in the facilitie and compendious forme of abridging cases hee carryeth away the garland. But where M. Fitzherbert is better vnderstood, he profiteth more, and his *Abridgment* hath more sinewes, though the other hath more vaines.' *Direction to the study of the Law,* 1620, (8vo. Bodl. F. 11. Jur.) folio 27, b. Some cases during the reigns of Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. and Mary, were taken from Broke's *Abridgment* and published in French, London 1604. Bodl. 8vo. D. 4. Jur.]

[1] Ib. in Offic. prærog. ut sup. in *Reg. Noodes,* part 2.

deavours, which he left to his posterity, remaining at Madeley in Shropshire, and at one or two places in Suffolk.

PAUL BUSH was born of honest and sufficient parents, became a student in this university
[110] about the year 1513, and five years after took the degree of bach. of arts, being then numbred among the celebrated poets of the university. Afterwards he applied his mind to the supreme faculty, entred into the order of the Bonhoms, studied among the fryers of the order of St. Austin (now Wadham coll.) in the north suburb of Oxon, and at length became provincial of his order, that is of Bonhoms. This person being noted in his time for his great learning in divinity and physic, was by K. Hen. 8 made the first bishop of Bristol, after he had placed an episcopal see there, an. 1542, "to which he was conse-"crated Jan. 25, in the parish church of Hamp-"ton in the diocese of Westminster,"[2] and by the name and title of Paulus Bush capellanus regis & S. Theologiæ bacalaureus had restitution[3] made to him of the temporalities belonging to that see, 16 June in the same year. But he taking to him a wife (whom one[4] calls a concubine) in the days of K. Edw. 6, was depriv'd* of, * *by queen Mary.* "or rather resign'd"[5] his bishoprick first edit. an. 1553, whereupon he spent the remaining part of his days at Bristol. He hath written several things in divinity and medicine, as well in verse as prose, of which number these are some.

An exhortation to Margaret Burges, Wife to Jo. Burges Clothier of King's wood in the County of Wilts. Lond. temp. Edw. 6, in oct. [See Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 791.]

Notes on the Psalm, beginning with Miserere mei, Deus, &c.[6]

Treatise in praise of the Cross.

"*Answers to certain queries concerning the abuses* "*of the Mass,* in the collection of records num. 25, "at the end of bishop Burnet's 2d vol. of the "*History of the Reformation of the Church of* "*England. Tempore Edwardi 6.*"

Dialogues between Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Treatise of salves and curing remedies[7]. Besides poems of divers kinds, which I have not yet seen. At length taking his last farewel of this world on the eleventh of Octob. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, aged 68 years, was buried on the north side of the choir (near to the entrance leading into the north isle) of the cath. church at Bristol. Over his grave was soon after erected a low altar-tomb, and on it was fastened his statue in his episcopal robes lying on his back. On the four corners of the tomb were erected four small pillars, bearing a canopy; about which is this written, 'Hic jacet D. Paulus Bush primus hujus Ecclesiæ Episcopus, qui obiit undec. die Octob. an. Dom. 1558, ætatisque suæ 68, cujus animæ propitietur Christus.'" About the tomb, beneath the statue, are certain verses engraven on three sides thereof, (the fourth joyning to the wall) some of which follow. 1558.

Agnus qui primam nostrum sua tempora mitram
Indueret, jacet hic Bristoliense decus.
A patre Bush dictus, Paulum baptisma vocavit,
Virtus implevit nomen uterque Pari.
Paulus, &c.
Ille animos verbis, impensis pavit egenos,
Hinc fructum arbusto protulit ille suo.
Ut madidos arbusta tegunt, sic fœdere rupto
Inter discordes pacificator erat.[8]

This monument was erected near to the stone, under which his sometimes wife called Edith Ashley was buried, who died 8 Oct. 1553.

[2] "Mr. Strype's *Mem. of Archbp. Cranmer*, lib. i. c. 24."

[3] Pat. 34 Hen. 8, p. 2.

[4] Jo. Pitseus in lib. *De illustr. Angliæ Scriptorib.* æt. 16, num. 997.

[5] Strype's Cranmer, lib. iii. cap. 2.

[6] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 187, 168, notices an edition printed by De Worde in 1501, and another in 1525 by the same printer, 4to. but Dibdin, justly enough, doubts the existence of the former, as Bush must, at that time, have been a child.]

[7] [*This lytell boke contaynethe certayne gostly medycynes necessary to be used among worldisposed people to eschewe and to auoyde the comen plage of pestilens, thus collecte and set forth in ordre by the diligent labourc of the religyous brother syr Paule Bushe, preste and bonehome in the good house Edyngdon.* Printed by Redman, 8vo. no date. It consists of prayers or conjurations against the plague of pestilence. Prefixed to, and at the end of, the work are some stanzas to the reader. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 400.]

[8] [In the passage out of the choir into the north isle, the feet against the great pillar or wall, lies Paul Bush the first bishop of this church, under a handsome tomb of free stone. He is figured as a skeleton with his head shorn and resting on his mitre, and his crosier lying by his right side: this lies on a low kind of altar monument over which is a canopy of stone supported by six fluted Ionic pillars: round the canopy, over each pillar, is his coat of arms painted in a shield: viz. A. on a fess G. inter 3 boars passant S. a rose inter 2 eaglets dis. A. On the verge of the canopy, between the said arms, is this inscription lately written:

Hic jacet Dñs Paulus Bushe, &c.

There were some verses at the bottom which are now decayed: however they are preserved by Browne Willis, p. 778 of his 1st vol. of *Hist. of Cathedrals.*

Dignus qui primam circum sua tempora mitram
Indueret, jacet hic Bristoliense decus.
A patre, Bush dictus, Paulum baptisma vocavit;
Virtute implevit nomen utrumque sua.
Paulus Edintoniæ his messes preco secutus
Instituit populum dogmate, Christe, tuo.
Ille animos verbis impensis pavit egenos;
Hinc fructum arbusto præbuit ille suo.
Ut madidos arbusta juvant, sic fœdere rupto
Inter discordes pacificator erat.

This same punning epitaph is most wretchedly mauled in Ant. Wood's 1st vol. Ayn. Oxon. I suppose sent him by one that could not well read them on the tomb. Myles Davies in his *Athenæ Britannicæ*, vol. ii. p. 295, pretends to correct it, but however faulty Anthony's copy was, his own was not much better. From Cole's MSS. in the British museum, vol. x. p. 76. For this and the other extracts from Cole's MSS. I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq.]

[The following account is taken from Cole's *MS. Collections* in the British museum. Dr. Paul Bush went to Oxon about 1513, where he took his bacheilor of art's degree about five years after, being then reckoned a celebrated poet. He after went to study among the fryers of the order of Bonshommes, and became after prior of his order at Edington in Wiltshire[1], and canon residentiary of Sarum, and S. T. B. He was a wise and grave man, and well versed both in divinity and physic, and was also not only a good orator, but an excellent poet. All which qualifications recommended him to the esteem of K. Hen. 8, to whom he was chaplain, who advanced him, (while he was yet a monk, says Bale falsely,) to the bishopric of Bristol at its first erection, to which he was consecrated June 25, 1542, at Hampton. Both Bale and Pits mistake in saying he was advanced to this dignity by K. Edw. 6. Pits gives him a very good character, and says that one reason of his being made bishop was, the scarcity of learned men among the reformers obliged them to make choice of him, though of a different religion: for he says that he continued constant in his faith and religion, and neither by word or writing ever professed the contrary: but by his actions at last he denied the faith by taking a wife unto him, which he palliates by calling her his concubine, he being overcome by his carnal appetites; and thus breaking his vow of chastity which he had taken, he lost his bishopric under queen Mary, and led the residue of his life in pennance and mortification. This is the account which Pits gives of our bishop, which I the rather credit, because Bale speaks ill of him: and it moreover appears by No. 25, among the records at the end of bishop Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, that he was far from being a protestant. However how to reconcile his being a catholic bishop and married, is more than I can unravel. Upon queen Mary's accession to the crown, knowing himself to be obnoxious, he freely and willingly resigned his bishopric: notwithstanding, the queen issued her orders to some bishops to deprive him with some others who had broken their vows of celibacy. But his wife dying very opportunely for him in 1553, the same year he resigned his see[2], and so being at liberty to take other preferment, he complied with the alterations, and was made rector of Winterbourne near Bristol. While he was a bishop, 4 Edw. 6, he granted to that king the manor of Leigh cum membris by deed made May 25, 1549; in which the dean and chapter joyned Sept. 21 following, and two days after, Sept. 23, the king granted the reversion of it, after the death of the bishop, to sir George Norton and his heirs for ever. This was a very great reduction of the rents of a small bishopric. In his will dated Sept. 25, 1558, and proved the following Dec. 1, he stiles himself late bishop of Bristol, and parson of Winterbourne, and desires to be buried on the south side of the cathedral of Bristol, by the high altar; and also orders his bargain of 450lbs for Estlingcourt manor, in Frampton Cotterel parish, to Mr. Seymour, to stand in force. His executors were his own archdeacon Cotterel, and master Silke prebendary of this church. He built the episcopal throne in the church; at least, his arms are upon them. He dying Oct. 11, 1558, at the age of 68, was buried in the place aforesaid, near the remains of his repudiated wife Editha. The tradition that he starved himself to death, is common to all places where such emaciated figures are represented: but however may have thus much of truth in it; that as he was a deprived bishop and in a state of pennance, such a representation was well enough adapted to him, especially when the married clergy were held in such disesteem. Cole, vol. x. page 76.

The only tract remaining of Bush's poetical works, none of which Wood had ever seen, that I have been able to trace, is the following:

A lytell treatyse in Englysshe, called the extripacion of ignorancy: and it treateth and speketh of the ignorance of people, shewyng them howe they are bounde to feare god, to loue god and to honour their prince. Which treatise is lately compyled by sir Paule Busshe, preest and Bouhome of Edyndon. This is dedicated to the princess Mary, and is contained in four sheets. The only copy now known is preserved in the public library at Cambridge, to the learned keeper of which, the rev. Thomas Kerrich, I am obliged for the following account of it.

It begins with

'The prologue of Paule Busshe unto the princes grace.

Most worthy renomed prices, and lady soverayne,
Pepyn and budde naturally takyng productyon
Of the rubifyde rose, and granate of Spayne

propter conjugium. No sentence of deprivation was pronounced at that time upon Bush bishop of Bristol. Whether he evaded it by renouncing his marriage or by any other submission is uncertain. But he was never deprived. However, willingly or unwillingly, he resigned his bishopric in June following: for in the same register, the dean and chapter of Canterbury assumed the spiritual jurisdiction of the see of Bristol, void, per spontaneam resignationem Pauli Bushe, 1554, Junii 21.]

[2] [See Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv. 658.]

[1] [Wharton in his *Specimen of Errors* (published under the name of Anthony Harmer,) Lond. 1693, [Bodl. 8vo. B. 95. Linc.] p. 133, says, that the *Register of Canterbury* testifieth that on 20 Mar. 1554, the bishops of Winchester, London, Chichester, and Durham, pronounced the sentence of deprivation upon John Taylor bishop of Lincoln, ob nullitatem consecrationis ejus et defectum tituli sui quem habuit a rege Edwardo sexto per literas patentes, cum hac clausula, dum bene se gesserit; upon John Hooper bishop of Worcester and Gloucester, propter conjugium et alia mala merita, et vitiosum titulum, ut supra; upon John Harlowe bishop of Hereford, propter conjugium et hæresin, et ut supra; upon Rob. Ferrar bishop of St. Davids, propter easdas supradictas; upon John Bird bishop of Chester,

Your noble fame gyveth us playne enstruction,
Your tēder youthe to magnify, syth y^t no enfluction
Bodily, ne gostly, can you resolve, doubtlesse,
To vayne pastyme, ne slouthfull ydelnesse'—

This consists of forty-nine lines; and then follows

'The prologue generall of Paule Busshe, composytour of this lytell treatyse.

In an orcharde as I walked desolate of company,
In a pathe, from tre to tre, as my usage was,
Unbrede with bowes pendaūt in order pleasauntly,
In mynde I revolved howe I might brīg to passe
Some treatise to endyte, to the conforte and solace
Of people desyrous vertuously to be occupyed,
To se god lauded and his hye name magnified'—

(One hundred and thirty-three lines.)

'Thus endeth the prologue of Paule Bushe, cōpositour of this worke, and begynneth the first treatyse whiche speketh of the drede and feare that every man ought to have to offēde almighty god.

As ornamentes freshe, pleasaunt and comely,
Garnisheth ye body of man, woman and childe,
So is ye soule decorate, whan people labour busely
God specially to honor by conversacion undefylde;
Whose power invincible chasteth and tameth ye wylde,
As hunger dothe the faucon all at large flyeng:
Wherfore attende my wordes, and pondre my sayeng.

Deum timete.

The book ends thus:

Therefore my worthy lordes and maister ingenāll,
Over rede this lytell volume sōtyme at leysour,
And if it be well, gyve laudes chefe and principall
To god omnypotent, our lorde and savyour.
And if it be otherwise, let me beare the dishonour;
For well am I worthy, as I said at begynning,
For entprisyng this cause, havyng so lytell cōning.'

It is a small quarto of only eighteen leaves, printed by Richard Pynson, but is without date. It is in three parts; at the end of every verse in the first part is, 'Deum timete;'—in the second, 'Deum diligete;'—in the third, 'Regem honorificate.']

ROBERT WARDE, a native of the dioc. of Durham, was elected probationer-fellow of Merton college in 1536, he being then master's standing or more, and three years after proceeded in arts. About that time he became a shagling lecturer in philosophy before the university in the public schools, a profound disputant in philosophical matters, and 'homo semper nimium metaphysicus,' as one[2] doth deservedly stile him. He was the chief man that disputed with bishop Rydley in the divinity school, an. 1554, as I have elsewhere told[3] you. And Joh. Fox, who hath [111] a full relation[4] of the said disputation, saith of this our author thus. 'Mr. Ward amplified so 'largely his words, and so high he climbed into 'the heavens with Duns his ladder, and not with 'the scriptures, that it is to be marvelled how he 'could come down again without falling,' &c. But what Fox hath ironically said concerning this matter, is fully answered by one[5] of Ward's persuasion. As for the works that this our author hath written, I never saw any, and therefore cannot give you the titles, only say with our old, and later, catalogue or register of fellows of Merton coll. that he wrote,

Dialectica & Philosophica quædam, &c. Joh. Fox before mentioned hath published

His Disputation with B. Nich. Rydley in the divinity-school at Oxon. Which you may see in the book of *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, under the year 1554. A little before qu. Elizab. came to the crown, Mr. Warde (who seems to have been then bach. of div.) travelled to Rome, where paying his last debt to nature on the 14 Oct. in fifteen 1558. hundred fifty and eight, was there buried; but in what church or chappel I know not. Whereupon the report of it coming to Oxon his exequies were celebrated[6] by the society of Merton college 17 Novemb. following, according to our accompt. Of the same family (tho' remote) was Will. Warde, alias Walker, alias Slaughter, son of Mr. Rob. Warde of the county of Cumberland, who having spent 7 years in studying the arts in Brasennose coll. travelled into Spain with Mr. Dutton a Roman cath. and there became one of his opinion. Afterwards he returned into England to settle his concerns, went beyond sea again, and upon a commission received, he returned into his own country a second time to convert persons to his profession; but being taken after he had been a priest 24 years, was imprison'd in Newgate. Soon after being tried for his life, he was executed at Tyburn on Monday 26 July 1641.

"GEORGE OWEN, the most noted physi- "cian of his time, was born in the dioc. of Wor- "cester, became prob. fellow of Mert. coll. in "the beginning of 1519, took the degrees in "physic, that of doctor being compleated in an "act celebrated in St. Mary's church 18 of Feb. "1527, and soon after became physician to K. "Hen. 8. In 1544 he was admitted fellow of the "college of physicians at London, and when "the said king lay on his death-bed, he was a "witness to his last will and testament, wherein

[2] Laur. Humphredus in *Vita Jo. Juelli*: edit. 1573, p. 105.

[3] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. i. p. 277.

[4] In *Act. & Mon. Eccles.* sub an. 1554.

[5] Rob. Parsons in his *Review of ten publick Disputations:* printed 1604, cap. 4, p. 222, and cap. 5, p. 311, 312.

[6] *Reg.* 1. *Act. societ. coll. Mert.* fol. 320, a.

" was bequeathed unto him 100*l*. After K. Edw. 6 " came to the crown, (who as was reported had " been cut out of his mother's belly when she " was to be delivered of him by this Dr. Owen) " he became chief physician to him, and after " his death to qu. Mary. He was accounted a very " learned and great man of his time, and Jo. Le- " land the famous antiquary in the reign of Hen. " 8 speaks very honourably of him and his learn- " ing, and intimates [7] to his readers as if he had " written certain things in his faculties. Joh. " Parkhurst also his fellow-collegiat, afterwards " bishop of Norwich, hath an ingenious epigram [8] " on him and his worth, and no doubt there is, " but that his memory is celebrated by other " pens of his time. All that I can further say of " him is, that he dying of a malignant and epi- " demical fever on the tenth day of Octob. in 1558. " fifteen hundred fifty and eight, was buried in " the church of St. Stephen Walbrook in Lond. " and that several years before he enjoyed divers " lands and tenements in and near Oxon [9], " (which had belonged to religious houses lately " dissolved) by the favour of K. Hen. 8 and K. " Edw. 6. One of his descendents of Godstow " near Oxon, where his family was fix'd in the " latter end of K. Hen. 8, was condemn'd to die " 17 May 1615, for stiffly maintaining that a prince [112] " may be removed out of the way by death or " otherwise, if lawfully excommunicated by the " pope; but what his christian name was I can- " not yet tell. *In the mean time we are to lament* " *that Dr. Owen's learned writings are lost, and* " *so consequently posterity depriv'd of some mat-* " *ters in them which might be grateful to curious* " *readers.*"

[One of his pieces is still extant: *A meet diet for the new Ague*, printed at London in 1558, folio. This is noticed by Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 567,) but was not known, as it seems, to Ames or Herbert.]

JOHN HOLYMAN, a most stout champion of his time in his preachings and writings against the Lutherans, was born at Codyngton near to Hadenham in Buckinghamshire, educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester, made perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1512, took a degree in the canon law, afterwards that of M. of A. left the coll. about 1526, being then bach. of divinity and beneficed. But being desirous of the conversation of learned men and books, entred [1] himself in the condition of a sojourner in Exeter coll. where he continued for some time. At length he became a monk of St. Mary's abbey at Reading in Berks, and in 1530 proceeded in divinity, at which time Hugh abbot of the said monastery wrote to the university an [2] epistle, wherein our author is thus characterized—'Dominus Holymannus, non vitâ minus quam eruditione Theologus insignis, Londini nuper è suggesto Paulino concionatus est: tam frequenti hominum conventu, tantâ admiratione, tam magnâ apud omnes gratiâ, ut jamdudum nemo, qui Christum sincerè prædicat, majorem ab illo populo, vel laudem vel amorem consequutus est,' &c. The said epistle was written, as I have [3] elsewhere told you, in the year 1530, to the end that the university would be pleased to dispense with him from preaching at Oxon for the degree of D. of divinity, and that instead thereof he might preach at London, upon pretence that the city was much polluted with Luther's doctrine. In 1535, he was ejected from his abbey, because of the dissolution thereof for a profane use, and lived afterwards partly at Hanborough near to Woodstock in Oxfordshire (of which place he seems to have been rector) and partly in Exeter coll. In 1554, he was promoted to the see of Bristol, upon the deprivation "or " resignation" of Paul Bush the first bishop thereof; "he was consecrated at the bishop of " London's chapel in London 18 Nov. 1554," the temporalities of which see being given [4] to him 28 Nov. the same year, sate there to the time of his death in good repute. He hath written,

Tract. contra doctrinam M. Lutheri.

Defensio matrimonii Reginæ Catharinæ cum Rege Henrico octavo, lib. 1. with other things which I have not yet seen. This person, who was a most zealous catholic, gave way to fate either in, or near to, Oxon, much about the time when his predecessor P. Bush died, and was according to his will, as I presume, buried in the chancel of the church of Hanborough beforementioned, in fifteen hundred fifty and eight. 1558. Mr. Alexand. Belsire sometimes fellow of New college, afterwards the first president of that of St. John Bapt. who was his great friend, and overseer of his last will, was buried near to him, in 1567, being, while living, seldom from him. The said bishop Holyman in his last [5] will and testament dated 4 June 1558, and proved 16 Feb. following, did give to the college near to Winchester the works of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian, St. Cecill, Tertullian, Irenæus, &c. Which afterwards were chained in the library there.

[7] " In *Principium & eruditorum in Anglia Virorum encomiis, Trophæis, &c.* edit. 1589, p. 96."

[8] " In *Lusoriis sive Epigram. juvenil.* edit. 1573, p. 45, 46."

[9] [Edward VI. granted Durham college, in Oxon, to George Owen and William Martyn, Feb. 4, 1553, which, in Feb. 1554, they sold to sir Thomas Pope, who founded Trinity college, on the scite. Previous to this, Owen received a grant of Godstowe nunnery with its adjoining estates. The nunnery he converted into a dwelling house, with some few alterations and improvements. Warton, *Life of Pope*, 8vo. 1780, p. 115 and 305.]

[1] *Rot. comp. rectorum coll. Exon.* in scaccar. ibid.

[2] In lib. *Epist. Univ. Oxon.* FF. fol. 101, 102.

[3] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 252, a. lib. 2, p. 95, b.

[4] Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. p. 1.

[5] In Offic. prærog. in *Reg. Wells*, qu. 38.

RICHARD TURNER, a Staffordshire man born, "* became a student in this university an. 1526, or thereabouts, and afterwards fellow of Magd. coll. where he was esteemed a forward and conceited person by the generality, but by those who were inclined to the heresy of that time (as 'twas usually called) a right godly and learned man. Afterwards he was made curate of Chartam in Kent, where, and in the neighbourhood, he became a free and bold preacher against popish errors, and the asserting the king's supremacy, whereby he brought[6] multitudes of people in those parts out of ignorance and superstition; for which he was put to much trouble and danger. He was first complained of to the king; and being brought up, the archbishop (Cranmer) and other ecclesiastical commissioners, were commanded to examine him upon certain articles. But by the secret favour of the archbishop, and his own prudent answers, he was then discharg'd. Soon after, upon some false reports told of him, K. Hen. 8 was so offended, that he sent for the archbishop, willing him to have him whipp'd out of the country: but the archbishop pacifyed the king, and sent him home the second time. Afterwards, a third time, his old enemies, the popish clergy, got him convened before the privy-council, and committed for doctrines, before he came into Kent. The archbishop being then down in his diocese, Turner was sent back to him with an order to recant. To whom when his fast friend Mr. Ralph Morrice, the archbishop's secretary, had applyed himself in his behalf, the archb. himself being then (1543) under some cloud, dared not to interpose; because, as he then said, it had been put into the king's head, that he was the great favourer and maintainer of all the heretics in the kingdom. Morrice then, that he might prevent this recantation, if possible, which would have been such a reflection to the doctrine he before had preached, address'd his letters to sir Anth. Denny, gent. of the king's bed-chamber, and sir Will. Butts his physician, relating at large Turner's case; and by their means the king became better informed of the man, and in fine, commanded him to be retained as a faithful subject. This story is at large related by Jo. Fox. In 1549, or thereabouts, he did this remarkable and bold piece of service, that when the rebels were up in Kent, he then preached twice in the camp near Canterbury; for which the rebels were going to hang him, but was rescued. This is the Turner, who was one of the four (David Whitehead, Tho. Ross, or Rose, and Rob. Wisdom being the other three) whose names were returned by archb. Cranmer to sir Will. Cecil, secretary, to be nominated by the king in Aug. 1552, to be bishops in Ireland, certain sees there being then vacant, (he having about that time supplicated to be D. of D. of this university) but he went not; and this is the person who the next year, upon the coming of Q. Mary to the crown,"* fled beyond the seas, and settling at Basil in Germany, became a frequent preacher among the English exiles, for whose sake he composed and expounded,"

** was educated in Magd. college of which house he became afterwards fellow; and esteemed in the university especially by the reformed party, a right godly and learned man and a good preacher. Afterwards he belonged to the church at Windsore where he helped Jo. Murbeck in making the Concordance to the Bible.* first edit.

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** But when queen Mary came to the crown, he, &c.* first edit.

An Exposition on the Epistle of St. Paul to the } *Ephesians. Hebrews.*

Exposition on the Gen. Epist. of St. James. These *Expositions* which were "made"* at Basil were fit for the press, an. 1558, but whether they were afterwards printed, I know not. "He also assisted Joh. Marbeck in making the *Concordance of the Bible*, I mean the same Marbeck who was organist of Windsor, at which place Turner, I think, had some employment suitable to his profession." In the year 1558, Balæus tells[7] us, that he was living at Basil; and Joh. Fox doth further inform[8] us that he died in exile. So I presume he concluded his last day between the beginning of fifteen hundred fifty and eight, and the month of Nov.[9] the same year; in which month Q. Elizab. came to the regal throne of England, and soon after the "English" exiles returned to their country.

** read.* first edit.

1558.

REYNOLD POLE, whose piety, learning, and integrity of life did make him more illustrious than the splendor of his royal blood, was a younger son of sir Rich. Pole, "lord Mountague, and" knight of the garter, (cousin-german to K. Hen. 7,) by Margaret his wife, daughter of George duke of Clarence, younger brother to K. Edw. 4. The birth of this most noble person was, as our learned Camden[1] reports, "who was a youth when Pole died," at Stoverton castle[2] in Staffordshire,* "yet the author[3]

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** or as an-*

[6] "*Memorials of Archb. Cranmer*, by Joh. Strype, M. A. lib. 2, cap. 28, p. 275."

[7] Int. *Script. Maj. Britan.* p. 113.

[8] In his *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, and in the story of Joh. Marbeck.

[9] [Petrus Welthowe presb. admiss. ad vic. de Hillingdon com. Midd. 12 Oct. 1558, per mort. Ric'i Turner. *Regist. Lond.* KENNET.]

[1] In *Britannia*, in Staffordshire.

[2] [Reg. Polus natus apud Stourton castle in agro Stafford. Plot's *Natural History*, p. 151. BAKER.]

[3] "Lud. Becatellus in *Vita Reginaldi Poli*, edit. Latinè, Venet. 1563, fol. 7, b."

other who was a foreigner tells us (but false as I presume) &c. first edit.

" of his life, and one[4] that follows " him (both foreigners) do report " that he was born" at London in the month of March, an. 1500.

" Howsoever it is, notwithstanding " the said author of his life well knew, and was " familiar with him, yet I will depend more upon " the authority of Camden, than his. At seven " years of age he was sent to the monastery of

* His education in grammatical learning was partly in the Carmes house (commonly called White Friers) in the north suburb of Oxon, and his academical in the coll. of St. Mary Magdalen where continuing for some time he was admitted, &c. first edit.

" Shene in Surrey,* to be trained[5] " up in religion and grammar " among the Carthusians there; " and afterwards being sent to " Oxon, he spent some time in " grammar and religion in the Carmelites house there, commonly " called the White-fryers, originally one of the palaces belonging to the kings of England, as " I have been informed by an[6] " anonymous writer studying in " Oxon when Pole was living. At " about twelve years of age, or " sooner, he became a nobleman of Magd. coll. " and had an apartment in the founder's lodgings " there, which we now call the president's lodgings, but what tutor he had in that house I " cannot tell; sure I am, that he received instruction and advice in his studies from those noted " scholars Tho. Lynacre and Will. Latimer, both " sometime, if not then, especially the latter, " resident in Oxon. In the month of June, an. " 1515," he was admitted to the reading of any of the logical books of Aristotle, that is, to the degree of bach. of arts: in which year he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, that he might wear 'panni pretiosi,' and 'pelluræ pretiosæ,' and be admitted to enter in to the " public" library. How long he continued in that coll. after he had taken that degree, or whether he took the degree of master of arts*, it appears not in the registers of the university. On the 19th of March 1517, he was made prebendary of Roscomb. in the church of Salisbury, and on the 10th of Apr. 1519, prebend. of Yatminster Secunda in the same church, * " being " then, as I conceive, dean of " Wimbourne Minster in Dorsetshire, and then also, or soon after, " dean of Exeter. King Hen. 8 " his kinsman having before determined to breed him up to the " greatest dignity in the church, " and to make him as eminent in " learning and other acquired parts, " as he was for quality, and a natural sweetness and nobleness of " temper[7], did send him to travel, " to obtain such learning that our " universities at home perhaps " could not afford, and allowed him " a large yearly pension, besides " what he had arising from his " dignities; at which time his most " familiar and intimate friend " Rich. Paice was appointed to do " the duty of his deanery. To " Italy therefore he goes with his " learned attendance, visits divers " universities there, and in Padoua, " which was then most flourishing " for eloquence, he hired a house, " settled, and kept a family. There " he became familiar with the famous Peter Bembus, who, for " the obtaining of his health, had " left Rome, and settled for a time " in that place. There it was also " that in his severe studies of philosophy he made use of Nich. " Leonicus, a learned philosopher, " and an excellent Grecian, whom " he heard expound several books " of Plato and Aristotle. At that " time our admired author Pole " did entertain in his family, and " was familiar with, Christoph. " Longolius a Belgian, famous for " the studies of eloquence: also " with an Englishman called Tho. " Lupset[8], as eminent for elo- " quence, learning, and piety, as " any person in England, whom he " found there as a tutor to one or " more English gentlemen. These " were the persons that were his " masters, and with whom he al- " ways convers'd; and these were " the same who did highly cele- " brate him in their writings. And " while his name became famous " there, so did every one at home " endeavour to accumulate favours " on him, particularly that noted " counsellor of state Rich. Fox, " the worthy bishop of Winches- " ter, who entered and made him " fellow of his college of Corp. " Chr. in Oxon, on the 14th of

* or a degree in any other faculty. first edit.

* And on the 14 of Feb. 1523 he was admitted fellow of Corp. Chr. college by command from the founder; which place I presume he never enjoyed being then absent, &c. not happily dean of Wimbourne Minster in Dorsetshire from whence he was promoted to be dean of Exeter. Afterwards his life being chiefly spent in Italy he became, by the favour of the pope, cardinal of St. Nereus and Achilleus, afterwards of St. Mary in Cosmedin and at length of St. Prisca; was employed also by him in several embassies to the French king and to the emperor, and lastly after the said pope's death (Paul 3.) he was, in the conclave of cardinals, chose twice by them to succeed him, an. 1549. But he upon some account refusing both the elections craved licence to depart unto a certain monastery in the territory of Verona, there to spend the remainder of his days. To which place, afterwards retiring, he exercised himself for some years in great devotion and retiredness. At length the news of K. Edw. death being brought to him, and that Q. Mary had obtained the crown, he procured of P. Julius 3. licence to be sent his legate into England to reconcile that nation to the Roman see, and

[4] "Ludov. Donni d'Attichi in lib. suo cui tit. est *Florum* " *Historiæ sacri Collegii S. R. E. Cardinalium*, Par. 1660, " pag. 225."

[5] Lud. Beccatell ut supra, fol. 1, b.

[6] Anon. MS.

[7] [Sir Thomas More in a letter to Erasmus, in speaking of Pole, terms him 'a youth as learned as he is noble, and as virtuous as learned.' Phillips, *Life of Pole*, 4to. Oxford, 1764, p. 6.]

[8] [See his life at col. 69, &c.]

the rather for this cause that [115] *being not in holy orders (tho' a cardinal) he might be in a capacity (being one of the three that were named) to marry the queen. Soon after, coming into England, (the queen being then married) he was elected chancellor of this university, and was made archb. of Canterbury in the place of Cranmer, to which he was consecrated 22 March 1555 (being about that time [z] invested with the temporalities of that see) and kept it to his dying day.* first edit.

[z] *See in the* History of the Council of Trent *written by Pietro Soave Poland, and translated into English by sir Nath. Brent. London,* 1620, p. 384.

[a] *Pat. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. p.* 1.

" Feb. 1523. From Padöua he " went to Venice, where he con- " tinued for some time, and then " journied to other parts in Italy, " and to some without: in all " which places he obtained a most " celebrated name, as it appears " from the writings of many emi- " nent men of that time, as from " those of Bembus, Sadoletus, E- " rasmus, and others, as also from " the epistles of Longolius before- " mention'd. It was now the fifth " year since he came into Italy, at " which time being about to return " to his native country, because he " was recall'd thereunto; yet having " an ardent desire to see Rome, and " the more because it was then the " year of jubilee, he with his at- " tendance journied thither; and " taking Florence in his way, he " was honourably received there, " as at other places thro' which he " pass'd, and had presents made " unto him. John Matthew Gi- " bertus, bishop of Verona, having " received notice of him and his " great worth, took care that all " honour and respect should be " given to him, not only in his " journey, but at Rome. Where " after he had spent some time " there in visiting the court of the " pope [y], then Clement 7, the " churches of the apostles, reli- " gious places, and the curiosities " thereof, he return'd home [z], was with great love " and honour received by the king, queen, court, " and all the nobility, for his rare learning, and " sweetness of conversation and manners, which " he had acquir'd in his travels. Yet notwith- " standing all these things, his greatness and " learning, he was so far from being efflated with " pride, that he retired to his old habitation at " Shene, where, by the leave of the king, he had " granted unto him the apartment which Dr. Joh. " Colet had a little before built for the exercising " of his learning and devotion, where he spent " two years with very great delight; but whether " in that time he retired to Oxon, to take posses- " sion of his fellowship of Corp. Ch. coll. or to " hear the lectures of card. Wolsey then lately " founded, I cannot tell. About the end of the " two years of his pleasant retirement, K. Hen. 8 " pretended some scruples in conscience about " the lawfulness of marriage with his brother's " wife Katharine of Spain; whom, by the advice " of some malevolent persons, he had a mind to " repudiate, and so consequently more desirous " to change his wife than his religion; as by " many was then said. So that our eminent au- " thor, the then ornament of our university, fore- " seeing eminent danger to threaten many of the " king's good subjects, and indeed ruin to the " whole nation, he obtained leave of the king, " and his mother Margaret, the good countess of " Salisbury, to repair to Paris, under the notion " of compleating his studies. To which place " he, being attended with some learned men, did " enjoy himself for some time in great repose. " But then again the king having, by the advice " of Tho. Cranmer, employed divers persons to " go to all the most noted universities in Chris- " tendom, to have their opinion of this question, " 'An divino & naturali jure sit prohibitum, ne " frater uxorem fratris etiam mortui sine liberis, " ducat uxorem?' he sent to Pole and desired, or " rather commanded, him to concur with his " agents for the procuring the subscriptions and " seal of the university of Paris, and of other " universities in France. Hereupon another " trouble accru'd to him, and he was in some " perplexity with himself what to do in this mat- " ter. At length, by advice of friends, he ex- " cused himself from that employment, yet it " was in such terms, that he did not openly de-

[y] [Phillips contradicts this, but on what authority he leaves us ignorant. 'As curiosity,' he says, 'had no part in his taking this journey to Rome, having satisfied his piety in visiting the places of devotion, he left that city without seeing the pope's court, and returned again to Padua, where he spent the greatest part of the following year.' That so distinguished a stranger should not have been introduced at Clement's court seems a little extraordinary, particularly when we reflect on Pole's high birth and great interest in the English nation, which would naturally have excited a desire in the pope to be acquainted with a person whose friendship was likely to be so essential to the papal interests.

A violent reformer, Richard Morysine (of whom see col. 239) in his *Exhortation to styrre all Englyshe men to the defence of theyr countrye*, 1539, gives the following account of Pole's first impressions at this visit to Rome: 'I must nedes tell, that I haue hard Reynolde Pole, the cardinall ofte saye, and not I alone, but many mo, whom I can name, men of honeste credyte. This Pole, than a perle of his contrey, nowe a foule pocke to it, wente to Rome at his fyrst beynge in Italy, thynkynge to haue leyne there halfe a yere or more. God let me neuer speake, ne wryte after this day, if he hath not sayde, and that very ofte, where I haue ben in presence, that whan he had ben there iii or iiii days, and seen the abhomynation of the cardinals, byshops, and other theyr offycers, with the detestable vices of that citie, he could in no wyse tary there any leger. He could not than abyde v dayes in Rome, and now, ambition be thanked, he hath this always in his mouthe, 'Roma mihi patria est,' Rome is my natiue countrey. Hath not Rome a woderful vertue in it, that thus sone can brynge men at one with vyce; in loue with synne and abhomynation? Sign. D. 1.]

[z] [The writers of Pole's life place his return to England immediately on his leaving Rome: yet a letter, which Erasmus wrote to him at Padua, on the 8th of March, 1526, and the date of two of Bembo's letters, one of the 16th of March, the other in July of the same year, in both which mention is made of his being still there, necessarily infer his going back to that city. Phillips's *Life*, p. 25.]

" clare against the king's intentions; but in some " sense, tho' very little, agreed with his humour. " However it was, there were exceptions taken, " and the king's displeasure was incurr'd. After " he had continued a full year at Paris, he re- " turn'd into England, and retiring to his former " habitation at Shene, he was desired by his " friends and kindred to clear himself of all dis- " loyalty to the king, which he did; and con- " tinued in his close retirement in prosecuting " his devotions and studies for about two years. " In which time the king's desire still increasing " for the change of his wife, it was buzz'd into " his ears, that he should try the minds of all the " chief persons in the nation, how they stood " affected to the change, and thereby discover " his friends from his foes, particularly Pole, " whose consent, if obtain'd, might avail much as " an example to the rest, especially in these re- " spects, that he was a learned man, and of the " royal blood. Now again was another perplexity " come upon him, and he knew not which way [116] " to turn himself. In the mean time his friends " and near relations did put him in sure hopes, " that if he would clearly shew his willingness to " please the king, and give his free consent in " the matter of divorce, he should have the " bishoprick of Winchester, or archbishoprick of " York conferr'd on him; the first, if not the last, " being then void: and further also, his brethren " and others who were entrusted to prevail with " him to give a reason to satisfy the king, to pre- " vent subversion to his family, (which afterwards " followed) he did at length, when in a manner " he was reduced to extremities, repair to the " king, and fully proposed with himself to have " done it, but could not speak a word to him, till he " resolved to do it in another style; and then he " found his tongue, and spoke[2] to the king his " mind; which being not pleasing to him, he look'd " very angry on him, put his hands sometimes to his " poniard hanging at his girdle, with an intention " to kill him, but was overcome with the sim- " plicity, humility, and submission of his dis- " course. So that being then dismist, his com- " pany was desired no more, nor that point again " urged; yet to prevent other danger that might " follow, which he by his prudence foresaw, he " left England again, under pretence of retiring " to an university; of which matter the king be- " ing for the present satisfied, his pension was " continued, which he received for some time, but " was soon after withdrawn, as I shall tell you " anon. The first place he went to was Avignon " in the province of Narbon in France, which " then flourished in the studies of liberal arts, " where he continued for the space of a year; " but finding his health to decay, because of the " badness of the air, he retired to Padoua, where " before he had the experience of better air, good " company, with the love of learned men. And " being settled there, he severely followed the " studies of divinity, and for diversion took ex- " cursions now and then to Venice: and to im- " prove himself in the said studies, he obtained " the acquaintance and familiarity of learned " men, as Tryphon, Gabrielius, M. Antonius Pus- " serus, sirnamed Genoa, or Janua, Lampridius " Cremonensis, Lazarus Bonamicus Bassianus, " and others as famous as them. He also was " ready to admit of the familiarity of such that " were truly pious, and those that he found so, " he was very open to them: among which must " not be forgotten Cosmo Sherius bishop of " Fano, a city in Umbria, in whom, tho' young, " he found an eminent knowledge in several sorts " of literature, as als. a most singular honesty in " conversation and manners, and an ardent desire " of piety, which also was very well known to " those that had recourse unto him; there was " also one Mark a monk, a person of great learn- " ing, and greater piety; and therefore Pole be- " ing exceedingly delighted in him, he assidu- " ously heard him explain divine letters, which " were frequently by him performed in his usual " lectures. But above all, none was more fami- " liar with him than a noble Venetian, called " Aloysius Priulus, excellent for wit and learn- " ing; with whose society Pole was so exceed- " ingly taken, and Priulus with his, that from that " time till death they became individual. At " Venice also, he became well known to the " famous Gasp. Contarenus, who afterwards for " his singular learning and virtues was elected " into the college of cardinals. He also became " acquainted with Pet. Caraffa, bishop of Theate, " who had about that time instituted an order at " Venice called Theatines, and was afterwards " the turbulent pope called Paul the fourth, and " an enemy to Pole. By this time it was, that as " K. Hen. 8 had divorc'd from him his wife, so " now he was resolved to withdraw his obedience " from the pope, expel his authority from the " nation, and make himself supreme head of the " church of England; and those that did not ac- " knowledge him to be so were to be traytors, " and so consequently to suffer death. Now tho' " our noble and generous Pole was far distant " from his native country, yet notwithstanding " the king being desirous to give all satisfaction " therein, and knowing that the esteem of Pole [117] " was great in foreign countries, especially in " Italy, and particularly at Padoua, where he " then was, he sent a messenger to him to have " his opinion concerning that matter, and whe- " ther it was agreeable to his mind in what he " was about to do, or had actually done in that " matter already: and by the same messenger

[2] " Lud. Becatell ut supra in *Vita Reg. Poli*, &c. fol. 10, b. " followed by Nich. Sanders in his book entit. *Vera & sincera* " *Historia Schismatis Anglicani*, &c. edit. Coll. Agrip. 1628, " lib. 1, p. 58."

" (as 'tis[1] said) he sent a book written by Dr. " Rich. Sampson, which I find entit. *Oratio hortatoria ad obedientiam Regis, contra Papam.* " Here was now another great trouble to Pole, " and what to do he could not at present tell, " because he found the king's objections as snares " to usher him to death, as others in England had " been. At length finding that no delays could " prevail against giving an answer, he not only " disapproves of his divorce and separation from " the apostolic see, in an answer for the present, " but also in a book, which he in four months " time had written, entitled, *Pro Unitate Ecclesiasticâ*, divided into four parts; wherein he answers many things that Sampson had wrote to " please the king; presseth the king earnestly to " return to the obedience of the see of Rome; " exciteth the emperor to revenge the injury " done unto his aunt, (the divorced queen) and " many other things, which were much displeasing " to him. The king having perused this book, and " knowing that it could not long lie hid in Italy, " (tho' Pole had promised not to publish it) " sends[2] for him by post to come into England " to explain some passages thereof. But Pole " knowing that it was declared treason there to " deny the king the title of the supreme head, " which he had principally intended in his book, " refused; desiring the king nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present " time, and to reintegrate himself with the pope, " and accept the council now summon'd, whereby " he might have the honour of being the cause of " reformation of the church in doctrine and " manners; if not, otherwise he would be in great " danger. He wrote also[3] to Dr. Cuthb. Tonstall " bishop of Durham, to incline the king thereunto. This bishop, as it appears in our records, reproving him for the bitterness of his " book, and counselling him to burn the original, " denies that K. Hen. 8 hath separated himself " from the Rom. church, but only freed himself " from the unjust usurpations of the bishops of " that see. Upon this the king proceeds severely " against Pole, withdraws from him his pension, " and divests him of all his dignities in England; " which being well known at Rome, they were " plentifully made up by the bounty of the pope " and emperor. About that time Gasp. Contarenus being made a cardinal, the pope advised " with him that some course might be taken that " ecclesiastical discipline which had been lately " depravd, might be reform'd. Contarenus therefore did desire, that the pope would be pleased " to call unto him other persons that might be " assisting to him in the said work, such as were " not only famous for learning, but also for piety; " whereupon Jacob Sadoletus bishop of Carpentras, was called from France; P. Caraffa B. of " Theate, from Venice; Greg. Cortesius abbot of " S. George, R. Pole, Joh. Matth. Gibertus B. of " Verona, Eugubius Fredericus Fregosius archb. " of Salerno. Most of these soon after came to " Rome; and Pole, who had been highly commended to the pope by Contarenus, was taken " into and lodged in the palace of the said pope, " who finding him to be a person of singular parts, " and of great religion, as also an intire devotee " to the apostolic see, the said pope (Paul 3) did " create him a cardinal under the title of S. Nereus and Achilleus, on the 11th of the cal. of " Jan. 1536, according to the account followed at " Rome, afterwards of S. Mary in Cosmedin, and " at length of S. Prisca. Which great honour, tho' " unsought after, and not at all desir'd by Pole[6], " (such was his great humility) yet it was very " pleasing to the emperor, to all the friends of " Pole, and all the true sons of the apostolic see " in England. Soon after he was employed by " the said pope as his nuncio or ambassador into [118] " divers countries, as to France and Flanders, " whereby, being near England[7], he might hold " a correspondence with the catholics there, " the better to continue them in their ancient " faith, which he did, to the peril of many when " it came to be known to K. Hen. 8. At Paris " he was receiv'd by the king of France's command very honourably, as he was in other " places; but his actions being made known to " K. Hen. 8, who look'd upon them as destructive " to him and his subjects, he forthwith sent to " that king that he would deliver him up to be " convey'd into England. But so it was that " Pole having timely notice of this matter, fled " to Cambray, and committed himself to the protection of the bishop of that place; yet seeing " there was no safety there, because of the wars between the emperor and the French, and because

[1] " Gilb. Burnet, D.D. in his *Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England*, vol. 1, lib. 3, an. 1536."
[2] " Edward lord Herbert in his *Life and Reign of K. Hen.* 8. Lond. 1672, p. 418, sub an. 1535."
[3] " Ibid."

[6] [Pole certainly endeavoured to prevent, or at least to delay, this mark of the pope's esteem. Beccatelli, secretary to the new cardinal, who was present when the chamberlain came to Reginald with orders for him to receive immediately the clerical tonsure, and accept the purple, bears the following testimony of his unwilling obedience. 'I was also present,' he says, 'when this message came, and as it was quite unlooked for, instead of rejoicing, it abashed and afflicted him; but as the command was peremptory, and required present compliance, he submitted to the dignity, rather than accepted it.' Phillips, *Life*, 142.]

[7] [Morysine, who is very severe always against the cardinal, takes another opportunity of condemning his conduct from this embassy:—'The byshop of Rome, foreseing the damages that ensue to hym and his by the commynge forth of goddis word, knowing also, howe moch his vantages maye dayly encrease, yf errours be reteyned in all christen kyngedomes, doth and wolle do what he can to ouerrunne this way with a pestyferouse Poole, that floweth out of course, that seeketh, against nature, to destroy the heed from whense it fyrst dyd sprynge.' *Exhortation to dyuyne all Englyshe men, &c.* 1539, Sign. A. 7, b.]

" of the excursions and depredations of certain " English soldiers under the pay of K. Hen. 8, made " in those parts, he was very desirous to leave " the place, the more for this reason, that he had " heard at that time that the said king had pro- " claim'd him traytor in England, and that there " was a great reward to be given to him that " should kill him. While he was in this per- " plexity, card. Erardus à Marchia, bishop of " Liege, inviting him thither, he forthwith posted " from Cambray, and was received as a brother, " and most liberally entertained by the said car- " dinal at Liege; where continuing six months, " expecting in that time that all things in Eng- " land would be amended according to the ex- " pectation and desire of the emperor and king " of France, yet they proved vain and came to " nothing. At which time Pole finding himself " endanger'd to be deliver'd up to the English " king (Hen. 8) he left Liege, and by the com- " mand of the pope he return'd to Rome thro' " Germany, and was very kindly received by " him. He had not continued long there, but " the said pope took him with him to Nice, a " town in the province of Narbon in France, to " be assisting in making a peace between the " emperor and the K. of France, which he effec- " tually did as much as possibly lay in his power. " At which time the emperor took order that his " minister there should pay all respect ima- " ginable to card. Pole, who had manfully stood " up against the unreasonable proceedings of " K. Hen. 8, especially in the matter of divorce " from his aunt Q. Katharine. Afterwards he " was employed by the pope to the emperor, king " of France, and other princes, to persuade them " to hold together by way of league against " England, as being a thing of greater necessity " and merit, than to war against the Turk, be- " cause it was to restore it to its ancient religion, " cleanse it of heresy, and relieve the devotees " to the apostolic see, then in a lingring and " a groaning condition. And that this embassy " might be done with celerity, and to escape the " toils of K. Hen. 8, card. Pole went incognito, " and with very few attendants (one of which was " his great confident Ludov. Beccatell) first to " the emperor, then at Toledo in Spain, and af- " terwards to the French K. in France, &c. At " length, for the more security of himself, when " in that kingdom, he retir'd to Avignon, where " he acquainted the pope with what he had done " relating to the great affair, and thence to Car- " pentras, (which, with Avignon, are under the " pope's power) where he continued with his old " acquaintance cardinal Jacob Sadoletus, for the " space of six months. Thence he was recalled " and sent by the pope to Verona, where he " found great friendship and hospitality from his " faithful friend Joh. Matthew bishop of that " place. Afterwards for these his great labours, " and forepast dangers and troubles occasion'd " by K. Hen. 8, he was, in requital, sent by the " pope his legate to Viterbo near the city, be- " ing a place wherein he might continue in " great safety, and free from the danger of his " enemies. There, I find, that he continued for " some years with great security, and in the love " and esteem of all for his great piety, learning, " and moderation, yet not without some imputa- " tion of favouring heresy. But now the church " of Rome beginning to be divided, a council " was desir'd and procur'd by godly men to re- " unite it, but by the subtilties of a considerable " party of that church, the schism was much es- " tablish'd, and parties grew obstinate. At length, " with much ado, the council began in 1543, [119] " or thereabouts, at Trent, called by some Trento " in Italy: to which, tho' the king of England " would send no orator (because he had with- " drawn his subjection from the church of Rome) " neither the univ. of Oxon, for the same reason, " tho' in most, if not all councils, they had before " so done; yet the pope sent card. Pole, an Eng- " lish man by birth, and an Oxonian by educa- " tion, to the end that K. H. 8 might see that " England had a part there, and with him went " by the pope's appointment the cardinal of " Paris, and cardinal John Morone, which three " were his legates there. But because of the " wars in Germany and in other places among " christian princes, the council could do nothing " in the matter, and what the legates did sig- " nify'd very little. Thence the illustrious Pole " returned to Viterbo, where, and sometimes at " Rome, he totally spent his time in the studies " of literature in great repose and tranquillity. " Afterwards he was sent thither again with two " other cardinals (of which, one was afterwards " pope by the name of Julius 3[8], and the other " by the name of Marcellus 2,) with hopes of " great success there; but Pole having a dis- " temper come upon him, occasion'd by the ill " air, he with leave retir'd to Padoua to obtain his " health; and there continuing for a season, the " council was translated to Bononia. At which " time he having recovered his health, he return- " ed to Rome, was kindly entertain'd by the pope " according to his usual manner, who advised " with him in matters relating to religion, espe- " cially if the matter itself related to kings or " princes; and put him upon the free answering " of the emperor's setting out the *Interim*, &c. " At length the pope (Paul 3) dying, card. Pole " was twice elected to the papacy, an. 1549, but " refused both the elections, one being done too " hasty, and not with deliberation; and the other

[8] [The object of this choice was not so deserving of the high station as our countryman. See a strange charge brought against him, and a singular instance of his conduct soon after his election to the papal chair, in father Paul, Burnet, Heidegger, and in the *Biographia Britannica*, art. Pole.]

" in the night-time, a time of darkness, &c. So " that cardinal Jo. Maria de Monte, bishop of " Palestrina, being chosen pope, he took the name " of Julius the third. But soon after the quiet- " ness of Rome being much disturb'd by wars in " France, and on the borders of Italy, Pole de- " sired leave of his holiness to recede for health's " sake to a place in the territory of Verona; " which being granted, he retired to a monastery " of Benedictines, (of which order he was a great " patron and protector) called Maguzane, not far " from the lake of Benacus, in the said territory; " where continuing in great retiredness and de- " votion till K. Ed. 6 of England died, which " was in July, an. 1553, at which time, or a little " after, the lady Mary his sister succeeded in the " throne; it was resolv'd that he should be sent " legate into England, who being a person of the " royal blood, and of learning and exemplary " life, was look'd on as the fittest instrument to " reduce the kingdom. But he himself knowing " that he stood attainted by the laws of the land " (which passed in 1539) and that the name of " Henry was still preserved in estimation among " the people, thought it not safe to adventure " thither, before he understood the state of " things. He therefore secretly [9] dispatched " Franc. Commendunus, a right trusty minister, " afterwards a cardinal, (lately come to Rome " from cardinal Dandino, ambassador for peace " from the pope to the emperor) into England " with a private letter to the queen, which com- " mending her perseverance in religion in the " time of her troubles, he exhorteth her to a con- " tinuance in it in the days of her happiness. " He recommended also unto her the salvation " of the souls of her people, and the restitution " of the true worship of God, &c. Commen- " dunus having diligently inform'd himself of all " particulars, found means of speaking with the " queen; by whom he understood not only her " own good affections to the see apostolic, but " that she was resolved to use her best endea- " vours for re-establishing the religion of the " church of Rome in all her kingdoms; which " being made known to the cardinal, he be- " gins his voyage in the month of Oct. follow- " ing. The news of which being brought to the " emperor Charles the fifth (who had his own " design apart from that of the pope) he signi- [120] " fied by the said Dandino, the nuncio or am- " bassador from his holiness with him, that an " apostolical legate could not be sent into Eng- " land as affairs then stood, either with safety to " himself, or honour to the church of Rome; " and therefore that he might do well to defer " his journey till the English might be brought " to a better temper. This was the out-side of " his design, but the inside was, which he would " not then discover, to prevent a marriage be- " tween him the said cardinal and the queen, " whom the emperor design'd for his son Philip, " and 'till that was concluded he thought it not " fit that Pole should go into England. But the " queen knowing nothing of this stop, and being " full of expectation of the cardinal's coming, " had call'd a parliament to begin on the 10th of " Oct. wherein Tho. Cranmer archbishop of Can- " terbury being brought to his tryal, was attaint- " ed, and so consequently legally divested of his " archbishoprick, which was thereupon void in law, " since a man that is attainted can have no right " to any church-benefice. But the members of " the said parliament being highly displeased " with the marriage of the queen to be had with " Philip of Spain, which was then proposed, the " parliament was dissolved on the 6th of Dec. " following. In the next year she was married " to the said Philip, and then another parliament " being summoned to sit in November, a bill was " prepared, by which the cardinal was discharged " of the attainder which had passed against him " in 1539, as before I have told you, and so re- " stored in blood, and rendred capable of all those " rights and privileges which formerly he had " stood possessed of in this kingdom; for the " passing of which bill into an act, the king and " queen vouchsafed their presence, as soon as it " was fit and prepared for them, not staying for " the end of the session, as at other times. Soon " after the cardinal came to London [1], but with- " out the solemnities of a legate's entry, because " the pope's authority was not yet set up by law; " and on the 27th of the same month he made a " long and grave speech in parliament, inviting " them to a reconciliation with the apostolic see, " from whence he was sent by the common pastor " of Christendom, to reduce them, who had long " stray'd from the inclosure of the church. On " the 29th of the same month the speaker [2] re- " ported to the commons the substance of the said " speech; and a message coming from the lords " for a conference of some of their house, with " the lord-chancellor, 4 earls, 4 bishops, and 4 " lords, to prepare a supplication for their being " reconciled to the see of Rome; it was con- " sented to, and the petition being agreed on " at the committee, was reported, and approved " of by both houses. So therefore it being pre- " sented by both houses on their knees to the " king and queen; they made their intercession " with the cardinal, who thereupon delivered

[9] " Lud. Becat. ut supra. See also in Dr. Pet. Heylin's " book, entit. *The Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of* " *England, &c.* sub an. 1553."

[1] [When he returned into England, he had been in exile 21 years, vide Jo. Elder's Letter to Rob. Stuarde, bp. of Catheness. He died Nov. 18, 1558, between five and six in the morning, removed from Lambeth towards Canterbury, Dec. 10. Strype's *Eccles. Memor.* iii. 451, 2. BARER.]

[2] " Dr. Burnet in his second part of *The History of the* " *Reformation*, &c. lib. 2."

" himself in a long speech, in the end of which " he granted them absolution. He came over " into England, much changed[3] from that free- " dom of conversation he had formerly practised. " He was in reserve to all people, spoke little, " and had put on an Italian temper, as well as beha- " viour, and brought with him two Italians, Aloy- " sio Priuli, and Nich. Ormanet, who were his " only confidents. In the month of May follow- " ing, an. 1555, the news of the pope's death came " into England, viz. Marcellus the second, who " had succeeded pope Julius 3; whereupon qu. " Mary recommends card. Pole to the popedom, " as every way the fittest person for it, without " his knowledge or consent; but the persons she " entrusted came too late to Rome, for before " they entred, Pet. Caraffa was chosen pope, " call'd Paul the fourth, who was as different from " his predecessor as any man could be. On the " 21st of Mar. 1555, the before-mentioned Tho. " Cranmer was burnt at Oxon. and the very next " day (which had been assigned at least a fort- " night before) cardinal Pole was consecrated " archb. of Canterbury, in the church of the " Grey-Fryers at Greenwich. On the 25th of " the said month, being our Lady-day, he[4] re- " ceived his pall in Bow church in London, " where he made a grave sermon touching the " use, profit, and first institution of the pall, and [121] " on the 31st of the said month he was installed " by a proctor called Rob. Collins his commis- " sary. In Oct. following, he was elected chan- " cellor of the university of Oxon. and soon after, " as 'tis said, of Cambridge; both which univer- " sities he did visit and reform by his commis- " sioners. Pope Paul the fourth, who now sate, " was a rigorous man, and extreamly wedded to " his own opinion, and had passionately espoused[5] " the quarrel of the French against the Spaniard. " But being not minded to fall foul upon our " queen Mary, turn'd his fury against card. Pole, " by whose persuasion it was thought that the " queen had broke her league with France, to " take part with her husband Philip king of " Spain. In which humour he deprives him of " his legatine power, and confers the same on a " certain Grey Fryer called William, or Peter " Peto, whom he design'd also to the see of " Salisbury. Sir Edw. Karne, the queen's agent " with the pope, advertiseth her of these secret " practices, which the queen concealing from the " cardinal, endeavour'd by all fair and gentle " means to mitigate the pope's displeasure, and " confirm the cardinal in the place and power " which he then enjoy'd. But the pope being " not a man to be easily alter'd, Pole in the " mean time not understanding how things went " in Rome, laid by the cross of his legation, and " prudently abstained from the exercise of his " bulls and facu[l]ties. Peto the new cardinal le- " gate puts himself on the way to England, but " the queen taking to herself some of her father's " spirit, commanded him at his utmost peril not " to adventure to put foot upon English ground; " to which he readily inclined, as being more " affected to cardinal Pole, than desirous to shew " himself a servant to another man's passions. " In the end, partly by the queen's mediation, " the intercession of Ormanet, the good suc- " cesses of the French in the taking of Calais, " but principally by the death of Peto in April " following, the rupture was made up again, and " Pole confirmed in the possession of his former " honours." He was a person of great eloquence, learning and judgment, of singular piety, cha- rity and exemplary life, as several writers tell us, who add also, that he was an excellent canonist and well read in the laws of eccl. polity, as may be partly seen in the books written by him, which are these,

Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica, ad Henricum octavum, Rom. in fol. [Bodl. C. 2. 26. Art. Seld.]

Oratio ad Imperatorem contra Evangelicos, cum Scholiis Athanasii, printed 1554 in qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 33. Th.]

Oration or Speech in the Parliament House 27 *Nov.* 1554. This speech, " which was to invite " the members of parliament to a reconciliation " with the apostolic see," you may mostly see in Joh. Fox's book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church,* &c. under that year.

Letter to P. Julius 3, *touching the restoring of the Realm of England.* This, which is dated on the last of Nov. 1554, you may see in the same place under the same year.

Unitatis Ecclesiasticæ Defensio, " ad Hen. 8." Lib. 4. Argent. 1555, fol. [Bodl. P. 2. 12. Th.] Ingolst. 1587, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 402.]

" Unit. Eccl. Def. ad Edwardum Henrici fil. " This is set by way of preface to the former " book."

Oratio in Materia de pace. Ven. 1558, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 5. Art.]

Reformatio Angliæ ex Decretis Reg. Poli. an. 1556. Rom. 1562, qu. Lov. 1569, oct.

De Concilio, Lib. 1. Rom. 1562, qu. Lov. 1567, fol. [Bodl. S. 1. 13. Th. Seld.] & 1569, oct. &c. This is printed in *Canones & Decreta Concilii Tridentini,* publish'd by Philip Labbe. Par. 1667, fol. [Bodl. A. 16. 8. Th.]

De Baptismo Constantini Imperatoris; printed with the former book.

De summi Pontificis officio & potestate. Lov. 1569, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 33. Th.] " It was written " by way of dialogue in the conclave of cardinals, " when they were electing him pope. He also

[3] " Ibid." [Burnet.]
[4] " Franc. Godwinus in lib. cui tit. *De præsulibus Angliæ* " *Commentarius,* in Cantuar."
[5] " Dr. Pet. Heylin, in the *Hist. of the Reform.* ut supra, " sub an. 1557."

" wrote five other books on the same subject, " when he was out of the conclave.

" *Of restoring the goods to the church*, lib. 1. " written to K. Philip and queen Mary.

" *De natali die Christi*, lib. 1.

[122] " *Comment. in Esaium.*

" *Com. in Davidis Hymnos*, with other com- " ments of some books of the scripture, but im- " perfect.

" *Catechismus.*

" *Dialogus de passione Christi*, &c.

" *Epistolæ ad Jac. Sadoletum, & alios.*

" *De modo concionandi.* 'Tis a large vol. but " imperfect."

* *qu.* *A Treatise of Justification.* Lov. 1569*, first edit. in two books. This was found among the writings of card. Pole, remaining in the custody of Mr. Hen. Pyning, chamberlain and receiver-general of the said cardinal, then lately decease'd at Lovain. With it were printed and bound certain translations touching the said matter of justification, viz. (1) *The sixth Session of the general Council of Trent, which is of Justification, with the Canons of the same Sessions.* (2) *A Treatise of St. Augustine that famous Doctor, by him entit. Of Faith and Works*, &c. Which translations were made by the cardinal, who sate several times in the said council. (3) *A Sermon of S. Chrysostome, of praying unto God.* (4) *Sermon of S. Basil of fasting.* (5) *Certain Sermons of S. Leo the Great, on the same Argument.* (6) *A notable Sermon of S. Cyprian of Alms-Deeds.* "He " also wrote *Three Homilies*, which were put into

* *He also (Card. Pole)* first edit.

" Latin: And*" had been several years gathering and obtaining from divers learned persons the various readings, emendations, castigations, &c. of Cicero's works, with intentions to have publish'd a compleat copy of them, but death seizing on him unexpectedly, that good work was stopp'd, and what are become of the papers of corrections I know not. "He " also writ as 'tis[c] said about 1530, a book to " persuade the king to continue his going on " with the marriage with queen Anna Boleyn; " which falling into Dr. Tho. Cranmer's hands, " he perus'd it. But let the truth of this remain " with the author, while I incline to the contrary, " because at the end of cardinal Pole's life, written " by Lud. Becatell, where is a cat. of such books " written by the cardinal, there is no mention at " all of such a thing; neither do I believe there " was ever any thing of that nature, whether " written by way of letter or private discourse. " To conclude," this great person, who was highly venerated by all men, "especially princes, (Hen. 8

* *(though extremely hated by K. Hen. 8) yielded to nature, &c.* 1558. first edit.

" excepted) died*" early in the morning of the 18th of Nov. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, being the very next day that qu. Mary died,

c " See in the *Memorials of Archb. Cranmer, &c.* Lib. 2. " cap. 2, p. 6, publish'd by Joh. Strype, an. 1694, in fol."

" and within 16 hours after her death; which " was almost like to his predecessor in Canter- " bury, called Deus-Dedit, who expired on the " very day that Ercombert K. of Kent died*." Whereupon his body being "put * *aged 53 years.* " into a leaden coffin, it continued first edit. " above ground 40 days; in most of which time " it lay in state to be beheld by all comers: at " length about the time of the nativity of our " Saviour, his body was" convey'd in great state to Canterbury, "and*" there entombed * *wes.* first " with solemnity "on the north side of edit. " the crown of St Thomas Becket the martyr, " within the precincts of the cathedral there," being the last archbishop that hath been yet " (1695*)" buried in the said cathe- * 1689. first dral. " In the last will and testa- edit. " ment of this great cardinal, he ordained Aloysio " Priuli a noble Venetian before-mention'd, " whom he most singularly affected, the entire " heir of whatsoever he possest. To whose will " and pleasure he freely transmitted the disposal " of certain legacies, gifts, and rewards to such " that had followed him out of foreign parts, and " others of his attendants according as he thought " the merit and diligence of each person propor- " tionally required. And whereas this noble Ve- " netian absolutely refused the total inheritance, " he begg'd and intreated of him the acceptance " only of some part, which might appear as a " lasting pledge and monument of their ever in- " violated love and friendship. This also he " utterly renounc'd, replying, that when he first " courted and insinuated himself into his fami- " liarity, he proposed in his mind another sort of " riches, than goods and treasure, with which " now he thought himself abundantly gratified. " Thus he the total heir of so considerable an " inheritance accepted of nothing, but only two [123] " prayer-books, rendered precious in his thoughts " by the frequent usage of the cardinal, whereof " the one was called the *Roman Breviary*, and " the other the *Diurnal* belonging to it. This is " that Aloysio Priuli, who in the year 1532 did " contract at Padoua an individual and exem- " plary familiarity and friendship with Pole, " which never afterwards admitted of any sepa- " ration in adversity or prosperity. He was a " constant companion in all his journeys by sea " and land, in his tedious and dangerous em- " bassies, and all other toils and troubles. So " unanimously participating also of all his in- " tentions, purposes, studies and counsels, that " he was sensible of no titles, honours, or dig- " nities which were open and obvious in his own " country, by reason of the great nobility and " prerogative of his family. Nor could Rome " herself with her dazling purple and other allure- " ments ever seduce him from this habitual so- " ciety and enjoyment of his friend, a happiness " which he so inestimably valued above all

" others; and whom he surviv'd only the space " of twenty months. Which interval of time he " wholly employ'd in the collection of those " goods which were disperst in several countries, " and in the just and equal distribution of them. " Thus I have fully satisfied my self, and I hope " the reader; if not, let him be pleased to con- " sult *Vita Reginaldi Poli, S. R. E. Cardinalis* [*] *See more of him in his life.*

" & *Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi*," written in the Italian tongue by Ludov. Becatellus sometimes domestic to card. Pole, and afterwards advanced to the archbishoprick of Rhaguse[6] for his rare piety and learning; translated into Latin by Andr. Duditius " ab Horecoviza" Sbardellatus, " born " in Hungary" bishop " first" of Tiniensis, " and " afterwards of Chonadensis, and at length Quin- " qua Ecclesiensis," printed at Venice in 1563, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 7. Jur.] Which Andrew afterwards left his religion and became a protestant and socinian, " and dying at Wentzslaw in Silesia, " in Febr. 1589, according to the account there " follow'd, was buried in that city."

[It is impossible to add any thing of real value or interest to this excellent account of cardinal Pole. Phillips's *Life* contains no more absolute facts, although the motives of Pole's conduct, and of that of his friends and opponents are more diffusely exposed and explained in that publication. It only remains therefore to be stated that the best portraits of Pole are, 1. by De Larmessin, copied by Major; 2. by T. Galle; 3. in the *Heroologia*, which latter nearly resembles the painting of the cardinal at Lambeth.]

HUGH WESTON was a Leicestershire man born[7], entred a student in Baliol coll. about 1526, took the degree of bach. of arts 1530, about which time being chosen fellow of Lincoln coll. (I mean into one of those fellowships founded by Edw. Darby) he proceeded in his faculty, studied physic, and was afterwards one of the proctors of the university. In 1538, he was elected rector of the said college, was admitted the year after to the reading of the sentences, and in 1540 he proceeded in divinity. About which time he was made Margaret professor, archdeacon of Colchester[8], and rector of Cliff in Kent. In the first of qu. Mary he had the deanery of Westminster bestowed on him, in the place of Dr. Ric. Coxe, was made prolocutor of the convocation of the whole clergy of the diocese of Canterbury; where in speaking and acting he behaved himself with great commendation. The same year being forced to leave the said deanery to make room for Dr. Joh. Pekenham the former abbat of Westminster and the monks, had that of Windsor bestowed upon him, an. 1556. But being taken in adultery (as some say) was deprived of the said deanery by card. Pole archb. of Canterbury, in 1557. Whereupon looking on himself as much abused, did appeal to an higher power. So that being about to take a journey to Rome to complain to his holiness, was seized and clapt up prisoner within the Tower of London, where as I conceive he died. Jo. Leland[9] gives him the character of a noted preacher and orator of his time, and seems to intimate that he had written several books. Jo. Bale, who speaks well of few men, saith[1] that he had been sore bytten with a Winchester gose, and was not as yet (1554) healed thereof: and tells us of his old familiar Mary Huckvale of Oxford, and of his provider good-wife Person, and Christian Thompson the widow, and I know not what. Another[2] equal with Bale in scurrilities, saith that Hugh Weston is a drunken burnt-tail man, a baudy [124] beast, a leacherous locust, a companion with curtezans of Coleman hedge—more meet to be coupled with his old play-fellow and pack-horse goodwife Hugvaile at Oxon, at the tail of a cart, than to be reverenced and reputed a maiden priest in good queen Mary's court. But to let pass this brutish language, more fit to be spoken at Billingsgate than by a person that made divinity his delight, I must tell you that there goes under this Dr. Weston's name,

Oratio coram patribus & clero habita 16 Oct. 1553. The beginning of which is Cùm Demosthenes totius Græciæ lumen, &c. Lond. 1553, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 174. Th.]

Disputations with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer in the Divinity School at Oxon, an. 1554. At which time he was moderator in the disputations that several doctors had with them, as you may see at large in Joh. Fox his book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, &c. wherein are also several conferences and discourses which the said H. Weston had with other persons. At length he giving way to fate within the Tower of London, (as it seems) in the month of Decemb. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, was 1558. buried before the image of the crucifix, in the middle of the church belonging to the hospital of the Savoy situated in the Strand "in"* [*] *near to.* London. In his will, dat. 26 Nov. 1558, first edit. made within the Tower of London, he bestowed most of his wealth on pious and public uses, took a great deal of care about the ceremony to be performed at his burial, and for the praying for his soul by several persons in several places, as money for a dirge and mass to be performed

[7] [The descendant of a family which for time immemorial held a considerable estate in Burton Overy. Nichols, *Hist. of Leicestershire*, 1. pt. ii. 537.]

[8] [He was collated to it January 22, 1553, but put out of it before October 15, 1558. Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 914.]

[9] In *Principum, ac illustr. aliquot virorum, &c. Encomia*, p. 86; & in *Cygnea Cant.* edit. Lond. 1658, p. 22.

[1] In his *Declaration of Edm. Bonner's Articles.* Lond. 1561, fol. 69.

[2] Mich. Wood a printer, in his epist. to the reader before Steph. Gardiner's Oration, *De vera obedientia*, pr. at Roan, 1553.

(1) By the master and fellows of Baliol coll. (2) By the rector and fellows of Lincoln coll. (3) By the chapl. or priest of the university of Oxon. (4) By the priest at Islip near Oxon, of which perhaps he had been rector. (5) By the priest of Burton Overy in Leicestershire, at which place (if I mistake not) he had received his first breath, because his brethren lived there, &c. with many other things therein, which not only shew'd him to be a zealous catholic, but also a person of a public spirit.

[Wood is wrong in supposing that Weston died in prison. He was discharged on bail in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and died in the house of one Wintour, his friend, in Fleet-street, in December 1558, and was buried in the Savoy [3]. Besides the preferments noticed above, Weston was instituted to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, May 19, 1543, which living, says bishop Kennet [4], although he 'was a very lewd man, and was depriv'd of his deanery of Windsor for adultery by cardinal Pole, yet bishop Bonner indulg'd him to keep till his death.'

Weston wrote also *A prayer for the happy delivery of queen Mary in child-bearing* [5].]

WILLIAM FORREST was related to John Forrest before-mentioned, but where born I cannot justly say, spent several years in study among the Oxonians, and was there a student [6] when the question was discussed among the doctors and masters concerning the divorce of king Hen. 8 from his royal consort qu. Katharine in 1530, as in the life of the said queen (which I shall anon mention) appeareth. He was a priest, and had preferment in the church, was well skill'd in music and poetry, had a collection of the choicest compositions in music that were then in use; which coming after his death into the hands of Dr. Heather, founder of the musical Praxis in this university, he gave them to the public school thereof, where they yet continue, and are kept only as matters of antiquity. Among them are the compositions of Joh. Taverner of Boston, sometimes organist of Cardinal coll. in Oxon; of Joh. Marbeck org. of Windsor, Rob. Fairfax a doctor of music of Cambridge, Dr. Christ. Tye, John Sheppard, John Norman, &c. All the books that our author Forrest hath composed (which have as yet come to my view) were written in English poetry, such as was commonly used in the reigns of Hen. 8 and Edw. 6. The titles of which follow.

A true and most notable History of a right noble and famous Lady, produced in Spain, entitled, The second Gresyld, practised not long out of this time, in much part Tragedious, as delectable both to Hearers and Readers [7]. This is a MS. containing the life of queen Katharine, the first wife of K. Hen. 8, and is by the author dedicated to queen Mary, he being then chaplain to her. 'Tis a broad thin folio, written very fairly on vellum, and seems to be the very same (it being now my proper [8] book) that the author presented to the said queen. There be many things in it, that are very zealously written against the heretics of those times, as he calls them, which plainly shews him to be entirely devoted to the church of Rome. And tho' there be no great strains in it, yet the historical part of it is good, (if not too much partiality therein) and I have discovered from the said book many [125] things relating to the affairs of Oxon, acted during the time of the said divorce, which I could never see elsewhere [9]. The beginning of the prologue to qu. Mary is this, 'As nature hath no inclination, &c. and of the work itself, Wryters have many endeavoured their pains,' &c. Throughout the whole history, the author makes use of the name of Grysild the second for qu. Katharine, and the name of Walter for K. Hen. 8. At the end of it (contained in 20 chapters) is this written, 'Here endethe the historye of Grysilde the seconde, dulye meanynge queene Katharine, mother to oure moste dreade soueraigne ladye queene Mary, fynysched the 25 daye of June, the yeare of owre Lorde 1558, by the symple and vnlearned syr Wyllyam Forrest preciste, propriâ manu.' At the end of the said history, is written in verse also,

An Oration consolatorye to Queen Marye. 'Tis

[3] [*Annals of Reform. under Elizabeth*, by Strype, 1709; p. 28.]

[4] [MS. note to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, (Bodl. Gough, London 52) i. 313.]

[5] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 759.]

[6] [He was probably of Christ Church, as he received an annual pension of six pounds from that college in the year 1555. Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 313.]

[7] [It commences,

Wryters hathe manye endeauored their paynes,
Historyes famous to put in recordis,
Some for their practice, some for meede or gaynes,
Muche desytinge bothe to ladyes and lordis.
In which their stiles and pryncipall exordis,
Muche ornatlye as seemed to them beste,
They sawe the same moste florishcheingely dreste.

Whois worthie steppis ensuynge, (as I can)
Thoughe an ydiot, the probate sapyentis
I heere entende of a noble woman,
As addinge of myne to their preasydentys
To wright and set furthe the godly talentis,
For an exaumpler, in some maner sute,
Oother of vertue to take thearby frute.

The poem consists of twenty chapters, and contains a zealous condemnation of Henry's divorce. It represents Catharine, (who is throughout designated under the name of Gresyld, as Henry is under that of Walter) in her proper colours, as a virtuous and injured princess. Henry is not so roughly treated as he deserves, probably from the work being addressed to his daughter.]

[8] [This copy was afterwards purchased by the university, and is now in the Bodleian (MS. Wood, Empt. 2.) A variety of extracts from it, previous to Wood's possessing the original volume, will be found in the Ashmole museum, 8563, MS. Wood, D. 18.]

[9] [See this chapter, which is very curious, printed in the fourth volume of the *British Bibliographer*.]

contained in six leaves, and hath this beginning, 'Among much inward profound perpending,' &c. This book richly bound in laced sattin, hath on every brass boss at each corner, this sentence embossed in an English character, Ave Maria, Gratia plena. Our author Forrest hath also written in old English verse,

The Tragedious Troubles of the most chast and innocent Joseph, Son to the holy Patriarch Jacob. MS. in two vol. in fol. dedicated to Thomas Haward duke of Norfolk, written curiously on vellum, and sometime in the library of Joh. Theyer of Coopers-hill near to the city of Glocester, gent. Which, with the rest of the MSS. belonging to that person, coming by sale into the hands of Rob. Scot of London, bookseller, he sold them for the use of the king's library at St. James's[1], Robert earl of Ailesbury had a copy of the said history of Joseph; but whether it was the very same that belonged to Mr. Theyer, I cannot justly say[2]. He had also these following MSS. written by the said William Forrest, viz.

Poems upon several Occasions. MS. fol.[3]

Certain Meditations and Prayers necessary for a Christian. MS. fol. in prose and verse.

Treatise of Heretics and their Properties.
Of Faith, Works, and Justification.
Glass of Charity on the seven penitential Psalms.
Consolation against Temptation.
Of Penance.
Against Desperation of the last Judgment.
A Mirrour of Christianity.
That Heretics are not to be disputed withal.
Several Tracts in defence of the Articles of the Church of Rome.
} MS. in two vol. in fol.

What other books he hath written, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was in great esteem among the Roman catholics in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, which was part of the last year of queen Mary, and part of the first of queen Elizabeth. Clar. 1558.

[Forrest wrote besides what is here noticed,

1. *A notable warke called the pleasant Poesie of princelie Practise, composed of late by the simple and unlearned sir William Forrest priest, much part collected out of a booke entitled the Governance of Noblemen, which booke the wyse philosopher Aristotle wrote to his discipte Alexander the Great.* This is in the British museum, MS. Reg. 17 D iii.

2. *A translation of fifty of David's Psalms into metre,* which he dedicated to the duke of Somerset. The MS. which is dated in 1551, is in the same collection, 17 A xxi.

3. *A Paraphrase of the Pater Noster, and Te Deum.* Fox, *Acts and Monuments.* We transcribe the following as a specimen of his versification. It is taken from

An Oration Consolatorye

To Mary oure queene, moste worthy of fame,
That longe haithe trauevled in pangs sorye,
Nowe to quyet her selfe in Goddys name.

Emonge muche inwarde profounde propendings,
So ferre as seruethe wyttys perspycuytee;
Twoe I adnote before all other things,
To whome behoue the singular soucraigntee.
Thoughe farre the one dyfferent in degree,
As of eache wearynge their recognysaunce,
Looue, honour, dreade, and dwe obeysaunce.

The highe myghty moste magnyficent lorde,
That highest aboue holdethe pryncely reasydence;
By whome this worlde (ruynous) was restorde
To tholde forme, and pristynat preamynence,
The ffirste is that cheeifly obedyente,
Withe thother ffeualties are appropryat;
For that hee is the cheeif pryncely prymat.

Thother art thowe, o soucraigne pryncesse,
Marye, queene of Englandys domynyon,
So soarted by his omnypotent goodnes,
That regnethe three in perfecte vnyon.
Yeat farre impar by iuste opynyon,
Thoughe heere in earthe nexte hym I none alowe,
So highe, woorthye and noble as art thowe.]

JOHN FEILD a Londoner born, was, as it seems, educated in this university, because I find several of both his names and of his time to have taken one degree or more therein, and one John Field to have supplicated for a degree in arts in the month of July 1519. Afterwards leaving the university, he went to another, as 'tis probable, and at length retiring to his native place, wrote and publish'd,

Ephemeris pro an. 1557. To which is prefixed a learned epistle written by Dr. Jo. Dee.

Ephemerides trium annorum, an. 1558, 59, & 60, *&c. ex Erasmi Reinholdi tabulis accuratissimè ad meridianum Civitatis Londinensis supputatæ.* Lond. 1558, Octob. 28, in qu.

Canon Ascensionum obliquarum cujusvis stellæ non excedentis 8 *gradus Latitudinis, confectus.* Printed with the *Ephemerides.*

Tabula stellarum fixarum insigniarum, qua & ortus, occasus, ac utriusque cœli meditationes earum ad oculum patebunt, &c. Printed with the said *Ephemerides* also. What else he hath publish'd I find not, nor any thing memorable of him besides, [196]

[1] [Now in the British museum, MS. Reg. 18 C xiii.]

[2] [This copy, it is conjectured, is now in University college library, Oxford, marked G. 7. There is another copy, as I am informed by Mr. Park, in the possession of Mr. Lloyd, the wine-merchant, purchased at an auction in 1795.]

[3] [This volume is now in the Harleian collection, and a description of its contents will be found at large in the *Catalogue of MSS.* folio, Lond. 1808, vol. ii. page 176, article 1703. The poems it contains are mostly, if not all, on religious subjects.]

Clar. 1553.

only that he was much in renown for his learning in the reign of Q. Mary, and beginning of queen Elizabeth. I find another John Field or Feld, who was a citizen of London, a zealous protestant, and a great enemy to sir Tho. More, John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and John Rastal; who having publish'd certain matters, is numbred among the English writers by John Bale[4], who tells us that he died at London, an. 1546. See another John Field under the year 1587.

JOHN PLOUGH son of Christopher Plough of the borough of Nottingham, and nephew to John Plough rector of St. Peter's church in the said town, was born there, spent several years in obtaining academical learning in this university, supplicated in the latter end of 1543 for the degree of bach. of the civil law, but whether he was ever admitted it appears not. At that time, if I mistake not, he was rector of the said church, the advouson of which for one turn, his uncle bought for him of Thomas Hobson the prior, and convent, of Lenton, before the year 1538, for in that year the uncle died. Afterwards our author John Plough became a zealous minister of God's word in the time of king Edward VI. but flying beyond the sea in queen Mary's reign, wrote one or more of the books following at Basil, where he mostly resided.

An Apology for the Protestants. Written in answer to a book against the English protestants that was penn'd and published by one Miles Hogeard of London hosier, the first trader or mechanic that appeared in print for the catholic cause, I mean one that had not received any monastical or academical breeding[5]. Beside him, our author Plough wrote against one William Keth an exile at Frankford in the reign of queen Mary, and Robert Crowley. The said Plough also wrote,

Treatise against the mitred Men in the Popish Kingdom.

The sound of the doleful Trumpet. When or where either of these three was printed, I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen them. He was living at Basil in great esteem among the exil'd protestants in the latter end of queen Mary, and whether he liv'd to return when queen Elizabeth succeeded, I cannot yet find. Clar. 1553.

[Plough was living at the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign, and presented a declaration of the doctrine of the protestants to her, with Geo. Hody and John Opynshaw. Colle. He seems to have returned into England at the beginning of qu. Eliz. and to have been preferred by his fellow exile, bish. Grindall. Kennet. This preferment was the vicarage of East-Ham, Essex, which he vacated by his death before November 1562[6]. To these we may add, that in 1560 he had letters patent for the rectory of Lougbredie in the diocese of Bristol[7].]

GEORGE LILYE son of William Lilye the famous grammarian, whom I have before mention'd, was born, as I conceive, near to St. Paul's cathedral within the city of London, educated for a time, as it seems, in Magdalen coll. which house was seldom or never without a Lilye (understand me not that it bears three lilyes for its arms) from the first foundation thereof to the latter end of queen Elizabeth. After he had left the university without a degree, he travelled to Rome, where he was received with all humanity into the protection of cardinal Pole, and became noted there for his singular parts in various sorts of learning. Some time after his return he was made canon of St. Paul's cathedral[8], and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury; which last dignity, he had, I suppose, by the gift of the said cardinal when he was archbishop of that place. While he was canon of St. Paul's he set up a monument to the memory of his learned father, in the inscription of which, this George is stiled canon of that church. His writings are,

Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome. Ven. 1548. Francof. 1565, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 106. Art.] Bas. 1577, &c. [Francof. 1614. Bodl. 8vo. G. 86. Art.]

Lancastriæ & Eboracensis de regno contentiones. } Both printed with
Regum Angliæ Genealogia. } the former book.

Elogia Virorum Illustrium[9].

[4] In lib. *De Script. Maj. Brit.* p. 104, inter cent. 12 & 13.

[5] [This Miles Hoggard or Huggard was a violent writer in defence of the catholic cause. He dwelt in Pudding lane, London, which occasioned one of his opponents (Thomas Hawkes) at a disputation to tell him 'ye can better skill to eate a pudding and make a hose then in scripture eyther to answere or oppose.' (Fox, *Acts and Mon.* ii. 1591, edit. 1583.) He wrote the following pieces,

1. *The assault of the sacrament of the altar*, written in 1549, but not printed till 1554, Lond. 8vo.

2. *The displaying of the protestantes and sundry their practises*, 12mo. 1556.

3. *The path waye to the towre of Perfection*, 4to. 1554, 1556. See a full account of the first edition in the *British Bibliographer*, iv. 67, with several specimens of the author's poetry.]

4. *A mirrour of loue, which such light doth giue*
That all men may learn how to loue and liue.
Printed 4to. 1555.

5. *A treatise of three weddings*, 4to. 1550.

6. *Treatise declaring how Cryst by perverse preaching was banished out of this realm, and how it hath pleas'd God to bring Cryst home again by qu. Mary.* Lond. 1554, 4to.

7. *Confutation to the answer of a wicked ballad.* Printed in *Robert Crowley* (of whom see in these Athenæ under the year 1588) *his Confutation of Hoggard's ballad in defence of transubstantiation of the sacrament*, 8vo. 1548.

8. *The Mirrour of Love*, 4to. 1555.

9. *New A B C paraphrastically applied as the state of the world doth at this day require*, 4to. 1557.]

[6] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 302.]

[7] [Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 585.]

[8] [This seems to be a mistake. He had the prebend of Cantlers or Kentish town Nov. 22, 1556, which he held till his death.]

[9] [An edition of these, with the *Chronicon* and the *Ge-*

Cat. sive Series Pontificum & Cæsarum Romanorum. " And the life of ' John Fisher bp. of Ro-
[127] " chester;" besides a *Table or Mapp of Britain*, with other things which I have not yet seen. At length taking his last farewell of this world in the
1559. beginning of the year fifteen hundred fifty and nine, (which was the first year of queen Elizabeth) was buried, as I suppose, near the body of his father.

[The other things were,

1. *The Life and end of Thomas Cranmer.* This is noticed by Bale in his MS. notes to his *Script. Maj. Britan.*[2]

2. *A Nomenclature of antient Places*[3]; quoted by Harrison in his *Description of Britaine*, prefixed to Hollinshed's *Chronicle:* And four original letters to Dr. Starkey will be found among the Cotton MSS. Nero, B. vi. 152, 157.]

CUTHBERT TONSTALL a singular ornament to his native country, and a person (notwithstanding the baseness of his birth, being begotten[4] by one Tonstall, upon a daughter of the Conners[4], as Leland saith[5]) of great learning and judgment, received his first breath at Hatchford in Richmondshire, in the year 1476, or thereabouts[6]; became a student in the university of Oxon about 1491, particularly, as some[7] will have it, in Baliol college, and whether he took a degree or degrees, we have no register of that time to shew it. Afterwards, as 'tis farther added, he was forced to leave Oxon, because of a plague that happen'd in his time, and went to Cambridge; but making no long stay there, he travelled to the university of Padoua in Italy, then most flourishing in literature; where he became noted to all ingenious men for his forward and pregnant parts. After his return, being then, as it seems, doctor of the laws, but not of Cambridge, he had divers dignities and places of trust confer'd upon him successively: among which I find the archdeaconry of Chester to be one[8], a prebendship in the church of York another, the vicarship general to Dr. Warham archbishop of Canterbury a third. Afterwards he was master of the Rolles, keeper of the privy-seal, was employed in one or more embassies, made dean of Salisbury in the place of Dr. Joh. Longland, in the month of June 1521, and at length bishop of London, to which see he was consecrated 19 Octob. 1522. Whereupon his deanery was bestowed on one Reymund Pade, in January following. Two years after, he, with sir Rich. Wingfield knight of the garter and chancellor of the dutchy of Lanc. were sent ambassadors into Spain, " to commune with the emperor for causes " concerning the taking of the French king, and " for wars to be made into France on every side[9]. " A. D. 1529. This bishop was one of the em- " bassadors at the treaty of Cambray, and in his " return from thence thro' Antwerp employ'd a " merchant to buy up all the copies[1] of Tindale's " translation of the bible[2];" and in 1530 he was translated to Durham. From which see being ejected for his religion in the time of K. Ed. 6, was restored by qu. Mary at the beginning of her reign, but thrust out thence again in 1559, when qu. Elizabeth was settled in her throne. " Con- " cerning all which the reader may observe what " account bp. Burnet gives of them, who under " the year 1553, saith: ' How Tonstall was de- " ' priv'd of his bishoprick (Durham) I cannot " ' understand. It was for misprison of treason,

nealogia, not noticed here, was printed in 8vo. 1561, at Basil, incorporated with a very scarce volume entitled, *Pauli Jovii novo Comensis Episcopi Nucerini descriptiones, quotquot extant, regionum atque locorum*, &c. Bodl. 8vo. J. 7. Art. Seld.]

[1] " So Ant. Harmer's [Henry Wharton] *Specimen*, &c. " p. 61."

[2] [Kennet and Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 481.]

[3] Will. Harrison in his *Historical Descript. of the Island of Britain*, lib. 1, cap. 24. [Tonstall a bastard; vid. Bonner's *Dirige*, Præf. C C. v. 20, 5. But the book not much to be credited, being little better than a libel. Baker.]

[4] [So Leland; but he means the Conyer's family.]

[5] [Read, had heard. See *Itinerary*, ix. 205; and Lambe on *The Battle of Flodden*, page 91—90. Loveday.]

[6] [By a memorandum of Tonstall himself at the end of his book *De Veritate Corporis*, &c. it appears that he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age in 1551, when he finished that book, and consequently must have been born about the year 1474. His words are, ' Hoc opus ab authore absolutum est, anno ætatis suæ septuagessimo-septimo, qui fuit annus Domini 1551.]

[7] Brian. Twyne in *Antiq. Acad. Oxon. Appol.* lib. 3, sect. 242, & Mil. Windsore Alumnus coll. Bal. in initio Mariæ reginæ, in *Collectaneis suis* MS.

[8] [Besides these he was collated, Dec. 16, 1511, to the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, Middlesex, as well as to the prebend of Stow-longe in the church of Lincoln, in which he was installed April 15, 1514. *Biographia Britannica*, 3978.]

[9] " Stow's *Annals*, 17 Hen. 8."

[1] [The original account of this transaction is too curious to be omitted: ' It fortuned one George Costantine to be apprehended by sir Thomas More, which then was lord chauncellor of England, of suspicion of certain heresies. And this Constantine beyng with More, after diuerse examinacions of dyuerse thinges, emong other, maister More said in this wise to Constantine. Constantine I would haue the plain with me, in one thing that I wyl aske of the, and I promes the I will shew the fauor, in all the other thinges, whereof thou art accused to me. There is beyonde the sea Tyndale, Joye and a great many mo of you; I know they cannot lyue without helpe, some sendeth them money and succoureth them, and thy self beyng one of them, haddest part therof, and therfore knowest from whence it came. I pray the who be they that thus helpe them? My lord quod Constantine, wil you that I shal tel you ye truth? Yea I pray the, quod my lord. Mary I will, quod Constantine; truly, quod he, it is the bishop of London that hath helpe vs, for he hath bestowed emonge vs a great deale of moneye in Newe Testamētes to burne them, and that hath, and yet is our onely succour and comfort. Nowe, by my trouth, quod More, I thinke euen the same, and I sayd so much to the bishop, when he went about to bie them.' Hall's *Union of the families of Lancastre and Yorke*, Lond. 1550, fol. 186, b.]

[2] " Bishop Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, anno " 1534."

" ' and done by secular men, for Cranmer refus'd
" ' to meddle with it. I have seen a commission
" ' given by queen Mary to some delegates to
" ' examine it, in which it is said that the sen-
" ' tence was given only by laymen, and that
" ' Tonstall being kept prisoner long in the
" ' Tower, was brought to his tryal, in which he
" ' had neither council assign'd him, nor conve-
" ' nient time given to him to clear himself; and
" ' that after divers protestations, they had, not-
" ' withstanding his appeal, depriv'd him of his
" ' bishoprick, and he was kept prisoner till qu.
" ' Mary set him at liberty.'

" In 1558, when queen Elizabeth came to the
" crown, there was some hopes of his conforming
" to the reformation, but he would not conform
" and take the oath, and therefore he was de-
" priv'd. He was against the cruelties in queen
" Mary's reign, as Heath was. Being now old,
" he chose rather to leave his bishoprick, than to
" keep it; he had written formerly for the supre-
" macy, so 'twas not that which caused him leave
" his bishoprick, but age. Vol. 2, p. 216, 396."

[128] He was a man passing well seen in all kind of more polished literature, a person very rare and admirable, and in whom no man in his time did reprehend any thing, but his religion, except foul-mouth'd Bale, who calls him[3] melancholicus & Saturnius somniator atque excogitator omnium malorum, and another[4] as bad as he, who runs upon the same strain—a still dreaming Saturn—a plotter of mischief, and I know not what. There was scarce any kind of good literature, in which he was not excellent. He was a very good Grecian and Hebritian, an eloquent rhetorician, a skilful mathematician, a noted civilian and canonist, and a profound divine. But that which maketh for his greatest commendation, is, that Erasmus was his friend, and he a fast friend to Erasmus, in an epistle to whom from sir Thom. More, I find this character of Tonstall, that, As there was no man more adorned with knowledge and good literature, no man more severe and of greater integrity for his life and manners; so there was no man a more sweet and pleasant companion, with whom a man would rather chuse to converse. He hath written and published,

De arte supputandi, lib. 4. Lond. 1522, qu. [Bodl. A. 9, 8. Linc. and at Paris, by Robert Stephens, in 1538. Bodl. 4to. B. 58. Jur.] dedic. to sir Tho. More. Afterwards it was printed at several places beyond the seas. I find honourable mention of it in the preface of Sim. Grynæus to Euclid in Greek, with the scholia of Theon on it. Which book was published by the said Grynæus and dedicated to Tonstall.

In laudem matrimonii. Oratio habita in spon-

[3] In lib. *De illust. script.* cent. 9, nu. 34.

[4] Mich. Wood in his epist. to the reader before his translation of Steph. Gardiner's *Oration, De vera obedientia*, printed at Roan, 1553, in oct.

salibus Mariæ filiæ Hen. 8 & Francisci Francorum Regis primogeniti. Lond. 1518, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 16. Th. See Dibdin's *Printing*, n. 478.]

Sermon on Palm-Sunday before K. Hen. 8, on Philippians 2, from ver. 5 to 12. Lond. 1539, and 1633, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 34. Th.]

De veritate corporis & sanguinis Domini in Eucharistiâ, lib. 2. Lutet. 1554, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. T. 2. Th.] Concerning the printing, and authentickness of the said book, you may see at large in Dr. George Carleton's *Life of Bern. Gilpin*, printed at Lond. 1628, p. 12, 13, 33. [Bodl. AA. 124. Art.]

Compendium in decem libros Ethicorum Aristotelis. Par. 1554, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 50. Art.]

Contra impios Blusphematores Dei prædestinationis opus. Antw. 1555, qu. [Bodl. 4to. T. 2. Th. BS.]

Godly and devout prayers in English and Lat. Printed 1558, in oct.

In the collection of records at the end of bishop Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, part 1, p. 263, are this bp. Tonstall's *Arguments for the divine institution of auricular confession, with K. Henry VIII.'s answers*, p. 266, &c.

Part II. p. 100, n. 9. *A letter proving the subjection of Scotland to England*, and various other letters, and letters of state.

N. 25. *Answers to certain queries concerning the abuses of the mass.* (Temp. Ed. VI.)

He wrote also *A Treatise in defence of the Marriage of Queen Katharine with King Henry* 8. See the *Life of Bishop Fisher*, p. 83.

His and the Letter of Joh. Stokesley B. of Lond. to Cardinal Reginald Pole. Lond. 1560, and 79, qu. The beginning is, 'For the good will we have born to you,' &c. It shews the bishop of Rome to have no special superiority over other bishops[5]. He hath also made two thousand faults and noted many corruptions in William Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, and hath written several epistles to Budæus, and a book against the supremacy of the bishop of Rome, as Bale saith; which, as I conceive, is his letter to card. Pole before-mentioned. But that, or his faults on Tyndale, or epistles, I have not yet seen. At length being deprived of his bishoprick of Durham (as I have before told you) about Midsummer, 1559, was then, as 'tis said, committed to free custody at Lambeth with Matthew archb. of Canterbury; but how can that be, seeing that the said Matthew was not[7]

[5] [They were printed in double columns, Latin and English, but the latter translation was made by Thomas Paynell.]

[6] [See it reprinted in Knight's *Life of Erasmus*, Appendix, No. xxiv.]

[7] [Whatever ought to be reply'd to the objection drawn from the time of Parker's consecration, I cannot but believe what is here sayd of Tonstall, because I find it in bp. Andrews against Tortus, p. 146. Humphreys.

Archbishop Parker was possessed of Lambeth long before his consecration. Bliss.]

consecrated archbishop till 17 Dec. 1559, I cannot yet perceive. With him also, 'tis farther [129] said, that he continued four months, and that 1559. dying on the 18 of Nov. in fifteen hundred fifty and nine (which was a full month before Dr. Matthew Parker was consecrated) was buried at the charges of the said Matthew in the chancel of the parochial church of Lambeth in Surrey. Over his grave was a fair marble-stone soon after laid, with an epitaph engraven thereon, made by Dr. Walter Haddon an admirer of his learning and virtues. Joh. Leland who calls him Dunostallus hath bestow'd a collation (not without desert) upon him, as also upon his friend Budæus before-mention'd, which you may see in his *Encomia, Trophæa*, &c. p. 45.

[Pace, in his treatise *De Fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur*, mentions Tonstall and Latimer in terms of the highest approbation: 'Viri clarissimi, et undecunque doctissimi; quorum præterea tanta est prudentia, probitas vitæ, morumque honestas, ut vix dici possit an doctrina magis illorum mores, an mores doctrinam ornent.' p. 99.

It has been remarked[a] that Tonstall must have been one of the most perfect characters of his age, as the zealous reformers could find no fault in him but his religion.

I am not aware of any other portrait of this amiable prelate and polite scholar than one by P. Fourdrinier, in Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*.]

JOHN BEKINSAU, a younger son of Joh. Bekinsau an inhabitant of Hampshire, but a native of Bekinsau in Lancashire, where his name was ancient and gentile, received his first breath at Broadchalke in Wilts, and his grammatical education in Wykeham's school near Winchester. At which place being made soon ripe for the university, was sent to New coll. where after he had served two years of probation, was admitted perpetual fellow, in 1520. In 1526 he compleated the degree of M. of A. being that year about to take a journey beyond the seas for the sake of study, as one of the university registers informs me; at which time he was esteemed in his coll. a most admirable Grecian. But whether he did then, or after, perform his journey, it doth not further appear there. Sure I am that I find it entred upon[b] record that John Beconsaw second son of John Beconsaw of Hartley-Wespell in Hampshire, (born at Beconsaw in Lancashire) was reader of the Greek lecture at Paris, and afterwards came over and died at Sherbourne in Hampshire. In 1538, John Bekinsaw left his fellowship of New coll. because he had then taken a wife, but what preferment or employment he had afterwards, I know not. At that time he was acquainted with, and had in veneration by, the most learned men of the nation, among whom was John Leland the famous antiquary and historian, who in his[1] poetry doth speak several things to his honour, of his being bred in Oxon, and of his studying at Paris, with several other things, which shew him to have been a great scholar. In 1546, when he saw that the pope's power was quite exterminated, he wrote a book entit.

De supremo & absoluto Regis imperio. Lond. 1546, oct. Printed also in the first vol. of *Monarchia S. Romani imperii*, &c. by Melchior Goldast Hamensfeldius—Franc. 1621, fol. [Bodl. E. 2, 5. Art. Seld.] The author Bekinsau did dedicate it to K. Hen. 8, with whom, as also with K. Ed. 6, he was in some value; but when qu. Mary came to the crown, and endeavoured to alter all that her father and brother had done, as to the reformation of the church; then did he wheel about, change his mind, and became a zealous person for the church of Rome, and a hater of protestants. After queen Elizabeth was setled in the throne, he retired to an obscure town called Sherbourne in Hampshire, where giving way to fate in great discontent, was buried in the church of that place 20 Decemb. in fifteen hundred fifty and nine, aged about 63 1559. years, leaving then behind him this character among the R. catholics, that as he was a learned man, so might he have been promoted according to his deserts, had his principles been constant.

ALBAYN HYLL was a Britain "or a Welsh-"man" born, as[2] one that knew him tells us, partly educated in this, and partly in another university, (beyond the sea, as it seems) where applying his studies to the faculty of physic he proceeded doctor, and became famous for it at London, not only for the theoretic but practic part, and much beloved and admired by all learned men, especially by Dr. John Cay and Dr. Joh. Fryer, two eminent physicians of Cambridge. One[3] that lived in his time stiles him Medicus nobilissimus atque opti- [130] mus, et in omni literarum genere maxime versatus, and tells us, that he wrote several things on Galen, which are printed, and by others cited. This is all that I know of this learned person, only that he died 26 Dec. in fifteen hundred fifty and 1559. nine, and that he was buried not far from the grave of his friend and contemporary Dr. Edw. Wotton in the church of St. Alban situated in Woodstreet in London; in which parish he had lived many years in great respect, and was esteemed one of the chief parishioners. Alice his widow, who died on the last day of May 1580, was buried by him, and both had a substantial grave-stone, with an inscription on it, laid over them, but that part of it which was left in 1666, was utterly consumed in the grand conflagration of London.

[a] [Granger, *Biographical Hist. of England*.]

[b] In Offic. Armorum Londini in Reg. vel lib. C. fol. 72, b.

[1] In *Encomiis, Trophæis, &c. eruditorum in Anglia virorum*, p. 91.

[2] Joh. Bale in lib. *De script.* cent. 9, nu. 83.

[3] Bassian Landus de Placentia, in *Anatomia corp. humani*, lib. 2, cap. xi.

NICHOLAS BRIGHAM esquire, was born, if I mistake not, at, or near to, Caversham[4] in Oxfordshire, (where his elder brother Thom. Brigham had lands of inheritance, and died there 6 Ed. 6. but descended from those of Brigham in Yorksh.) received his academical education in this university, particularly, as I conceive, in Hart hall, wherein I find several of his sirname (without christian names before them) to have studied in the time of Hen. 8. but whether he took a degree, it doth not appear in our registers that are somewhat imperfect in the latter end of that king's reign. When he continued in the university, and afterwards in one of the inns of court, he exercised his muse much in poetry, and took great delight in the works of Jeffry Chaucer: for whose memory he had so great a respect, that he removed his bones into the south cross isle or trancept of St. Peter's church in Westminster, in the year 1556[5]. Which being so done, he erected a comely monument over them, with Chaucer's effigies, and an epitaph in prose and verse; which to this day remains against the east wall of the said isle. At riper years our author Brigham addicted himself much to the study of the municipal law, became noted for it, and without doubt had not death snatched him untimely away, he would have communicated some specimen of that faculty to the world. His genie also was much inclin'd to English history, in which faculty he published a book, which some[6] entitle,

De venationibus rerum memorabilium. It contains the discovery or finding out of several memories of eminent men of, and things done in, England. Which being perused by John Bale, he hath cull'd out many things thence for his purpose, and quotes it when he hath occasion to mention several eminent writers. See in his book *De Scriptorib. Maj. Britan.* cent. 10, nu. 72. cent. 11, num. 6, 42, 52, 93, &c. and in cent. 12, nu. 24, 79, 82, 95, &c.

Memoirs by way of Diary, in 12 *Books.*—And wrote also in his youth,

Miscellaneous Poems, with other things which I have not seen, being, as I suppose, irrecoverable and quite lost. This ingenious and curious person, who was admirably well vers'd in histories and antiquities, yielded up his last breath, to the great regret of all those that knew his worth, within the city of Westminster in the month of
1559. Dec. in fifteen hundred fifty and nine, (which was the second year of queen Elizabeth, but where buried, unless near to the bones of Chaucer, I cannot tell.

[Wood's supposition of Brigham's being buried near Chaucer is very probable, for Weever informs[7] us that on June 21, 1557 he 'buried his daughter Rachell, a childe of foure yeares of age, neare to the tombe of this old poet, such was his loue to the muses.'

It does not appear that any of Brigham's productions have been preserved, if we except his epitaph on the father of English poetry, which follows:

M. S.
Qui fuit Anglorum vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer conditur hoc tumulo:
Annum si quæras Domini, si tempora mortis,
Ecce notæ subsunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 Octobris 1400.
Ærumnarum requies mors.
N. Brigham hos fecit musarum nomine sumptus.

Round the tomb were these:

Si rogitas quis eram, forsan te Fama docebit;
Quod si Fama negat, mundi quia gloria transit,
Hæc monumenta lege.]

" WILLIAM BAVANDE was a student in " the Middle-Temple, after he had left Oxford, " and translated into English, *A work touching* " *the good ordering of a Common-Weale, in* 9 Claruit
" *Books.* Lond. 1559, qu. written by Johan Fer- 1559.
" rarius Montanus. It is printed in an old " English character."

[A copy of Bavande's translation is in the Bodleian (4to. F. 36. Art.) The author dedicates it, with great propriety, to queen Elizabeth, to whom he says, that since it has pleased God to call her to the throne, it is her duty to be carefull of the due and vigilant administration of the government, and to provide that the people are trained up in godly learning, decent order, and vertuous conversation. The translation, on the whole, appears to be executed with judgment and ability.

This author has not been enrolled by Ritson as a poet, although there are several poetical translations from classic authors interspersed throughout the volume. The following is perhaps as tolerable a specimen as the volume affords:

Horat. de arte poetica.

The sacred prophete of the gods,
Sometime that Orpheus hight,
The vgglie shapen wilde wood-men
Subdued, and put to flight.
Thereof vppe sponge the fable first
That he the tygers taude,
And rampyng lyons had by notes
Of cuill musicke fraude.
Amphion eke, that Thebes builte,
By sounde of harpe was saied
To haue removde the senselesse stone,
And, where he woulde, them laid.

[4] [At Canon-End, (commonly called Cane-End) in Caversham parish, as I conjecture, that being the family seat now in 1728. Loveday.]

[5] [In 1555, according to Weever and Stowe.]

[6] Joh. Bale, and Joh. Pits.

[7] [*Ancient Funeral Monuments*, edit. 1631, page 490.]

The former wisedom taught from priuate
Publike thinges to deme,
And how we shoulde before prophane
The sacred thinges esteme.
From wanderyng lust eke to abstaine,
And bride bed lawes to haue;
To build up townes for our defence,
And lawes in wood to graue.
Thus sprong vp honour first to men,
And high renowmed name,
Thus first encreast the prophetes praise,
And eke the poetes fame. Folio 59, b.]

JOHN WHYTE brother to sir John Whyte L. mayor of London an. 1563, son of Rob. Whyte of Farnham in Surrey, son of Joh. Whyte of the same place, son of Thom. Whyte of Purvyle in Hampshire, was born at Farnham before-mentioned, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1527, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in an act celebrated 23 March 1533-4, left his fellowship in 1534, being about that time master of the said school, in the place of Rich. Tuchiner. Afterwards[1] he was made warden of the college[2] near to Winchester. "Concerning him, while "in that post, Mr. Strype (in his *Memorials of "Archbishop Cranmer*, lib. 2, cap. 21, page 233) "has these remarkable passages, '25 March 1550, "Mr. White warden of Winchester appeared "before the king's council, and confessed that he "had divers books and letters from beyond sea, "and namely from one Martin a scholar there, "who opposed the king's majesty's proceeding "utterly. And it being manifested that he had "consented to things of that sort in such wise, "that greater practices were thought to be in "him that ways, he was committed to the Tower; "where lying for some months, he shewed better "conformity in matters of religion. So on June "14, 1551, the council wrote a letter to the "archbishop, that he should send a letter to the "Tower for Mr. White to be brought to him, "and with him to remain till such a time as he "should reclaim him; which being done, he was "sent back again to the Tower, until the king's "majesty's further pleasure upon his lordship's "certificate of his proceedings with him. This "White, however he complied now, was in queen "Mary's reign made bishop successively of Lincoln and Winton." He was elected bishop of Lincoln upon the deprivation of Dr. Joh. Tayler, "was consecrated in St. Saviour's church South-"wark by Stephen bishop of Winchester and his "assistants," the temporalities of which see were[3] restored to him 2 May 1554, he being then bach. of divinity. In the beginning of Octob. 1555, he was incorporated doctor of his faculty, and soon after, upon the death of Dr. St. Gardiner he was translated to Winchester, the temporalities of which were also restored[4] to him, 30 May 1557. Of some of which gradual rises Dr. Christoph. Johnson, one of his successors in the mastership of Winchester school, made this distich.

Me puero custos, ludi paulo ante magister
Vitus, & hâc demum præsul in urbe fuit.

He was a man of an austere life, and much more mortified to the world than Steph. Gardiner his predecessor. He was eminent also for piety and learning, was an eloquent orator, a solid divine, a nervous preacher, & poetica facultate, ut tempora ferebant, tolerabilis, as Camden[5] tells us. His fame and actions did well answer his name, and so did all men say, how contrary soever to him in religion, only for one black sermon that he made, he gave offence, yet for the colour, it may be said he kept decorum, because it was a funeral sermon of a great queen by birth and marriage, I mean qu. Mary. The offence taken against him was this. His[6] text was out of Eccles. 4. 2. Laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes, & fæliciorem utroque judicavi qui nec dum damnatus est. And speaking of qu. Mary her high parentage, her bountiful disposition, her great gravity, her rare devotion, (praying so much, as he affirmed, that her knees were hard with kneeling) her justice and clemency in restoring noble houses, to her own private loss and hindrance, and lastly her grievous and patient death, he fell into such an unfeigned weeping, that for a long space he could not speak. Then recovering himself, he said she had left a sister to succeed her, a lady of great worth also, whom they were now bound to obey; for saith he, melior est canis vivus leone mortuo, and I hope so shall reign well and prosperously over us, but I must say still with my text laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes, for certain it is Maria optimam partem elegit. Afterwards qu. Elizabeth taking just indignation, did, partly for his sermon, and partly for that he was a zealous man for the R. catholic cause, and an enemy to the reformers of religion, commit him to custody; and for threatning (as 'tis said) to excommunicate her, (as Watson bishop of Lincoln did) was deprived of his bishoprick, for which he paid yearly 1000*l.* to cardinal Pole to keep up his state and dignity. "Dr. Heylin in his *History of Refor-"mation*, an. 1559, saith, 'White bishop of "'Winchester, and Watson bishop of Lincoln, of "'the number of the Catholic party that were to "'dispute with the reform'd party about settling

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[1] [He was also rector of Cheyton near Winchester.]
[2] [In the year 1541, Willis, *Mit. Abbies*, i. 333.]
[3] Pat. 1. E. Mar. p. 1.
[4] Pat. 3 & 4 P. Phil. & Mar. p. 6.
[5] Camden in *Annal. Elizab.* sub an. 1559.
[6] See in the *Brief view of the state of the Church of England*, &c. by Jo. Harrington knight, Lond. 1653, p. 59, 60.

" ' religion, they behaved themselves with so little " ' reverence (or with so much insolence rather) " ' as to threaten the queen with excommunica- " ' tion in that public audience, for which they " ' were committed to the Tower on the third of " ' April 1559.' Burnet in the vol. of the *Hist. of " the Reformation of the Church of England*, an. " 1559, p. 388, saith the like, that the conference " began in the latter end of 1558. Ibid, p. 396, " the same person saith, ' that White and Watson " ' were morose and sullen men, to which their " ' studies, as well as their temper, had dispos'd " ' them, for they were much given to scholastical " ' divinity, which inclined men to be cinical, to " ' overvalue themselves, and to dispise others.' " His works are,

Diacosio Martyrion, i. e. ducentorum virorum testimonia, de veritate corporis, & sanguinis Christi in Eucharistiâ, ante triennium, adversus Petr. Martyrem, ex professo conscriptum, sed nunc primum in lucem editum. Lond. 1553[5], qu. in Lat. verse[6]. [Bodl. 4to. W. 7. Th. Seld.]

Epistola Petro Martyri. This is printed with the former book, and treateth mostly of Martyr's disputation at Oxon in K. Edward's days, and is in vindication of Dr. Rich. Smith, who disputed with, and baffled, him.

Epigrammatum, lib. 1.

Carmina in Matrimon. Philippi Regis, cum Maria Regina Angliæ.

Sermon preached at the Funeral of Qu. Mary, 13 *Dec.* 1558, *on Eccles.* 4. 2.—MS. in the library sometimes of Rich. Smith secondary of the Poultry-compter[7]. You'll find also several of his discourses in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. published by Joh. Fox, and also his discourse with bishop Ridley at Oxon, 30 Sept. 1555, when he was about to be burnt, exhorting him to return from his heresy, as he then term'd it. See also in Rob. Persons his animadversions on that discourse, in the third part of a treatise entit. *Of three conversions of England*, &c. printed 1604, chap. 14, p. 209. At length our Joh. Whyte being deprived of his bishoprick in 1559, he retired to his sister's house at Southwarnborow in Hampshire, where spending the little remainder of his days in great sanctity and recluseness, gave way to fate on the eleventh day of January following. Whereupon his body was soon after carried to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral there according to his will, which partly runs thus—' My desire is to be buried in that my ' cathedral of Winchester, ut in novissimo die ' resurgam cum patribus & filiis, quorum fidem ' teneo,' &c. While he was warden of the coll. near Winchester, and dream'd not in the least to be removed thence to a bishoprick, he provided a tomb-stone for himself to be laid on the ground in the chappel belonging to the said coll. with intentions to be buried under it, by the care of his heir and executor, whensoever it should please God to call him out of this transitory life; and caused to be engraven twenty long and short verses of his own composition, under his picture, engraven on a brass plate, and fastned to the said stone. The two first are these, 1559-60.

Hic tegor, hic post fata Whitus propono jacere
Scriptor Johannis carminis ipse mei.

But being afterwards contrary to all expectation promoted successively to two bishopricks by qu. Mary, his mind was alter'd as I have before told you. He gave to Wykeham's coll. near Winchester his miter and crosier staff, a silver tankard gilt, a bason and eure of silver, a turkey-carpet and other choice goods; and some years before his death he was a benefactor[8] to New coll. as you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 131, b.

JAMES BROOKS, another most zealous [193] bishop for the Rom. catholic cause, was born in Hampshire in the month of May 1512, admitted scholar of Corp. Chr. coll. 1528, and fellow in Jan. 1531, being then bach. of arts. Afterwards proceeding in his faculty, he applied his studies to divinity, took the degrees in that faculty, that of doctor being compleated 1546. The next year he was made master of Baliol coll. " was chaplain " or almoner to bishop Gardiner," and at length by Q. Mary appointed bishop of Glocester; to which see being elected after the deprivation of Joh.

[5] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 761, mentions an edition in 1554.]

[6] [The following poetical dedication to queen Mary will give some idea of the author's style.

Et soror et regis proles generosa Britanni,
Cæsarea salve venture, Maria, sata.
Carminibus si fas est te sperare patronam,
Non timeant linguas qualiacunque malas.
Et tamen ecce timent subiterque examina tantæ
Principis, ire parent, nec tamen ire cavent.
Infœlix, o Musa, tuum tanto ante pudorem
Cernere, quæ poteras non etiam effugere,
Mens prodesse fuit non urere, quod tamen urit,
Hæresis invenit hic fors alicunde aliquid
Inveniatque volo, studium, non casus in hoc est,
Non pupugisse malos duximus esse malum.
Ferre impune lupos, Christi grassari in ovile,
Non mea, magnorum est laus ea pontificum.
Nec mirere istis venit unde licentia verbis,
Me quoque posse, scias, pro pietate pati.
Quid timeam moriturus? non pejora videbo
Sæcula, non mores, non loca, non homines.
Certe ubicunque meæ claudentur tempora vitæ
Iste mihi codex, credo superstes erit.
Hunc tibi dædico; contentus te judice fiet
Sive legi jubeas, sive (Maria) legi. Sign. A. ij.]

[7] [Now in the British museum, MS. Donat. 1578. See Ayscough's *Catalogue*, i. 8. It has been printed from a MS. in the Cotton library, in Strype's *Ecclesiast. Memor.* Append. No. 81, p. 277, but from a very faulty copy. A much better penes me. BAKER.]

[8] [This benefaction was the manor of Hall-place in the county of Southampton, given conditionally, that every scholar of the college should have thirteen shillings and four pence on the day of his admission to the state of fellow.]

Hooper, "was consecrated in St. Saviour's church "in Southwark April 1," and had restitution[2] made to him of the temporalities belonging thereunto, 8 May 1554; and in the year following he was delegated by the pope for the examining and trying of Cranmer, Rydley, and Latimer, when they stood up for, and were ready to die in defence of, the protestant religion. He was a person very learned in the time he lived, an eloquent preacher, and a zealous maintainer of the Rom. cath. religion, as well in his sermons as writings, some of which are published, as,

Sermon at Paul's Cross in the first year of Q. Mary, on Matth. 9. 18. Lond. 1553, [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 174. Th.] 54, oct.

Oration in St. Mary's Church in Oxon, 12 March 1555, to Thom. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury—The beginning is, My lord, at this present we are come to you as commissioners, &c.

Oration in closing up the Examination of Tho. Cranmer Archbishop of Cant.—The beg. is, Mr. Cranmer (I cannot otherwise, considering your obstinacy) I am right sorry, &c. These two orations are printed by John Fox in his book of *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, &c. (wherein you'll find some of his discourses with Rydley) after they had been published by themselves. What else is extant under his name, I know not, nor any thing of him besides, only that he dying in the beginning of Feb. (about Candlemas) in
1559-60. fifteen hundred fifty and nine (which was the second year of qu. Elizabeth) was buried in a stone coffin in his cathedral church at Glocester, but hath no memory over his grave.

ROGER EDGEWORTH another zealot, and a frequent preacher against protestants, called in his time heretics, was born at Holt castle within the Marches of Wales, became a student in Oxon about 1503, took a degree in arts in 1507, and the year after was elected fellow of Oriel college[1], to which place he was a benefactor at the time of his death. Afterwards, proceeding in the said faculty, he took holy orders, and became a noted preacher in the university and elsewhere. In 1519, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and afterwards became very well dignified, as canon of Salisbury, Wells, and Bristol, (being then D. of D.) residentiary of the cathedral of Wells, and chancellor of the same church. The last of which dignities was[2] conferr'd on him 30 Apr. 1554, upon the deprivation of Joh. Tayler alias Cardmaker. Besides all these he was vicar also of St. Cuthbert's church in Wells, to which he was admitted, 3 Oct. 1543, upon the death of Joh. Southwode, LL. D.[3] When K. Hen. 8 had extirpated the pope's power, he seemed to be very moderate, and also in the reign of K. Ed. 6, but when qu. Mary succeeded, he shew'd himself a most zealous person for the Roman catholic religion, and a great enemy to Luther and reformers. His works are,

Sermons fruitful, godly, and learned. Lond. 1557, qu. [and 8vo. according to Herbert, 831] containing (1.) *A Declaration of the seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost.* (2.) *A Homily of the Articles of Christian Faith.* (3.) *Homily of Ceremonies and of Man's Laws.* (4.) *A Perfect Exposition of St. Peter's first Epistle in twenty Treatises or Sermons.*

"Roger Edgeworth hath written *Resolutions* "*concerning the Sacraments.* See in Tho. Ro- "bertson, and in Edw. Lee archbishop of York[4]. "He hath also wrote,

"*Resolutions of some Questions relating to* "*Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tend-* "*ing to the Reformation of the church made by* "*king Hen* 8. Ibid.[5]

What other things he hath published I cannot yet find, neither should I have known any thing of [134]
the said *Fruitful Sermons*, had I not accidentally seen them in that choice collection of books in Baliol coll. library, given thereunto by the no less curious than learned Sir Thom. Wendy, knight of the Bath, sometimes gentleman-commoner of the said house. This Dr. Edgeworth took his last farewel of this world in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred and sixty, and was directly buried 1560.
before the choir door in the cathedral church at Wells. Whereupon Dr. Gilbert Bourne, bishop of that place, did present or collate to the said chancellorship of the church of Wells, one Gilbert Bournford bachelor of divinity, on the second day of April in the same year.

THOMAS PHAYER was born in Wales, particularly, as it seems, in Pembrokeshire, had his academical education among the Oxonians, whom, after some years, he left, and retired to the inns of court, (Lincoln's inn as I conceive) where at length he attained to a considerable knowledge in the municipal laws. Afterwards, being a person of a mutable mind, he eagerly addicted his muse to the study of medicine, took the degrees in that faculty in this university, that of doctor being compleated in an act celebrated 21 Mar. 1558-9, at which time he was much famed among the academians for his sufficiencies in the art of poetry, which afterwards were made public. He

[2] Pat. 1. Reg. Mariæ, p. 1.

[1] [On the foundation of bishop Smyth, being the first elected to that fellowship. Churton's *Founders of Brasen Nose Coll.* p. 233.]

[2] *Reg. Gul. Bourne, ep. B. & Wells*, quod incipit 20 Apr. 1551.

[3] [Edgeworth had also the prebend of Slape alias Slope in the cathedral church of Sarum, which he held till his decease. *Reg. Parker.* KENNET.]

[4] [See col. 138 and col. 321.]

[5] [Wood undoubtedly intended to refer to Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, where these *Resolutions* will be found among the records, page 202, 204, 207, 209, 211, 213, &c. &c. edit. folio, 1679. Bodl. B. 7. 1. Jur.]

hath committed to posterity these books following of his writing and translation.

Of the Nature of Writs. Whether the same with that written by the great lawyer Anth. Fitzherbert, who lived before Phayer's time, I know not.

Exemplars of common Places for the writing of several sorts of Instruments. It is the same which we now call *A Book of Precedents.* I have a MS. lying by me written on parchment in the time of H. 6, or Ed. 4, containing copies of all matters to be used by lawyers, but who the compiler of it was I cannot tell. In the beginning of it is written, in a pretty ancient character, George Hardley.

A goodly bryefe Treatise of the Pestylence, with the Causes, Signs, and Cures of the same. Lond. 1544, and 46, oct.

Declaration of the veyns of Man's Body, and to what dyseases and infirmities the opening of every one of them doe serve. This is printed with the former book, an. 1544, &c.

A Book of Children[6]. And this also, which treats of the grief and diseases of children.

Remedies, or Prescriptions of Physic for the Body. Published by Hen. Holland 1603[7], whom I shall mention at the end of Hen. Holland under the year 1625. "This Thomas Phayer also wrote "in verse, of *Owen Glyndour's being seduced by* "*false Prophecies, took upon him to be Prince of* "*Wales*, &c. 1401, in one sheet or more in qu. "Printed in the first edition of the *Mirror of* "*Magistrates*, 1559, and in the other two that "follwed." He also translated from French into English, *The Regimen of Life*, Lond. 1544, and 46, [and 1553] oct. and from Lat. into English, *Nine Books of Virgil's Æneidos.* The three first of which were by him finished in the forest of Kilgarran in Pembrokeshire, in the year 1555. The fourth at the same place, an. 1556. The fifth in 1557, being ended May 3; just after the translator had undergone a great danger at Caermarthen. The sixth and seventh were also finished by him in the same year and in the same place. The eighth, there also in Kilgarran forest, an. 1558. The ninth was ended 3 Apr. 1560[8]. The tenth was begun by him in the said year, but died, as it seems, before he could go through it. Afterwards a young physician named Tho. Twyne meeting with the aforesaid translations in MS. he finished the said *Tenth Æneid*, 23 May, an. 1573. Which being done, he translated the *Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Æneidas*, and published them all together, an. 1584[9], as I shall tell you elsewhere. As for Dr. Phayer, he ended his days at Kilgarran before-mentioned, after the 12th of Aug. (on which day his last will and testament was dated) in fifteen hundred and sixty, and was buried in the parish church of that place. Over his grave was a marble-stone soon after laid, with an epitaph engraven thereon, made and devised by his good friend Mr. George Ferrers of Lincoln's-Inn, but what the contents of it are, I know not, nor of any other epitaph made for him, only[a] that by sir Tho. Chaloner, a most noted Latin poet of his time, who having been well acquainted with the doctor, doth in a pathetical manner highly commend him for his learning and great skill in physic. He the said doctor left behind him a widow named Anne, and two daughters, Eleanor the wife of Gryffith ap Enon, and Mary. 1560. [135]

[Phaer stiles himself in *The seuen first bookes of the Eneidos*, 'sollicitour to the king and quene's maiesties, attending their honourable counsaille in the marchies of Wales,' and, in his dedication to Mary, he informs us that he was brought up under the patronage of William, marquis of Winchester.

Our author's poetical abilities seem to have been highly esteemed by his contemporaries[1]: Puttenham says he was well learned above any other, that his translations are clear and faithful, and that his verse is learned and well corrected. How far this applause is merited our readers may judge, although the metre in which the translation is written is sufficient to give us a distaste for the whole composition.

Dido receives the Trojans thus courteously:

Wherfore approche, and welcome all, my houses shall you hoost,
For like mischaunce, with labours sore, my self sountyme hath tost;
And fortune here hath set me now, this land thus to subdewe,
By profe of payne I haue been taught, on payn-full men to rewe.

[6] [All these medical works of Phayer were appended to *The Regiment of Life*, 1546, (Bodl. 8vo. P. 24. Med.) and again in 1560. Bodl. 8vo. Z. 18. Med.]

[7] [These *Remedies* are only certain prescriptions taken from the *Treatise of the Pestylence*, and were appended to Holland's *Spiritual Preservatives against the Pestilence*, 4to. 1608, and again in *Solomon's Pest-House, or Tower Royale*, 4to. 1630, page 49. Bodl. 4to. L. 1. Med.]

[8] [The first seven books were printed by John Kingston, in 1558, (Bodl. 4to. Z. 12. Art.) the nine first 'with so muche of the tenthe booke, as since his death coulde be founde in vnperfit papers at his house in Kilgarran forest,' by Rowland Hill, 4to. 1562. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 804. Warton notices other editions in 1596, 1607, and in 1620, 4to. *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 307.]

[9] [They were published first in 1573, 4to. by Phaer. Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 774.]

[a] In offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Lostes*, qu. 93.

[1] In lib. suo cui tit. est, *De illustrium quorundam Encomiis & Epitaphiis nonnullis*, &c. Lond. 1579, qu. p. 350, 357.

[2] [" M. Phaer likewise is not to be forgot in regard of his famous Virgil, whose heavenly verse, had it not been blemished by his hawtie thoughts, England might have long insulted his wit, and corrigat qui potest have been subscribed to his works. *Letter prefixed to Greene's Menaphon*, 1589. See Stanyhurst's comparison between his own version and that of Phayer, in *Censura Literaria*, iv. 247, 248.]

Thus talked she, and than Eneas to her pallais brought,
Whan on their altars they had done soch honors as thei thought.
Yet ceassyd not the quene to sende vnto his men that tyde
A score of bulles, and eke of brawnes a hundred rough of hyde,
And with the dames a hundred more of lambs both good and fat,
The gladsome giftes of God.
The inner court was all beset with richesse round about,
And in the middes, the feastes they gan prepare for all the rout,
With preciouse clothes, and conning wrought, and proudly enbrodred wide,
And on the bourdes the mighty piles of plate there stode beside,
Whereon was grauen in golden worke the stories all by rowe,
And dedes of lordes of antike fame, a long discourse to knowe. Sign. C. 1.

The following lines are from his original composition of *Owen Glendour*. They are transcribed from Niccolls's edition of the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, Lond. 1610. Bodl. 4to. B. 80. Jur.

And so prince Henry chased me, that loe
I found no place wherein I might abide;
For, as the dogges pursue the silly doe,
The brache behinde, the houndes on euery side,
So traste they me among the mountaines wide;
Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast the prophet did declare.

And at the last, like as the little roach
Much else be eat, or leape vpon the shore,
When as the hungry pickerell doth approach,
And there find death where it escapt before;
So double death assaulted me so sore,
That either I must vnto mine enmy yeeld,
Or starue for hunger in the barraine feeld.

Here shame and paine a while were at the strife,
Pain bad me yeeld, shame bad me rather fast;
The one bad spare, the other bad spend my life,
But shame (shame haue it!) ouercame at last.
Then hunger grew, that doth the stone wall brast,
And made me eate both grauel, durt and mud,
And last of all, my dung, my flesh, and blood.

This was mine end, too horrible to heare,
Yet good enough for life that was so ill:
Where by, O Baldwine, warne all men to beare
Their youth such loue to bring them vp in skill.
Bid princes fly false prophets' lying bill,
And not presume to climbe aboue their states,
For they bee faults that foile men; not the fates.
Page 302.

Phaer wrote some commendatory lines to *The Precepts of Warre* translated by Peter Betham, 1544. They have been reprinted in *Censura Literaria*, vii. 70; and Ritson informs us that in 1566, Purfoot the bookseller had a license for *Serten verses of Cupydo*, by Mr. Fayre.]

THOMAS ROBERTSON was a Yorkshire man born, (either at, or near Wakefield) was originally, I think, of Queen's, afterwards demy or semi-commoner of Magdalen college, master of the school joyning to it in the place of Joh. Staubridge, master of arts 1525, at which time he was a great oppugner [4] and vilifier of the questionists in the university, and at length fellow of the said house. In 1539, he being about that time treasurer of the church of Salisbury in the place of Dr. Rich. Sampson, supplicated the venerab. congreg. of the regents to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, being then esteemed flos & decus Oxoniæ, but whether he was admitted it appears not; and in 1540, he, by the favour of Longland bishop of Lincoln, was made archdeacon of Leicester in the place of Will. More suffragan bishop of Colchester, deceased, in which dignity being installed 5 March the same year, enjoyed it to 1560, as I shall anon tell you. In 1546, June 3, he was instituted vicar of Wakefield before-mention'd, on the death of Dr. Tho. Knolles, by the presentation thereunto of Joh. Chambre, M. D. [5] dean, and the convent of the king's chappel of the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen within the palace of Westminster [6]. Whereupon in the beginning of 1548, he gave up the treasurership of Salisbury, in which dignity Tho. Stevens succeeded 28 May the same year. He the said Robertson was an exact grammarian and skill'd in humanity, and went, as 'twas thought, beyond his two predecessors in Magd. college school, in the education of youth. In 1532 he printed a comment on the rules which Will. Lilye wrote in verse, and added thereupon *Quæ Genus*, and the versifying rules, dedicating it to bishop Longland before-mention'd, with reference to Henly school, which, some think, was founded, or at least enlarged, by Longland. From whose pains (I mean of Robertson) and also the variety of other men's labours in grammar, of whom Joh. Stanbridge, Rob. Whittington, Joh. Colet and Lilye were of the number, sprang a great diversity in the course of teaching; which king Hen. 8 intending to reform, caused sundry learned men (of whom Dr. Rich. Cox, tutor to K. Edw. 6, is supposed to be one) to reduce the former attempts in this kind into one body of grammar, which they jointly did in 1543, being that now in use, and first authorized by K. Hen. 8. Howbeit, soon after it was thought too prolix, for in the reign of Ed. 6

[4] *Reg. Univ. Ox.* H. fol. 138, b.

[5] [Of whom see the Fasti, under the year 1531.]

[6] [He was one of the prebendaries of St. Stephens in Westminster, and at the time of dissolutions had a yearly pension of xviii *lib.* xvii *s.* iv *d.* which was paid in the year 1555. Kennet.]

Joh. Fox of Magd. coll. did set forth *Tables of Grammar*, subscribed in print by eight lords of the privy council; which tables were quickly laid aside, as being far more too short, than K. Hen. 8 his grammar was too long. Since which time many learned men in England, and far more abroad, have spent much profitable study in this art and the method thereof, as we well know. In the 3d of Ed. 6, Dom. 1549, he the said Thom. Robertson was one of the number appointed by the K. and his council to compile and frame the liturgy of the church, which we now call the *Common Prayers*, and in the year 1557, Jul. 23, he had the deanery of Durham conferr'd on him by the queen, being then void[7] upon the promotion of Dr. Tho. Watson to the see of Lincoln, (who had been instituted in the said deanery by Tonstall bishop of Durham 18 Nov. 1553, upon the deprivation of Dr. Rob. Horne) at which time [136] being greatly in respect for his piety and learning, the queen would have had him taken a bishoprick, but he modestly refused it. His works are,

Annotationes in librum Guliel. Lilii de Latinorum nominum generibus, de verborum præteritis & supinis, &c.[8]

De nominibus heteroclitis opusculum, cum annotationibus.

De verbis defectivis append. interjectis etiam sparsim, ubi opus videbatur, annotatiunculis.

Compendium sive de arte versificandi, cum annotationibus additis. All which books were printed together at Basil, 1532, qu.

" This Thomas Robertson hath written,

" *Resolutions of some Questions concerning the* " *Sacraments*, which are in a collection of records " at the end of Dr. Burnet's *History of the Re-* " *formation of the Church of England.* Also, " *Resolutions of Questions relating to Bishops and* " *Priests, and of other matters tending to the Re-* " *formation of the Church of England, begun to* " *be made by K. Hen.* 8. Ibid."

What other things he hath published I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was forced first to leave the deanery of Durham to make room for Dr. Horne, about the latter end of 1559, (who being soon after made bishop of Winchester, Robertson might, if he would have taken the oath of supremacy, have come in again, but he refused it, whereupon Ralph Skynner of Oxon succeeded) and secondly to resign his archdeaconry of Leicester, to prevent ejection: so that the said dignity lying void for some time, Rich. Barber LL.D. was installed therein 24 Dec. Claruit 1560. 1560. What afterwards became of Tho. Robertson, or where, or when he died, let others seek, for I am totally ignorant. John Parkhurst B. of Norwich, sometimes his scholar, hath an epigram on him in praise of his learning, which may serve instead of his epitaph, if you think fit.

[Besides the preferments already noticed, Robertson was rector of St. Laud's, at Sherrington, Bucks[9]. April 16, 1532, he was collated to the prebend of Walton Westhall in the church of Lincoln: March 17, 1533, to the prebend of Sleford; March 29, 1536, to the prebend of Gretton[1], which last he resigned for that of Croperdy, to which he was collated March 16, 1542[2].

Parkhurst's lines on Robertson, referred to, are here given from his *Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*, 1573. (Bodl. 4to. P. 10. Art. Seld.) pag. 28.

De Tho. Robertsono, olim præceptore suo.

Multi grammaticen illustravere libellis,
Ex quibus est ijsdem gloria parta viris.
Nemo Robertsono tamen hanc felicius unquam
Tractavit, nemo dexteritate pari.
Hoc gaudere potes populosa Britannia alumno,
Hunc licet invideant cætera regna tibi.]

WILLIAM CHEADSEY, a Somersetshire man born, was admitted scholar of Corp. Chr. coll. 16 March 1528, aged 18, or thereabouts, probationer fellow 13 Oct. 1531, and two years after compleat fellow. In 1534 he proceeded in arts, and in 1542 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being about that time chaplain to Dr. Bonner B. of London; who having a special respect for his learning and zeal for the R. catholic religion, he made him not only archdeacon of Middlesex[3], but prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral. In 1546 he proceeded in divinity, having about that time subscribed to the 34 articles, and three years after did learnedly dispute with Pet. Martyr in the divinity school. From which time (an. 1549) he seemed so moderate in his religion in the remaining part of the reign of K. Ed. 6, that the protestants took him to be one of their number.

" This passage Mr. Wood has corrected in his " MS. notes out of Mr. Strype's *Memorials of* " *Archbishop Cranmer*, lib. 2, cap. 21, p. 233.

" Anno 1550, popish preachers grew bold upon " the disgrace of the duke of Somerset; Dr. " Cheadsey took upon him to preach openly in " Oxford against the steps of the reformation " that were made and making. Wherefore March " 16 he was committed to the Marshalsea for " seditious preaching, where he lay till November " 11, 1551, and then he was order'd to be " brought to the bishop of Ely's house, where he

[7] [Tum vacan. per resignationem Thomæ ep'i Lincoln. *Reg'r Dunelm.* BAKER.]

[8] [Printed at Basil 1532, 1552, 4to. Tanner's *Bibl. Brit.* 635.]

[9] [Willis, *Cathedrals of Lincoln, &c.* p. 114.]

[1] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 635.]

[2] [Willis, *Cathedrals*, p. 176.]

[3] [Will. Chedsey, S. T. P. coll. ad archid. Midd. 10 Oct. 1556, per mort. Joh. Wymundsley. Fuit rector eccl. omn. s'ct'um Bread street, Lond. KENNET. He was deprived of the rectory of All-hallows in 1559. Newcourt, I. 246.]

" enjoy'd his table, and an easier restraint. And " the same author, lib. 2, cap. 24, p. 251, speaks " of a plot of the papists at Oxon against Peter " Martyr, at an act. Cheadsey was the head or " father of them, an. 1550."

In the beginning of Q. Mary he was made canon of Windsor, shewed himself a zealous man against the professors of protestancy, and in 1557 had a canonry of Ch. Ch. in Oxon conferr'd on him after the death of James Curthopp. In 1558 he was elected president of Corp. Ch. coll. and on the 15 of Sept. in the same year he was admitted thereunto, but removed from it the next year by the commissioners sent by Q. Elizabeth to visit the university. About that time he was appointed one of the number of the R. catholic divines to repair to London, to dispute with those of the protestant party, when the said queen was setting on [197] foot a reformation in the church of England. He was by the protestants accounted a very mutable and unconstant man in his religion, but by the Rom. catholics not, but rather a great stickler for their religion, and the chief prop in his time in the university for the cause, as it appeared not only in his opposition of P. Martyr, but of the three bishops that were burnt in Oxon. He was a learned man, a deep divine, an excellent disputant, and is characterised by John Leland [4] to be ' Resonæ Scholæ columna.' His works are,

Serm. on Matth. 22. 15. Printed 1545, in oct.[5]

Disputatio de Eucharistiæ Sacramento in Univ. Oxon. habita contra D. Pet. Martyrem, 29 Maii & Jun. 1, an. 1549[6]. Lond. 1549, qu. Which disputation hath also been printed once at least among Pet. Martyr's works, but whether true according to the author's copy, I leave it to others to judge. 'Tis also translated into English.

Disputation with John Philpot concerning the real Presence in the Sacrament, in Octob. 1553.

Disp. with Archb. Cranmer at Oxon, an. 1554.

Communication with B. Rydley, an. 1555. See more in the *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, &c. written by Jo. Fox, wherein you'll find several of his discourses with, and examination of, protestant martyrs. At length he was deprived of most, if not all, of his spiritualities, and committed a prisoner to the Fleet in London; where, as 'tis supposed by some, he died soon after. However in my searches into obscure [7] writings, I find that one John Jones a priest, living at, or near, Thame in Oxfordshire, did by his last will dated 27 of Aug. and proved the 16th of Oct. following, an. 1574, bequeath to Dr. Cheadsey twenty shillings. Claruit 1561.

[4] In *Cyg. Cant.* edit. Lond. 1658, p. 22.

[5] [*Two notable sermons at Paul's crosse, one November* 16, 1544, *by William Chedsey, vice president of Corpus Christi college, Oxon. The other by* —— *Scot of Cambridge, both allowed by bishop Bonner.* 8vo. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1554.]

[6] [A MS. copy of this disputation in the British museum, MS. Harl. 422, fol. 17.]

[7] In a certain book of wills and testaments, beginning ann 1569, in the custody of Mr. Ben. Cooper registrary to the office belonging to the bishop and archdeac. of Oxon. By which it appears, that he was then living, but where I find not, nor when he died.

[Cheadsey was collated July 9, 1548, to the prebend of Twyford, which he resigned in 1554[8]. In 1554, April 29, he was collated to the prebend of Chiswick by the resignation of Edw. Mowle, and May 5, 1558, he was admitted to the vicarage of Shottesbrooke in the diocese of Salisbury vacant ' per mort. ult. incumb. ad pres. Phil. et Marie ratione minoris etatis Tho. Waldon armig.'[9]

In the British museum are the following:

1. Among the Harleian MSS. No. 416, fol. 74, Cheadsey's *Letter to cardinal Pole, wryten at Colchestre,* 21 *April,* 1558; *shewing that in the midst of his examination of the obstinate heretickes there, the lords of the council had summoned him to appear before them; and into what contempt their lordships and himself should run in case he must leave this service unfinished.*

2. *Disputatio habita Oxonii, inter Petrum Martyrem, Gulielmum Tressanium, Gul. Chedseum et Morganem, Maii* 1, 1544, *cum oratione Ricardi Cox, legati Regis et acad. Oxon. Cancellarii.* MS. Donat. 1576. Ayscough, *Catal.* i. 47.]

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON, commonly called TRAHERN, was born in Cornwall, or at least originally descended from an ancient family of his name living in that county, educated in logicals and philosophicals for the most part with us, either in Exeter coll or Hart-hall, where he attained to some eminence in the Lat. and Greek tongues. But being desirous to improve himself in greater matters, and to see the fashions of the world, he travelled into Germany, and thence into Italy, where he was an auditor and an admirer of many famous men: by whose excellent lectures, and his indefatigable industry, he became a compleat person, and much respected by scholars. Afterwards he returned into his own country, entered into holy orders, and was made library-keeper to K. Ed. 6th, who finding him to be a person of merit, conferr'd [1] the deanery of Chichester on him about 1551. But when qu. Mary came to the crown he left his preferments, and as a voluntary exile went into Germany, where accompanying other English exiles, that had fled thither for religion's sake, " was divinity reader to " them at Franckfort [2]." While he was beyond the sea, he exercised himself much in writing matters in verse and prose, in both which he wrote several things with great happiness, especially those to his brother Thomas to embrace the true doctrine of Jesus Christ, that is, to leave the R. catholic church, turn protestant and edit.

[8] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 218.]

[9] [*Reg. Pole*, fol. 153. KENNET.]

[1] [See the letters patent of the king in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xv. 351. His stipend was twenty marcs sterling annually.]

[2] Bal. *De Script. Mag. Britan.* cent. 8, nu. 94.

[3] Heylin's *History of the Reform.* anno 1555. " continued there till the death of Q. Mary, and then returning was restored to what he had lost, and without doubt was rewarded with more. first

come over to him. Among many things that he wrote, were,

Parænesis, lib. 1. Written to his brother Thomas.

Carmina in mortem Henrici Dudlæi.

Analysis Scoparum Johannis Cochlei.

Exposition of a part of St. John's Gospel made in sundry Readings in the English Congregation against the Arians. Printed the second time in an. 1558, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 76. Th.] The readings were ten, and they were performed in the English congregation beyond the sea.

Exposition on the fourth Chapter of St. John's Revelations, which treateth of the providence of God, made before his countrymen in Germany. [198] Printed 1557, in oct. Lond. 1577, and 83, in oct.

Treatise of Repentance, besides other things, which are mention'd by Jo. Bale. He also translated into English, *The Chirurgery of Joh. de Vigo,* Lond. 1580, qu. 2d edit.[4] and the said Vigo's *Little Practice,* Lond. 1562, in oct. In which Clar. 1561. year (which was part of the third and fourth of Q. Elizabeth) Barth. Traheron was, if I mistake not, living. "But at the end of Hollingshead's "*Chronicle,* p. 1168, b. it is said that he died an "exile in Germany in the latter end of Q. Mary's "reign."

[The following lines by Traheron were prefixed to Parkhurst's *Epigrammata Juvenilia,* where our author is celebrated in no less than eleven epigrams.

En peperit fausto Parkhurstus sydere nugas,
Salvæ sint nugæ Vandoperane tuæ.
Haud parvum certamen erit; nil salsius istis,
Illis nec quicquam salsius esse potest.
Vivant victrices: si non ego sum levis augur,
Parkhursti nugis vivere fata dabunt.

We may add also the following:

1. *An answere made by Bar. Traheron to a priuie papist, which crepte into the English congregation of Christian exiles, vnder the visor of a fauorer of the gospel, but at length bewraied himself to be one of the Pope's asses, throrough his slouche eares, and than became a laughing stocke to al the companie, whom he had amused before with his maske.* 8vo. 1558.

2. *Bart. Traheron his Exposition on Rev. iv. in sundrie redings in Germany.* 8vo. 1573.]

HENRY PENDLETON, a zealous man for the R. cath. cause, was born in Lancashire, became a student in Brasen-nose coll. about the year 1538, took the degrees in arts, and afterwards those in divinity in the reign of K. Ed. 6, he being then beneficed and dignified in the church. In the reign of Q. Mary he shew'd himself so grand a zealot for the cause then professed in several sermons by him preached, that when in one by him delivered at Paul's cross, (which was very sharp against the heretics, as they were then called) a gun was discharged at, but miss'd, him. Under his name were these things following printed.

Homilies to be read in the Churches within the dioc. of London. Lond. 1554, 55, qu.[5]

Communication between him and Mr. Laur. Saunders. } protestants, an. 1555.
Disputation between him and Mr. Jo. Bradford. }

The contents or part of which communic. and disput. you may see in the book of *Acts and Mon. of the Church,* &c. And also, Pendleton's *Arguings with Bartlet Green, and certain Protestant Martyrs.* Other things he hath written, which I have not yet seen, and was always accounted a learned doctor of his time, and so endear'd to the cath. religion, that he made a solemn protestation in Q. Mary's reign, that he would see the uttermost drop of his grease molten away, and the last gobbet of his flesh consumed to ashes before Clarmt 1561. he would forsake God and his truth. He lived after Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and was imprison'd for a time, but when or where he died I know not.

[Henr. Pendilton S. T. P. coll. ad preb. de Reculverland in eccl. Paul. 11 Apr. 1554, per mort. Edw. Sepham.

Rob. Wyllanton A. M. ad eand. 10 Feb. 1557, per mort. Henr. Pendilton. *Reg. Bonner.*

Henr. Pendilton S. T. P. admiss. ad eccl. S. Martini Outwich, Lond. 14 Feb. 1554. KENNET.

See *A Declaration of Hen. Pendleton D. D. in his sickness, of his faith in all points, as the Catholic church teacheth, against sclanderous reports against him.* Printed by Rob. Caley, 1557. BAKER.]

PETER MARTYR, who is to have a place in these ATHENÆ, was born[6] in the great and rich city of Florence in Italy, in Sept. (on the nativity of the Virgin Mary) an. 1500, educated in several sorts of learning in that city by the great care of his father Steph. Vermilius, became a canon regular of the order of S. Austin at 16 years of age in the coll. at Fiesoli, more than a mile distant from Florence. After he had spent three years there, he was sent to Padoua to enlarge his learning, that university then being in a flourishing condition, and settling in the monastery of St. John de Verdera of the same order of St. Austin, spent almost eight years in philosophical studies, and all other arts, especially in the Greek tongue and poets: which at length he conquered. At 26 years of age he began to preach, and the first

[4] [According to Tanner, (*Bibl. Brit.* 719) there were editions in 1543, 1550, 1571, and 1577. The date 1560 in the text, I have no doubt, was an error of the press for 1550, which appears to have been the second edition.]

[5] [*Homilies sette forthe by Edmunde Bp. of London.* Pr. by John Cawode 1555, 4to. Two of them bear the name of H. Pendillion. BAKER.]

[6] Jos. Simler in *Vita & ob. Pet. Mart.* edit. Tig. 1563.

time he performed that office was in the church of St. Afra in Briscia, and afterwards frequently in the most famous cities of Italy. However, all the time that he could obtain from his function was spent in sacred learning, philosophy, and in obtaining the Hebrew tongue. At length being cried up for a celebrated scholar, he was made abbot of Spoleto in the duchy of L'Ombria in Italy, where he continued three years. Thence he was translated to Naples, and there became abbot of the monastery of his order called St. Peter ad aram, being of greater profit and a far more pleasant place than Spoleto. After he had been settled there for some time, he began to see the verity of the gospel, especially after he had read some of the works of Bucer and Zuinglius. Three years being spent there also, he fell into a dangerous sickness, but the strength of nature overcoming it, he was advised by his physicians to take better air than what Naples afforded. To that end therefore, that he might with convenience be absent from his cure, the fathers chose [139] him general visitor of their order, that is of the order of S. Austin, and soon after was elected prior of S. Fridian within the city of Lucca, which is a place of great dignity, having episcopal jurisdiction in the middle part of the said city. Being settled at that place, he instituted a most admirable way of studies for the younger sort at Lucca: but at length his opinions, as to heresy (then so called) being discovered, snares were laid for him, so that being not in a capacity to speak his mind, he, by the advice of certain friends, committed the best part of his library to the custody of one of them, gave another part to the coll. and forthwith left Lucca and went to Pisa; whence he wrote letters to card. Pole, shewing the reasons of his departure. Afterwards he went into Switzerland, and fixed for some time at Zurich. Thence to Strasburgh, where for about five years he read and taught sacred letters[7]; in which time he took to wife (he being near 50 years of age) one Kath. Dampmartin, causing thereupon his enemies to say that he left his order and monastic vows purposely for the sake of a woman. Which wife, after she had lived with him about eight years, died at Oxon, as I shall anon tell you. In 1547 he was invited into England by Edward lord protector, and Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury, to the end that his assistance might be used to carry on a reformation in the church. In the month of Dec. the same year, he, with Bernardine Ochine, another Italian, arrived in England, and retiring to Lambeth were kindly received by archb. Cranmer, and entertained there for some time. About the latter end of the same year, in Feb. or beginning of March, Martyr went to Oxon, was incorporated doctor of div. as he had stood at Padoua, and tho' addicted more to the Zuinglian than to the Lutheran doctrines in point of the sacrament, was in the beginning of the year following appointed by the king to read a public lecture to the academians in the divinity school, and for his reward to have an annuity of 40 marks. What followed, and how he and his adversaries behav'd themselves thereupon, I have largely told[8] you elsewhere. In the same year (1548) upon the receding from the university of Dr. Rich. Smith the king's professor of divinity, that lecture, with the profits belonging thereunto, was conferr'd by the king on Martyr, and in the year following, being much troubled with the R. catholics (as in all the year before) he disputed publicly with three of the most eminent of them, as I have also told[9] you in the same place. In the year 1550 he had a canonry of Ch. Ch. bestowed upon him by the king, on the death of Mr. Will. Haynes, whereupon being installed 20 January the same year, entered into his lodgings belonging to him, then joining on the north side to Ch. Ch. great gate leading into Fish street. With him also setled his beloved wife Katharine, as the wife of Dr. Rich. Cox did about the same time with him in the dean's lodgings, being the first women, as 'twas observ'd, that resided in any coll. or hall in Oxon. By whose example, it was not only permitted that any canon beside might marry if he please, but also a head of a coll. or hall, whereby other women or idle housewives were tolerated (if the said head allowed it) to serve in them. Which act (beside their permitting of bawling children to come among them) was looked upon as such a damnable matter by the R. catholics and others too, that they usually stiled them concubines, and the lodgings that entertained them and their children, stews and coney-burrows. While Martyr continued in the said lodgings (whose windows were next to Fishstreet) he continually, especially in the night time, received very opprobrious language from the R. catholics, as well scholars as laics, and often had his windows broken. So that his studies and sleep being often disturb'd, he changed his lodgings, which were those belonging to the canons of the first canonry, for those in the cloyster, which belonged to those of the second, being formerly the very same which belonged to the prior of St. Frideswide: in which being settled, he spent the remaining part of his abode in Oxon [140] in peace. However, for the severer enjoyment of

[7] [There was at Strasburgh a college of English, who had a common table, and devoted themselves to the pursuit of literature, with great harmony and great ardour. Jewell was here, and Nowell was here, and Poinet bishop of Rochester (afterwards of Winchester) and Grindal and Sandys, afterwards successively archbishops of York; nor did the learned laymen, sir John Cheke, sir Richard Morison, sir Peter Carew, sir Thomas Wroth, and others, disdain to hear Peter Martyr expounding Aristotle's ethics and the book of Judges. Churton's *Life of Nowell*, 8vo. Oxford, 1809, page 23.]

[8] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 267.

[9] Ib. p. 268.

his thoughts and studies, he erected a fabric of stone in his garden, situated on the east side of his lodgings, wherein he partly composed his *Commentary on the first Ep. to the Corinthians*, and certain *Epistles to learned Men*, which were afterwards printed. This fabric, which contained two stories, stood till the latter end of March 1684, at which time they were plucked down by that canon Dr. Henry Aldrich that was owner of the lodgings to which the garden and fabric appertained. About that time Martyr's wife dying, she was buried in the cathedral church, near to the place where S. Frideswyde's reliques had been reposed; but four years after, or thereabouts, her body was taken up, thrown out of the church with scorn, and buried in a dunghill; but when Q. Elizab. came to the crown, the body was taken up again and reburied, as I have elsewhere [1] at large told you. "In one of his epistles dated at "Zurich 4 Nov. 1559, being more than five years "after he had left the kingdom, he tells us that "he never us'd the surplice when he lived in "Oxon, though he were canon of Ch. Ch. and "frequently present in the choir. Ibid. in Dr. "Heylin, an. 1550." After the death of K. Edw. 6, and religion alter'd when his sister Mary was settled in the throne, Pet. Martyr left Oxon, went to London, and so to Lambeth: and obtaining his safe conduct from the queen, he left England, and went to Strasburgh from whence he came, where he taught philosophy and divinity for some time. Thence he travell'd to Zurich an. 1556, where he met with Joh. Juell and several exil'd divines of England, and took to his second wife one Katharina Merenda. While he continued there, Maximilian Celsus, an exil'd count, and the chief minister of the Italian church at Geneva, died; whereupon being invited to take his place upon him, refused it for several reasons. When Q. Mary died, Q. Elizabeth invited him to return into England, and there to accept of what preferment he pleased, but he fearing another mutation, modestly refused it. To pass by several other matters not now fit to be related, I shall give you the titles of some of his works as they follow.

Comment. in Epist. S. Pauli ad Romanos. Bas. 1558, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 8. Th.] translated into English by H. B. Lond. 1568, fol.

Com. in priorem ad Corinth. Epistolam. Written at Oxon, and ded. to K. Ed. 6. Printed several times at Zurich in fol. [Edit. 1579, Bodl. M. 6. 9. Th.]

Defensio doctrinæ veteris & Apostolicæ de Sacramento Eucharistiæ adversus Step. Gardineri librum, sub nomine M. Antonii Constantii editum, &c. Printed in fol. 1562, in four parts. [Bodl. L. 10. 9. Th.]

Tractatio de Sacramento Eucharistiæ habita Oxoniæ, cùm jam absolvisset interpretationem 11 Capitis prioris Epistolæ ad Corinthios. Printed 1562, fol. Translated into English and printed at Lond. in qu.

Disputatio de Eucharistiæ Sacramento habita in Schola Theol. Oxon. Printed 1562, and translated into English.

Com. in Genesin. Tig. 1579, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 5. Th.]

Com. in lib. Judicum. Tig. 1582, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 5. Th.] which is the second or third impression. Translated into English, and printed at Lond. in fol. 1564.

Com. in lib. duos posteriores Regum, Heid. 1599, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 6. Th.]

Com. in Samuelis Prophetæ libros duos. Tig. 1595, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 7. Th.]

Loci communes sacrarum literarum. Tig. 1587, fol. Translated into English and printed at Lond. in fol.

De lib. arbitrio.
De providentia & prædestinat. } Tig. 1587, fol.
An Deus sit causa & author peccati. } Ib. eod. an.
An Missa sit sacrificium. } fol.

Theses propositæ ad disputandum publicè in Schola Argentinensi, an. 1543. Ib. eod. an. fol.

Oratio de { *Utilitate & dignitate sacri Ministerii.* } Ib. eod. an. fol.
{ *Morte* } *Christi.*
{ *Resurrectione* }

These three last are also translated into English, and printed at Lond. in fol. 1583.

Sermo in xx cap. Johan. Christus die uno Sabbat. &c. 'Tis translated into English, and printed 1583. [141]

Exhortatio ad sacrarum literarum studium. Translated also into English.

Oratio quam Tigurii primum habuit, cum in locum D. Conradi Pellicani successisset. Translated also into English.

Adhortatio ad cœnam Domini Mysticam. Translated also.

Epistolæ Theologicæ. Some of which were written at Oxon, and also translated into English, and publish'd. Note that P. Martyr's *Common-Places*, and all those things that follow, which I have said were translated, were put into the English tongue by Anth. Marten gentleman, sewer to her majesty. Lond. 1583, fol. One Anth. Marten of London was father to sir Hen. Marten, as I shall tell you among these writers, ann. 1641. Whether the same with the translator, I cannot yet tell.

Preces ex Psalmis Davidis desumptæ. Tig. 1566, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 70. Th.] Translated into Engl. by Charles Glenham gent.

De votis monasticis & cœlib. Sacerdotum.

Defensio sui, contra R. Smithæi duos libellos de cœlibatu sacerdotum & vot. monast. Bas. 1559, oct.

Aristotelis Ethica cum illis in Sacra Scriptura collatæ, &c.

[1] In *Hist. & Antiq. Ox.* lib. 1, p. 279, b.

Comm. in Lament. Jer. Prophet. Tig. 1629, qu. corrected and publish'd by Joh. Rodolph. Stukius of Zurich, sometimes a sojourner of Exeter coll. He the said P. Martyr also wrote an epist. to Edward L. protector of England[2], translated into Engl. by Tho. Norton. Lond. 1550, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 876.] Also of *The use and abuse of Dancing*; translated into English by J. R. printed at Lond. in oct. and lastly, *An Exposition on the Creed*; translated by T. E. printed at Lond. in qu. At length after many rambles and changes of places (he having been, as it evidently appears, a person of an unsettled brain) resigned up his last breath at Zurich on the 12th day of Nov. in fifteen
1562. hundred sixty and two, and was buried there with all the solemnity fitting for so learned and great a clerk as he was.

[There is a portrait of Peter Martyr at Christ church, which has been engraved by Sturt. But the best is that in mezz. by Houston.]

THOMAS GIBSON, a noted physician of the age he lived in, was[1] born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and for a year, or years, was, as I conceive, educated here, because that several of both his names and time were conversant with the muses in this university; but whether he took a degree, or was licensed to practise physic, it appears not. Afterwards he being noted for his extraordinary success in curing diseases, was very much resorted to by great, as well as ordinary people, especially by those of the reform'd party, he being one himself, and a great enemy to the R. cath. bishops; in spite and envy to whom, he wrote,

A History of the Treasons of the Bishops from the Norman Conquest to his time. Whether this was printed, I know not[4], because had it been so, there's no doubt but inveterate Prynn would have found it, to gain matter thence, when he compos'd his book of the same subject. He also wrote,

An Herbal.

Treatise against unskilful Alchymists.

Treat. of curing common Diseases.

Of the Ceremonies used by Popes, besides other things, and had laid the foundation of a little book to shew the various states that Britany hath been in, which he divided into five parts; but whether he compleated it, is uncertain. He lived after qu. Eliz. came to the crown, being then Claym. 1562. in his middle age, but when he died it appears not. 'Tis said, that because divers persons had meddled with the applying of dark prophecies, purposely to advance the fame and glory of Charles then emperor, so one Tho. Gibson did endeavour to do the like to promote the glory of Hen. 8 of England; which Th. Gibson we are to understand to be the same with Th. Gibson before-mention'd.

[Gibson died, according to Bale's MS. notes, at London in 1562. He translated,

1. *A treatise behoovefull as well to preserve the people from Pestilence, as to help and recover them that be infected with the same, made by a bishop and doctor of physic in Denmark.* Lond. 1536, 4to.

2. *The sum of the acts and decrees made by divers bishops of Rome.* Lond. printed by Gibson without date, 8vo.[5]]

PETER DE SOTHO, or SOTO, was born in a certain city in Spain called Cordova, became, when young, a Dominican in the house or coll. of that order dedicated to St. Stephen, within the famous university of Salamanca, where prosecuting his natural genie with unwearied industry in the [142] faculty of divinity, became a doctor thereof, and a most eminent ornament to his order. Afterwards his fame being spread in the royal court, he became confessor to the king of Spain, and at length to Charles the emperor of the Romans, with whom going into Germany, he "was made "professor of divinity at Dillingen in Swabia, "and" shew'd himself in many respects very serviceable against such that were call'd heretics there. At length Philip K. of Spain marrying with Mary queen of England, he was one of those noted divines that came with him, having then obtained eminency among the learned for his books written against John Brentius, accounted among the R. catholics a person very well vers'd in matters of controversy. Afterwards he, with Joh. de Villa Garcia, and one or more, being sent to the university of Oxon by public authority to read, preach, and teach there, to the end that they might undo and invalidate all what Pet. Martyr and others had done in the reign of K. Ed. 6, he accordingly went, preached often, read lectures on St. Thomas, whose works had been with scorn cast out from all, or most, libraries in this university in the time of Ed. 6, and was ready upon all turns and occasions to instruct and resolve doubts, nay and for some time did read the public Hebrew lecture to the academians, while Mr. Bruerne the reg. professor was absent. In a

[2] [A copy in MS. in the royal collection. 17 C v.]

[3] Bale *De Script.* cent. 9, n. 54.

[4] [It was printed by John Day in five or six leaves, 8vo. no date, with the following title: *A breue Cronycle of the bysshops of Rome's Blessynge, and of his Prelates beneficiall and charitable rewardes from the tyme of kynge Heraulde vnto this day.* It was written in verse, but I have never been able to meet with it, although a copy was in the late duke of Roxburghe's library. See his *Sale Catal.* no. 3289. Perhaps the following extract, which comprises the preface, will be sufficient for most of my readers.

Who lyst to loke aboute,
May Cronicles soon fide out,
What sodes the popysshe route
In England had sowen,
Because the tyme is shorte,
I shall bryefely reporte
And wryte in dewe sorte,
Therein what I have knowen.

See Herbert's *Typogr. Antiq.* 676.]

[5] [Tanner, *Bibliotheca*, 316. Aikin, *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine*, 8vo. Lond. 1780, p. 89.]

word, there was nothing wanting on his part, and tho' he had no canonry of Ch. Ch. or headship bestowed on him, yet he had a considerable revenue allow'd him out of the king's exchequer. His works are,

Institutiones Christianæ. Aug. 1548, Antw. 1557, in 16mo. divided into three books.

Adversus Joh. Brentium. Antw. 1552, in 16mo.

Defensio Catholicæ confessionis, & Scholiorum circa confessionem illustriss. Ducis Wirtembergensis nomine editam, adversus prolegomena Brentii. Antw. 1557.

Doctrinæ Catholicæ compendium, in usum plebis Christianæ recte instituend. Diling. 1560, in tw.

De Sacerdotum institutione, libri 3. [Lugd. 1587. Bodl. 8vo. S. 1. Th.] With other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. After the death of queen Mary, he return'd with king Philip into Spain, and thence went, according to command, to the great council or synod held in the city of Trent, called commonly among foreigners Trento, sometimes a part of Italy, but since of Germany, where by too much agitation and concernment he contracted a disease, which brought him to his grave in that city, in the month
1563. of Apr. in fifteen hundred sixty and three. About three days before his death, and some time before, the synod began to be troubled among themselves for a small cause, and did give much matter of discourse. Which coming to the knowledge of Sotho, he thereupon did dictate and subscribe a letter to be sent to the pope; in which, by way of confession, he declared his opinion concerning the points controverted in council, and did particularly exhort his holiness to consent, that residence and the institution of bishops might be declared to be de jure divino. The letter was sent to the pope, and frier Ludov. Soto his companion kept a copy of it; who thinking to honor the memory of his friend, began to[6] spread it, which caused offence in some, and curiosity in others, to get a copy of it when called in. I find one Frater Petrus à Soto Major, who wrote a book entit. *Prima secundæ Divi Thomæ, quam quarto nonas Junii interpretandum suscepit,* an. 1563. The beginning of which is, Quæstio prima, quæ est de ultimo fine hujus vitæ in communi, &c. But this Peter, who was author of the said book (which is in MS. in Bodley's library[7]) must not be taken to be same with the former Peter, whom I have at large mention'd, because, as 'tis before told you in the title, the said Peter began to write the said book on the fourth of the nones of June 1563, which was some weeks after the death of Pet. de Soto.

RICHARD SMITH the greatest pillar for the Roman catholic cause in his time, was born in Worcestershire[8], admitted probationer-fellow of Merton coll. in the beginning of the year 1527, [143]
master of arts 1530, and the year after was (on the resignation of Rob. Taylor fellow of the said coll.) unanimously chosen the public scribe or registrary of the university. Afterwards he became rector of Cuxham in Oxfordshire for a time, principal of St. Alban's-hall, divinity reader of Magd. college, the king's professor of divinity in the said university and doctor of that faculty. But being forced, "after he had for some time in that part "complied with the change of religion, to recant "at Paul's-cross 15 May 1547, and" to leave his professorship in the reign of K. Edw. 6, to make room for P. Martyr, he went to Lovain in Brabant, where being received[9] with solemnity, became public professor of divinity there for a time, and read openly on the *Apocalyps* of St. John. When qu. Mary was advanced to the crown, he was not only restored to his professorship in the university of Oxon, but also was made one of the chaplains to that queen, and canon of Christ church, "and "preach'd a sermon before a large auditory over "against Baliol college, when Ridley and Latimer "were to be burnt, on this text, *If I give my body* "*to be burnt, and have no charity, it profiteth* "*nothing.* He was one of the witnesses against "archbishop Cranmer, who had been his great "friend in K. Edw. 6 reign." In 1559, qu. Elizabeth being then in the throne, he lost those, with other preferments, (of which the rectory or headship of Whittingdon coll. in Lond. was one[1]) and was committed to custody with Matthew archbishop of Canterbury; by whose persuasions he recanted what he had written in defence of the celibacy of priests[2]. See more of this matter in a book entit. *De antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,* &c. in Matthæo. Printed about 1572-3, being the first impression of that book. Afterwards our author R. Smith giving Matthew the slip, he went to Doway in Flanders, and was constituted dean

[6] Vide *Hist. Conc. Trident.* lib. 7, per Pet. Paul. Soave p.l.

[7] [MS. E. Musco, 183.]

[8] [R. Smithæus, a patris artificio, qui Faber fuit ferrarius (Anglì Smith appellant). Cognomentum patrio primum inditum, nec in Anglia natus ille, licet a patris (ut videtur) patria Wigorniensem ipse se indigitet, sed in Racmaneiano Hiberniæ oppidulo, tribus passuum millibus a Weisefordia distante; quemadmodum me docuit avunculus meus Richardus Stanihurstus. Ita Jac. Usserius in dissertatione prefixa *Ignatii Epistolis*, p. 123, edit. Oxon. 1644. BAKER. Stanihurst gives the same account of him in his *Description of Ireland*, prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicle*, page 13. and adds that at fourteen years of age he stole into England, and repaired to Oxford. This account however must be erroneous, as Smith himself bears testimony in the title to his treatise *De Missæ Sacrificio*, where he styles himself 'Wigornensis, Anglus, sacræ theologiæ professor.']

[9] Valer. Andreas in *Fasti Academicis studii generalis*, Lovain. edit. 1650, p. 85.

[1] [He was admitted master of Whittington college Sept. 9, 1537, of which he was deprived in the reign of Edward IV. restored in that of Mary, and finally ejected in that of Elizabeth. Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 494.]

[2] [Smith's *Recantation* is printed at full length in Strype's *Mem. of Cranmer*, Append. no. xxxix.]

of S. Peter's church at that place by Philip K. of Spain, who erecting an academy there about that time, made him the first king's professor thereof. He was by those of his persuasion accounted the best schoolman of his time, a subtile disputant, and admirably well read in the fathers and councils, which did evidently appear in his disputations in the divinity school with Pet. Martyr; whom, as the R. cath. writers of his time say [3], he did in a most egregious manner baffle several times. The whole story of it you may see elsewhere [4], and therefore I shall not make a recital of it now, only say that the protestant [5] writers report, that he was more a sophister than divine, that he was non-plus'd several times by Martyr, and that he was a goggle-ey'd fellow and very inconstant in his opinion. As for his writings they are these,

Assertion and Defence of the Sacrament of the Altar. Lond. 1546, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 607.]

Defence of the Sacrifice of the Mass. Lond. 1546, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 26. Th. BS.]

An Answer to all Martin Luther's, and his Scholar's reasons made against the Sacrifice of the Mass, &c. Printed with the *Defence* before-mention'd.

Brief treatise setting forth divers truths necessary both to be believed of all Christian People and kept also, which are not expressed in the Scripture, but left to the Church by the Apostles tradition. Lond. 1547, oct.

Declaration upon his retractation made at Paul's-cross 15 May 1547. Lond. 1547, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 29. Th. Seld.] This retractation was for certain articles contained in two books of his making, viz. one in *Defence of the sacrifice of the Mass,* and that called, as it seems, *A brief treatise,* &c. wherein he endeavour'd to prove, that unwritten verities ought to be believed under pain of damnation.

Diatribe de hominis justificatione contra Pet. Martyrem. Lovain, 1550, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 25. Th.]

Defensio calibatûs sacerdotum contra P. Mart. Lov. 1550, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 32. Th.] Printed also as it seems at Paris the same year, [and 1551.]

Confutatio quorundam articulorum de votis monasticis Pet. Martyris Itali. These two last being [144] printed at Lovain in one vol. [1550] are very full of faults by the negligence of the printer, and absence of the author, who pretended they were printed against his will, and wished afterwards that he had never made them, because he was then persuaded with himself, that the priests of England made a vow (a religious vow) when they were made priests; which he perceived afterwards was not true. This he told Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury in a certain [6] letter, when he heard that the said Cranmer had made a collection of (or answer to) the aforesaid books *De calibatu & votis monasticis.*

Disputation with Bish. Rydley in the div. School at Oxon; his Sermon at his and Latimer's burning, with Speeches, Orations, &c. See in Joh. Fox his book of the *Acts and Mon. of the Church.*

A buckler of Cath. Faith of Christ's Church, containing divers matters now of late called into Controversy by the new Gospellers. Lond. 1555, in two books or parts. The things controverted were (1) *Whether a Man may keep God's Commandments.* (2) *Concerning works of Supererogation.* (3) *Concerning Purgatory.* (4) *The sign of the Cross and Crucifix,* &c.

Refutatio luculenta crassæ & exitiosæ hæresis Johannis Calvini & Christop. Carlili Angli, qua astruunt Christum non descendisse ad inferos alios, quam ad infernum infimum. Printed 1562. The said tenet that Christ descended into hell was maintained [7] in a commencement held at Cambridge, in 1552, by the said Carlisle [8], and opposed [9] then in disputations by sir John Cheek: whereupon Smith wrote the refutation before-mention'd. Afterwards Christoph. Carlisle came out with a book entit. *Concerning the immediate going to Heaven of the Souls of the faithful Fathers before Christ, and concerning his descent into hell,* &c. Lond. 1582, oct. (sec. edit.) [Bodl. 8vo. C. 24. Th. Seld.] I find one Christopher Carlisle to have lived for some time at Barham in Kent, whence removing to the parish of St. Botolph near Billingsgate in London, died there in the beginning of the year 1596, leaving then behind him a relict called Mary. Whether this Chr. Carlisle be the same with the former, I cannot tell. Another also of both his names lived in his time, whose warlike skill was sufficiently tried in the Low-Countries, France and Ireland, and in America at Carthage and Santo Dominico, an. 1585. Which worthy soldier died [1] about the year 1593. "See "*A brief Summary Discourse upon a Voyage in-*"*tended to the hithermost parts of America.* Writ-"ten by Christopher Carlile 1585, in the 3d vol. "of Hakluyt's *Voyages,* p. 182. Of one Chris-"topher Carlile, see also H. Holland's *Heroologia,* "p. 94." R. Smith hath also written,

[3] Joh. Whyte Ep. Wint. in *Epist. ad Pet. Martyr.* in initio libri su cui tit. est *Diacosio-Martyrion,* edit. 1553, & alii.

[4] In *Hist. & Antiq. Uni. Ox.* lib. 1. p. 267.

[5] Laur. Humphreaus in *Vita Jo. Juelli,* edit. 1573, p. 42, & alii.

[6] See in the *Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England,* vol. 2. In a collection of records at the end, p. 208, num. 54.

[7] [Read, denied. KENNET.]

[8] [Chr. Carleil acad. Cant. scripsit *Carmina in Fratres Suffolc.* Erat socius aulæ Clarensis. BAKER. He was rector of Hackney near London, and died before August 2, 1588. Carlisle wrote several commendatory verses, which were prefixed to the publications of the day, particularly one to sir Tho. Chaloner *De rep. Anglorum instauranda,* 1579.]

[9] [Read, maintained. KENNET.]

[1] Camden in *Annal. Regin. Elizab.* an. 1593.

De Missæ sacrificio contra Melancthonem, Calvinum & alios. Lov. 1562, oct.[2]

De Infantium baptismo, contra Calvinum. Printed there the same year.

Defensio externi & visibilis sacerdotii, & propugnatio altarium, cum confutatione communionis Calvinianæ. Ibid.

Confutatio eorum quæ Philip. Melancthon objecit contra propitiatorium Missæ sacrificium. Ibid.

De libero hominis arbitrio contra Calvinum. Lov. 1563, oct. [The five last treatises are in the Bodleian, 8vo. S. 63. Th.] "He is said also to have "writ in a better stile against some of Tho. Be-"con's books," and other things, which you may see in Pitseus. This learned doctor gave way to fate on the seventh of the ides of July (according to the account followed at Doway) in fifteen hun-
1563. dred sixty and three, aged 63. Whereupon his body was buried in the chapel of our lady joining to the church of St. Peter at Doway before mention'd. Several of both his names have been writers, but they being after him in time, I shall mention them in their respective places.

[Ric. Smith S.T.P. admiss. ad eccl. S. Mich. Ryal, Lond. 9 Sept. 1537, per mort. Edw'di Feld, ad nominat. custodum communitatis misteriæ mercerioruin civit. Lond. *Reg. Cranmer.*

Idem resign. eccl. S. Dunstani in oriente ante 19 Jul. 1557. KENNET.

Smith's character seems to have been a very singular one. He suffered for the Roman catholic cause, yet deserted it; and embraced it at the last, after having expressly declared himself in error. With great learning, I should judge him to have been a weak man; one very violent in support of, but readily persuaded to abandon, his opinions. His inconstancy was a theme of reproach to all his opponents. Strype records, that being desirous to confer with Hawks, the latter said, 'To be short, I will know whether you will recant any more, ere I talk with you, or believe you.' *Memorials of Cranmer*, p. 172.]

THOMAS PAYNELL, or PAGANELL, descended from an ancient family of his name living in Lincolnshire, was from his youth always exercised in virtue and good letters. While he was in his juvenile years he was made a canon regular of Merton priory in Surrey, the monastics of which place having had interest in the college of
[145] St. Mary the Virgin situated in the parish of St. Michael and St. Peter in the Bayhe, (built purposely for the training up of young can. reg. in philosophical or theological learning, or both) he was sent thither, where improving himself much in divine learning, returned to his monastery, and a little before the dissolution of that and others, became prior of a certain monastery of canon regulars near to London as Baleus[3] saith, tho' the name of the place he tells us not. But being soon after ejected, when his monastery was to be employ'd for a laical use, had a pension allowed him during his life: whereupon retiring to London, and sometimes to Oxon, had the more leisure to write and translate books; the titles of which follow,

Pandects of the Evangelical Law. Lond. 1553, oct.

The pithy and most notable sayings of all the Scripture, after the manner of common-places, &c. newly augmented and corrected. Lond. [1550,] 1560, [and without date] oct.

A Table of many matters contained in the English Works of Sir Tho. More. This is set before the said works that were publish'd by Will. Rastall, an. 1557. [Bodl. J. 7. 19. Th.]

A fruitful Book of the common-places of all St. Pauls Epistles, right necessary for all sorts of People, &c. Lond. 1562, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. O. 14. Th. BS.]

Preface to the Book of measuring of Land, as well of Wood-land as Plow-land. Printed at Lond. in the time of Hen. 8, in oct. The book itself was written by sir Rich. de Benese sometimes canon of Merton priory, but corrected and made fit for the press by Paynell. In the year 1519, one R. de Benese[4] a secular chaplain supplicated the ven. congregation for the degree of bac. of arts, but whether the same with the writer, I cannot justly say, because he is written secular chaplain. Neither can I say that Rich. Benese clerk, parson of Long-Ditton in Surrey, in the time of Hen. 8, be the same also; who in his last will and test. dated 8 Nov. 1540, and proved 20 Oct. 1547, doth bequeath his body to be buried in the yard belonging to the church there. Our author Thom. Paynell did also translate from Lat. into English, (1) *Of the contempt of the world.* Lond. 1533, oct. written by Erasmus. "(2) *A most pro-*"*fitable Treatise against the Pestilence.* Lond. 1534, "oct. He seems also have to have translated "into English, the *Mirrour or Glass of Health*, "Lond. oct. much about the same time." [1534.] (3) *Of the Medicine Guiacum and of the French disease*, &c. Lond. 1536, and 1539, [and 1541] oct. written by Ulrich Hutten a knight of Almain. It treateth of the wood called guiacum which healeth the French pox, the gout, stone, palsey, &c. (4) *Of the comparison of a Virgin and a Martyr.*

[2] [*Succincta quædam enarratio ac brevis recollsio præcipuorum argumentorum quæ Philippus Melanchton, Ioannes Calvinus et alii sectarii objecerant adversus illud et Purgatorium. Accessit Epistola ad lectorem, docens quæ ecclesia sit nobis tuto sequenda hoc infelici sæculo.* Lovan. 1562, oct. RAWLINSON.]

[3] In lib. *De Script.* cent. 9, nu. 71.

[4] [Ric. Benese presb. admiss. ad eccl. omn. s'torum Hony-lane, Lond. 11 Oct. 1540, per attincturam Tho. Garrard, ad pres. Hen. 8 regis. *Reg. Bonner.* KENNET.]

[5] In offic. prærog. Cant. in *Reg. Alen*, qu. 47.

Lond. 1537, oct. written by Erasmus. This translation is dedicated to John Ramsey lord prior of Merton. (5) *Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.* Lond. 1539, oct. written by St. Cyprian. (6) *A faithful and true story of the destruction of Troy.* Lond. 1553, oct. written by Danus [Dares] Phrigius. [Wood's study, 87.] (7) *A devout prayer, expedient for those that prepare themselves to say Mass,* &c. Lond. 1555, oct. written by St. Ambrose. (8) *Brief Chronicle of all the Earls of Holland.* Lond. 1557, oct. written by Hadrianus Barlandus. (9) *Salerni sanit. regim. The Regimen of health, teaching all People how to govern them in health.* Lond. [1535, 1557] 1558, [1575, 4to. and] oct. (10) *Of the examples of virtue and vice.* Lond. 1561, oct. written by Nich. Hannape. (11) *Fruitful treatise of well living, containing the whole sum and effect of all virtue.* Printed at Lond. in oct. [by Byddell, and again by Petit] written by St. Bernard. (12) *The Precepts teaching a prince or a noble estate his duty,* print. in oct. [by Berthelet] written originally in Greek by Agapetus[6]. He also translated from the French into English, (1) *The civility of Childhood, with the discipline and institution of Children.* Lond. 1560, oct. (2) *The assault of Heaven.* Lond. in qu. besides other translations which you may see[7] elsewhere. In my searches I once saw a will[8] without date, made for Tho. Paynell priest, born at, or near to, Bothby-Paynell in Lincolnshire, afterwards parson (as it seems) of Cotyngain lying between Hull and Beverley in Yorkshire, to which place he was a benefactor, and left considerable legacies to 20 poor maidens born and dwelling there. He gave to St. John's coll. in Oxon (wherein, as it seems, he had studied in his elderly years in the latter end of Hen. 8, and in the time of Ed. 6, at which [146] time it was called St. Bernard's coll.) all his books in his chamber at London, and desired that at his funeral a sermon be preached by a Catholic doctor, or a bach. of divinity, &c. This will, which seems to have been made at London, was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, on the 22d of March (according to the English account) in 1563. fifteen hundred sixty and three. I do, and always did, take it to be made for Thom. Paynell the writer, and conclude thence that he died in the winter time 1563, but where buried I cannot tell.

[Paynell succeeded Benese, before mentioned, in the rectory of All-hallows, Honey-lane, which he resigned before Feb. 21, 1560[9].

He translated,

1. *The Conspiracie of Lucius Catiline,* which the title designates as 'worthy, profitable and pleasaunt to be red.' This was first printed 4to. Lond. 1541, (Bodl. F. 2. 22. Linc.) and again with Barklay's *History of Jugurth,* 1557, (Bodl. 4to. C. 30. Jur.) in 4to. and 8vo. In the dedication to Hen. VIII. he terms himself chaplain to the king.

2. *Twelve Sermons by S. Augustin.* Lond. 1555, 8vo.

3. *Certain godly and deuout Prayers made in Latin by Cuthbert Tonstall.* Lond. 1558.

4. *The Complaint of Peace.* Lond. 1559, 8vo. From the Latin of Erasmus.

5. *The Office and Dutie of a Husband.* Lond. in 8vo. no date. From the Latin of Lodov. Vives.]

EDWARD FERRERS, a most ingenious man of his time, was of the same family with those of Baldesley-Clinton in Warwickshire, but the name of the particular place where he was born, or the name of the house in Oxon wherein educated, I cannot justly say. Sure it is, that he continued there several years, being then in much esteem for his poetry, and about the time that he left the university, wrote

Several Tragedies.

Comedies or Interludes.

All which being written with much skill, and magnificence in his "matter*," gave the *matter. king so much good recreation (as the au- first edit. thor[1] of *The Art of English Poesy* saith[2]) as he had thereby many good rewards, and adds farther, that for such things, as he hath seen, of his writing, and of the writing of Thomas Sackvile, they deserve the price, &c. "This Ed. Ferrers 1564. "was in great renown in fifteen hundred sixty "and four, being if I mistake not, the same Ed. "Ferrers, of Baldesley-Clinton before mention'd, "who died and was buried there, in that year "(1564) leaving behind him a son named Henry, "whom I shall mention under the year 1633. "Now whereas I have said in the first vol. of "ATH. & FASTI OXON, p. 113, [of the first edi-"tion] that this Ed. Ferrers was the author of *The* "*Myrrour of Magistrates,* &c. and therein of the "poem concerning *The Fall of Rob. Tresilian,* &c. "and of *The unlawful Murder of Tho. Woodstock,* "&c. it is false; for altho' I was induced to say "so from an[3] author of credit, yet in the second "edit. of the said *Myrrour* publish'd 1587, or "thereabouts, it appears that G. F. (George Fer-"rers) had the chief hand in the first part of that

[6] [Agapetus was reprinted by Tho. Powell in Lond. 1563, in 24to. with Rt. Morisine's *Introduction to Wisedom,* by Lewis Vives, and sir Tho. Elyot's *Banket of Sapience,* with a dedication by T. Paynell to the lord Montjoye his especial good lorde and patron. COLE.]

[7] In Bal. ut sup.

[8] In off. prærog. in *Reg Stevenson,* qu. 7.

[9] [Newcourt, *Repertorium,* i. 352.]

[1] See more in *Theatrum Poetarum,* &c. written by Edw. Phillips, pr. at Lond. 1675, p. 211.

[2] [This article might have been entirely omitted, for there seems to be no good reason for supposing that such an author as EDWARD FERRERS ever existed. The fact appears to be, that Puttenham inadvertently wrote EDWARD instead of GEORGE, who we know was a poet of no inconsiderable fame, and who is noticed under the year 1579.]

[3] Franc. Meres, in his second part of *Wits Commonwealth,* &c. "printed 1634, oct. p. 026."

* Our author Ferrers hath also written these two poems following, viz. The fall of Rob. Tresilian Chief Justice of England, and The unlawful murder of Tho. of Woodstock Duke of Glocester with several other things, which I have not yet seen, and was author as one[3], or more writers say of a book intit. A Mirrour for Magistrates, Lond. 1559, published by Will. Baldwin whom I shall anon mention, in which Mirrour are involved the two poems before mentioned and other things of the composition of the said E. Ferrers, who was in great renown in fifteen hundred sixty and four, being, if I mistake not, the same Edw. Ferrers of Baldesley Clinton who died and was buried there in that year, leaving behind him a son named Henry, whom I shall mention under the year 1633. first edit.

1564.

WILLIAM BALDWYN, who seems to have been a Western man born, spent several years in logic and philosophy in this university, being the same William Baldwyn (as 'tis probable) who supplicated the venerable congregation of regents that he might take a degree in arts, in Jan. 1532, but whether it was granted, or that he took such a degree it appears not in the register of that time. After he had left the university (being then accounted a noted poet of that time) he became a school-master and a minister, and a writer of divers books, the titles of which follow.

Of moral Philosophy, or the lives and sayings of Philosophers, Emperors, Kings, &c. Several times printed at Lond. in qu. [1547, 1550.]

Precepts and Counsels of the Philosophers.

Phraiselike Declaration in English Metre, on the Canticles or Ballads of Solomon, Lond. 1549, qu.[4]

The use of Adagies.
Similies and Proverbs.
Comedies.
} When printed, or where, I cannot find.

A myrrour for Magistrates, wherein may be seen by example of others, with how grievous plagues, vices are punished, &c. Lond. 1559, qu. in an old English character. It is a piece of historical poetry relating the acts of unfortunate English men, commencing with the fall of Rob. Tresilian chief-justice of England, and ending with George Plantagenet third son of the duke of York, and hath added in the end, from John Skelton the poet, the story in verse of K. Ed. 4. his sudden death in the midst of his prosperity. "This book is "composed by several hands; and what William "Baldwyn the publisher hath of his own com- [147] "position are, (1) *The Story of Richard Earl of "Cambridge, being put to death at Southampton,* fol. 28, &c. (2) *How Thomas Montague Earl "of Salisbury, in the midst of his Glory, was by "chance slain with a piece of Ordnance*[5], fol. 30, b, &c. (3) *Story of William de la Pole Duke "of Suffolk, being punished for abusing his king, "and causing the Destruction of good Duke Humphrey,* fol. 40, &c. (4) *The Story of Jack Cade "naming himself Mortimer, and his rebelling "against the king, an.* 1450." In the epistle to the reader, subscribed by the author Baldwyn, he tells us he had a second part to print, reaching down with his stories of unfortunate men to queen Mary's time, but whether it was printed I know not, for I have not yet seen it. "This "*Myrrour for Magistrates,* which was reprinted "with additions by the care of John Higgens, "an. 1587, before which is a poetical induction "written by Tho. Sackvile, afterward earl of "Dorset*," is commended by se- * *This book is another bearing the same title written by John Higens.* first edit. veral authors, particularly by him that wrote *Hypercritica*[6] for a good piece of poetry. As for Baldwyn, he lived, as it is said, some years after queen Elizabeth came to the crown, but when he died it appears not. "A third edition[7] with additions "of the said *Myrrour* was publish'd by Richard "Nichols, as I shall tell you elsewhere."

[4] [*The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres by William Baldwin.* Colophon. *Imprinted at London by William Baldwin, seruaunt with Edwarde Whitchurche.* 4to. 1549, and without date; see col 346. In the dedication to Edward VI. he notices Sternhold's version of the Psalms:—'Your maiesty hath alredy geuen a notable ensample in caulsyng the psalmes brought in to fine Englsyh meter, by youre godly disposed seruaunt Thomas Sternholde, to be song openly before your grace in the hearyng of all your subiectes.'

The following, which is one of the shortest, shews that Baldwyn's versification is far more smooth and polished than the generality of scriptural translations we have yet met with.

The Spouse to Christe.

Returne, my loue, to these that are so blynde,
And geue them grace, for lacke whereof they erre;
Cum swyft, my loue, lyke to a roe and hynde,
Vpon these proude, these mountaynes of Bather.

For from thy truth these proude deuided be,
Of stomake haute, with troubles vexed sore:
But meken them, and make them cum to me,
Which soone shall be, if thou thy grace restore.

Sign. D. iii. b.

I have remarked that this volume of Baldwyn's printing is better stopped or pointed, than any book of the same period I have yet met with. A copy in St. John's coll. library, Oxford.]

[5] [From this I extract the following:

What fooles be we to trust vnto our strength,
Our wyt, our courage, or our noble fame,
Which tyme it selfe must nedes deuour at length,
Though froward Fortune could not foyl the same.
But, seying this goddis gydeth all the game,
Which styll to chaunge doth set her only iust,
Why toyle we so for thynges so hard to trust?

A goodly thyng is surely good reporte,
Which noble hartes do seke by course of kynde;
But seen the date so doubtfull, and so short,
The wayes so rough wherby we do it fynd,
I can not chuse but prayse the pryncely mynde,
That preaseth for it, though we fynd oppresst
By foule defame those that deserue it best.]

[6] *Hypercritica; or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Histories,* &c. Address 4, MS. penes me A. W. [See col. 157, note 9.]

[7] [It was the eighth edition at least. See an account of them with copious extracts in *Censura Literaria,* iii. 1. A new edition, with collations of the text of the several editions, is now printing under the accurate superintendance of Joseph Haslewood, esq.]

[A letter was written on the 28th of Jan. 1552-3 to sir Thomas Cawarden the then master of the revels, directing him to furnish Mr. William Baldwyn, who was appointed to set forth a play before the king, on Candlemas day, at night, with all necessaries. GILCHRIST.

Baldwyn was undoubtedly one of the scholars who pursued the trade of printing, and, as Herbert[8] supposes, in order to forward the reformation. In the colophon to his *Canticles of Solomon* he styles himself servant with Edward Whitechurch, and he probably was first employed by this printer as a corrector of the press, for which situation his literary attainments peculiarly fitted him, and afterwards chose to qualify himself for a compositor. In his dedication of the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, 1563, he particularly notices his having 'been called to another trade of lyfe,' which probably alludes to his becoming a schoolmaster and clergyman.

Wood has omitted the following, which is one of Baldwyn's scarcest performances: *The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixth; wherein are declared the causers and causes of his death.* Lond. 1560, 4to. a full account of which will be found in the *British Bibliographer*, ii. 97. There are some verses by Baldwyn before Langton's *Treatise ordrely declaring the principal partes of phisick.* 8vo. 1547.]

WILLIAM RASTALL son of John Rastall[9] of London printer, by Elizabeth his wife, sister to sir Thomas More knight, sometimes lord-chancellor of England, was born in the city of London, and educated in grammar learning there. In 1525 or thereabouts, being then in the year of his age 17, he was sent to the univers. of Oxon, where laying a considerable foundation in logic and philosophy, left it without a degree, went to Lincoln's-inn, and there by the help of his academical education, he made a considerable progress in the municipal laws of the nation, and in 1 Ed. 6 he became autumn or summer reader of that house. But religion being then about to be alter'd, he, with his ingenious and learned wife Winefred daughter of Jo. Clement (of whom I shall speak in 1572,) left the nation and went to the university of Lovain in Brabant, where continuing all the time of that king's reign, returned when qu. Mary came to the crown, was made serjeant at law in 1554, and a little before[10] the said queen's death, one of the justices of the common-pleas. At length religion altering again, after Elizab. became queen of England, he returned to Lovain before mention'd, where he continued till the time of his death. He hath written,

The Chartuary. Lond. 1534.

A Table collected of the years of our Lord God, and of the Years of the Kings of England, from the first of Will. the Conqueror; shewing how the years of our Lord God, and the years of the Kings of England, concur and agree together; by which table it may quickly be accounted how many Years, Months, and Days be past since the making of any Evidences. Lond. 1563, oct. Continued by another hand, and printed there again in oct. 1607. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 23. Jur.] It was also printed there a third time 1639, in a large oct. corrected and continued by the famous almanack-maker John Booker born at Manchester in Lancashire, 23 Mar. 1601, and bred a clerk under an alderman of London; who, after he had publish'd several matters of his profession (of which *The Bloody Irish Almanack* was one, printed at London 1646, in 11 sheets in qu.) gave way to fate on the sixth of the ides of April an. 1667, and received sepulture in the church of St. James in Duke's-place, Lond. Whereupon a marble-stone was soon after laid over his grave at the charge of his great admirer Elias Ashmole esq. The said *Table of Years* is now involved and swallowed up in a book entitled *Chronica juridicialia: or, a general Calender of the Years of our Lord God, and those of several Kings of England, &c. with a Chronological Table of the Lord-Chancellors and Lord-Keepers, Justices of the King's-bench, Common-pleas, Barons of the Exchequer,* &c. Lond. 1685, oct. By whom this book was transcrib'd, I know not yet: evident it is, that it consists only of Rastall's *Tables*, and sir Will. Dugdale's *Chronica series*, &c. at the end of his *Origines juridiciales*, &c. and published by some down-right plagiary purposely to get a little money. Our author Rastall hath also written and publish'd, [148]

Terms of the English Law: or, *Les termes de la Ley*, several times printed.

A Collection in English of the Statutes now in force, continued from the beginning of Magna Charta, made 9 Hen. 3, to the 4th and 5th of Phil. and Mary. Lond. 1559, 83, fol. Continued by another hand to the 43d of queen Elizab. Lond. 1603, &c. fol. [Bodl. M M. 8. Jur.]

A Collection of Entries, of Declarations, Barres, Replications, Rejoinders, Issues, Verdicts, &c. Lond. 1566, 96, [Bodl. M M. 5. Jur.] &c. fol. He also corrected and published a book entit. *La Novel natura brevium Monsieur Anton. Fitzherbert,* &c. *des choses notables contenus en icel novelment,* &c. To which he also added a table. This book was printed several times; one of which editions came out at Lond. 1598, oct. He also composed two tables, one of which contains the

[8] [*Typ. Antiq.* 551.]

[9] [Who then was William Rastall, whom sir Tho. More styled his cousin; who printed for him? Lett. to Cromwell dat. Febr. 1532-3. *The Confutacyon of Tyndale's Answere* by sir Tho. More, is printed by Wyll. Rastell, 1532, 4to. BAKER. Wood has omitted to notice, that previous to Rastell's becoming so eminent as a lawyer, he exercised the business of a printer. This profession was then (as it should always be) undertaken by men of education and family: it was then (as it always should be) esteemed next in respectability to the three learned professions, divinity, law, and physic.]

[10] [27 Oct. 1558. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 473.]

principal matters concerning pleas of the crown, and the other of all the principal cases contained in a book called, *The Book of Assizes and Pleas of the Crown*, &c. and a *Table to Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgment of the Law*. [Printed folio, 1517 and 1565.]

Life of Sir Tho. More, Knight[1]. Whether printed I cannot tell. Sure I am that Rastall collected[2] all such works of sir Tho. More that were wrote in English. Lond. 1557, fol. As for those things written against Jewell, which go under the name of Rastal, are not to be understood as written by this Will. Rastall, as a certain author[3] would have it, but by John Rastall a theologist, as I shall tell you under the year 1600. This our author Will. Rastall, who was accounted a most eminent lawyer of his time and a grand zealot for the R. catholic religion, died at Lovain before
1565. mention'd 27 Aug. in fifteen hundred sixty and five: whereupon his body was buried within the church of St. Peter there, on the right hand of the altar of the Virgin Mary, near to the body of Wenefred his wife, who was buried there in July 1553. He had a brother named Joh. Rastall who was a justice of the peace, father to Elizabeth Rastall, the wife of Rob. Longher LL.D. as I have elsewhere told you.

JOHN PULLAYNE, a Yorkshire man born, was educated in New coll. of which he was either clerk or chaplain, or both successively, and in the year 1547, being then 3 years standing master of arts and thirty years of age, was admitted one of the senior students of Ch. Ch. and much in esteem for his Lat. and English poetry. About that time he became a frequent preacher and a zealous reformer; but when qu. Mary came to the crown, he absconded and preached privately to the brethren in the parish of St. Michael on Cornhill in London, where I find him in 1556. Afterwards he was forced beyond the seas to Geneva, but returned when qu. Elizab. was in the regal throne, and had the archdeaconry of Colchester bestowed on him, (lately enjoyed by Dr. Hugh Weston) besides other spiritualities. He hath written,

Tract against the Arians. And translated into English verse, (1) *The Ecclesiastes of Solomon*. (2) *Hist. of Susanna*. (3) *Hist. of Judith*. (4) *Hist. of Hester*. (5) *Testament of the 12 Patriarchs*.

[1] [You reckon the *Life of sir T. M.* among Rastall's works. It would have been acceptable to the reader to be informed where it might be seen; for, as I remember, 'tis the tract chiefly quoted by the Romanists in proof of their storys, tending to the defamation of queen Ann Bullen. But be this matter how it will, the foresaid author of sir T. M.'s Life, (the English Life dedicated to queen Mary by M. T. M. see col. 89, note 3.) tho' it appears he wrote long after Rastal's death, yet he mentions not the book, tho' he quotes sir Tho. Life wrote by Rooper. HUMPHREYS.]

[2] [It was for this service, according to bishop Burnet, he was promoted to a judge.]

[3] Joh. Pits. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16, nu. 1014.

He went the way of all flesh, in fifteen hundred sixty and five, which is all I know of him; only 1565.
that after his death fell out a controversy among his relations for his estate, under pretence that his children were illegitimate, because he had taken to him a wife in K. Edward's reign. The reader is to understand that there was one John Pullayne an Oxfordshire man born, elected and admitted prob. fellow of Merton coll. in 1507; but what he hath written I know not, he being altogether different from the former, notwithstanding Baleus is pleased to tell[4] us, that the said former Pullayne the writer, was of Merton coll. which is false.

[Pullayne was presented to the rectory of St. Peter Cornhill by the king, Jan. 7, 1552, of which he was deprived at Mary's accession, and restored before Nov. 15, 1560[5]. March 8, 1559, he was admitted to the rectory of Copford, Essex, and Sept. 12, 1561, to the prebend of Wenlokesburn. In 1563 he was living at Thurring, six miles from Colchester[6]. None of his poetical productions seem to have escaped the ravages of time and accident, for the manuscript note which Warton mentions[7] as affixed to a copy of *Solomon's balads in metre*, 4to. Lond. no date, in which the following stanza occurs,

She is so young in Christe's truth,
That yet she hath no teates;
She wanteth brestes to feed her youth
With sound and perfect meates,

is entitled to no credit; since the lines are from Baldwyn's translation, and are found at sign. M. iii. of the edit. in 1549.]

THOMAS CHALONER son of Rog. Chaloner, (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Rich. Middleton) son of Tho. Chaloner, second son of Rice Chaloner of Denbigh in Wales, was born in London[8], educated in both the universities, especially in that of Cambridge, where for a time he devoted himself to the muses, as he did afterwards to Mars. After he had left the university, he travell'd beyond the seas, in the company of sir Hen. Knevet ambassador from K. Hen. 8 to the emperor Charles 5. Which emperor, T. Chaloner did afterwards serve in the expedition of Algier, where being[9] shipwrack'd, did, after he had swum till his strength and his arms failed him, catch hold of a cable with his teeth, and so escaped, but not without the loss of some of them. In the beginning of K. Ed. 6 he received the honour of knighthood in the camp besides Rokesborough, immediately after the battel of Musselborough, (wherein he had shewed great [149]

[4] In lib. *De script.* cent. 9, nu. 83.

[5] [KENNET.]

[6] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 603.]

[7] [*Hist. of Engl. Poetry*, iii. 317.]

[8] [About the year 1515.]

[9] Camden in *Annal. R. Elizab.* an. 1565.

valour) from Edward duke of Somerset lord protector of England [1], 27 Sept. 1547, and soon after was by him made one of the clerks of the privy-council. "He went ambassador with sir William "Pickering into France, 1553 [2]." In the time of qu. Mary he mostly lived in a retir'd and studious condition [3], but in the very beginning of qu. Elizabeth, an. 1558, he went on an honourable embassy to the emperor Ferdinand, such esteem then had the queen for his port, carriage and admirable parts; and about an year after was sent ordinary ambassador to Philip K. of Spain, where he continued 4 years, in which time, at leisure hours, he wrote his book of a *Commonwealth* (which I shall anon mention) in elegant and learned verse, whilst (as he saith in his preface to it) he lived in winter in a stove, and in summer in a barn. Soon after his return from Spain he ended his days, as I shall tell you by and by, having before written several things, as,

A little Dictionary for Children.

De Rep. Anglorum instauranda, lib. 10 [4]. Lond. 1579, qu. [Bodl. D. 8. 12. Linc.] Which book was by him began 25 Dec. 1562, and ended 21 Jul. 1564.

De illustrium quorundam encomiis, cum epigram. & epitaphiis nonnullis. Printed with *De Rep. Angl.*

Voyage to Algier with the emperor, an. 1541. See in the first vol. of R. Hackluyt's *Voyages*. He also translated from Lat. into English, (1) *The Office of Servants*. Lond. 1543, oct. written by Gilb. Cognatus: which translation is dedicated to sir H. Knevet before-mention'd. (2) *The praise of folly*. Lond. 1549, qu. [Bodl. 4to. E. 11. Jur.] written by Erasmus. What other things he hath written and translated, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in his house in St. Johns [5] near London on the nones of Octob. in
1565. fifteen hundred sixty and five, and was buried [6] with a sumptuous funeral [7] according to his worth in the cath. ch. of St. Paul within the said city of London. His son Thomas I shall mention among these writers under the year 1615, and his grandson Edward under 1625.

[Sir Thomas Chaloner appears to have been a most amiable character, as well as a man of splendid political and literary abilities. He excelled in every thing, of every nature, that he undertook. He wrote an excellent treatise on the English republic, and compiled a dictionary for children in order to promote learning and encourage instruction. As a soldier he displayed courage, as a commander talent. In his diplomatic employments he acted with spirit, prudence, and policy. In the management of his private fortune he was discreet, yet liberal. Lloyd relates that he had the following sentence engraven on his plate: Frugality is the left hand of Fortune, Diligence the right. His connection with lord Burleigh does him the highest credit, and the friendship that great character possessed for him cannot be better exemplified than in the solicitude he shewed to confer honour on his memory by the publication of his poetical works. These were edited by William Malim, master of St. Paul's school, at the suggestion, and published under the immediate care, of Cecil.

Among Chaloner's translations should be mentioned, *An Homilie of Saint John Chrysostome vpon that saying of Saint Paul, Brethren, I wold not haue you ignorant what is becom of those that slepe, to the end ye lament not*, &c. With a *Discourse vpon Job and Abraham*. This was first translated from the Greek by sir John Cheke, and thence into English by Chaloner, who dedicates it to sir Anthony Denny. It was printed by Berthelet, 8vo. Lond. 1544.

Baker says that his *Carmen Panegyricum in Laudem Henrici octavi*, was first printed in 4to. 1560. It was afterwards inserted by Malim in his publication.

Ritson (*Bibl. Poet.* p. 156) notices a translation of Ovid's *Epistle from Helen to Paris*, by Mr. Chaloner, probably this author.

There is a tolerable wood-cut of sir Tho. Chaloner prefixed to his *De Republica Anglorum*, &c. and an engraving by Hollar, in 1655, from Holbein's painting, dated 1548, æt. 28.]

JOHN HEYWOOD, or HEBWOOD, a most noted poet and jester of his time, was born in the city of London, and notwithstanding he is said to be [8] civis Londinensis, yet he laid a foundation of learning in this university, particularly, as it seems, in that ancient hostle called Broadgate's in St. Aldate's parish: but the crabbedness of logic not suiting with his airy genie, he retired to his native place, and became noted to all witty men, especially to sir Tho. More, (with whom he was very familiar) wrote several matters of

[1] [The dutchess of Somerset presented him with a jewel at the same time, 'the delicate and valiant man,' says Lloyd, 'at once pleasing Mars and his Venus too.' *Statesmen and Favourites*, edit. 1665, page 344.]

[2] "Bp. Burnet's *History*, vol. 2, p. 220."

[3] [January 11, 1556, he buried his lady honourably at Shoreditch. WATTS.]

[4] [The first five books he dedicated to sir Will. Cecil, and published soon after his return to England in 1564.]

[5] [He built a fair spacious house within the close of the priory of Clerkenwell, and opposite the ruins of the old nunnery. Weever has preserved the following lines which sir Thomas placed on the front of his new dwelling.

Casta fides superest, velatæ tecta sorores
Isia relegatæ, deseruere licet:
Nam venerandus Hymen hic vota jugalia servat
Vestaleinque focum mente fovere studet.

Funeral Monuments, p. 450.]

[6] [He died Oct. 10, and was buried Oct. 20, at St. Paul's. BAKER.]

[7] [At which sir William Cecil was chief mourner. WATTS.]

[8] Baleus, p. 110, inter cent. 12 & 13.

poetry, and was the first, as some say, (but I think false[9]) that wrote English plays, taking opportunity thence to make notable work with the clergy. He had admirable skill also in instrumental and vocal music, but whether he made any compositions in either, I find not. He was in much esteem with K. Hen. 8 for the mirth and quickness of his conceits, and though he had little learning in him, yet he was by that king well rewarded. After qu. Mary came to the crown, he was much valued by her, often had the [150] honour to wait on, and exercise his fancy before her; which he did, even to the time that she lay languishing on her death-bed. After her decease he left the nation for religion sake, and settled at Mechlin in Brabant, which is a wonder to some, who will allow no religion in poets, that this person should above all of his profession be a voluntary exile for it. He hath written,

The Play called the four PP. being a new and merry enterlude of a Palmer, Pardoner, Poticary and Pedler. Printed at London in an old Engl. character in qu.[1] and hath in the title page the pictures of three men (there should be 4) in old fashioned habits, wrought off from a wooden cut.

The Play { *Of love*[2]. *Of weather*[3]. *Between John the Husband and Tib the Wife*[4]. } Interludes, printed at London.

Play between the Pardoner and the Fryer, the Curat and neighbour Pratt[5]. } Interludes, printed at London.
Play of gentileness and nobility in two parts[6]. }

* *Pinner. The Pinder* of Wakefield*, a comedy. first edit. *Philotas Scoteh*, a com.[7] I have seen also an *Interlude of youth*; printed at Lond. in an old English char. temp. Hen. 8. but whether Jo. Heywood was the author of it, I know not. He also wrote,

A Dialogue containing the number in effect of all the Proverbs in the English Tongue, compact in a matter concerning two manner of Marriages, corrected and somewhat augmented by the author. Lond. 1547, [1556,] and 1598[8], in two parts in qu. All written in old English verse, and printed in an English character.

Three hundred Epigrams upon 300 Proverbs. Lond. without date[9], and there again 1598, qu. All in old English character.

The fourth hundred of Epigrams. Lond. without date, and there again *1598*, qu.

The { *Fifth* } *hundred of Epigr.* Lond. *1598*, { *Sixth* } qu.

The Spider and the Fly. A parable of the Spider and the Fly. Lond. 1556, in a pretty thick qu. and all in old English verse[1]. Before the title[2], is the picture of Joh. Heywood from head to foot printed from a wooden cut, with a fur-gown on, representing the fashion of that almost belonging to a master of arts, but the bottom of the sleeves reach no lower than his knees. On his head is a round cap, his chin and lips are close shav'd, and hath a dagger hanging at his girdle. After the preface, which is in verse, follows a table of all the chapters in the book, then follows his picture again, as is before described. In the beginning of every chapter (in number 77) is the author's picture either standing or sitting before a table, with a book on it, and the representation of a window near it, with cobwebs, flies, and spiders in it. 'Tis one of the first[3] printed books in the English tongue, that hath many cuts; and no doubt there is but that it was in high value in qu. Mary's reign, as the author of it was; who ending his days at Mechlin, about fifteen hundred sixty 1565.
and five, was buried there, leaving behind him several children, to whom he had given liberal education: among which were Ellis and Jasper Heywood, the former bach. of the civil law, the other M. of arts, of this university[4], and both afterwards noted jesuits.

[Whether Heywood was a native of London or

[9] [He seems to be the second English dramatist. Dr. Palsgrave, whose play of *Acolastus* was printed in 1529, and mentioned at col. 122, appears to have been the first.]

[1] [There are two editions of this play among Garrick's collection in the British museum. One without date, by Will. Myddylton, the other by John Allde 1569. It has been reprinted in Dodsley's collection, vol. 1. page 42.]

[2] [Printed 4to. 1533.]

[3] [*The play of the Wether. A new and a very mery enterlude of all maner wethers.* It was printed by Rastell in folio, 1533. A copy of it is preserved in the library of St. John's college, Oxford, and some extracts from it will be found in *Censura Literaria*, iii. 299. Another edition was printed by Rob. Wyer, without date, 12mo.]

[4] [Printed in folio, by Rastell 1533. See a full and excellent analysis of this piece in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 113. A copy of the original edition is in the Ashmole museum.]

[5] [Printed 4to. by Rastell, 1533.]

[6] [This has no date, but is supposed to be printed about 1533. A copy in the Ashmole museum.]

[7] [It does not seem likely that either of these were written by Heywood, as they were both published anonymously, one above twenty, and the other more than forty years (1612, 1632) after his decease. Langbaine's *Dramatic Poets*, p. 236.]

[8] [First printed in 1546. See the *Sale Catalogue of the Duke of Roxburghe*, page 97, num. 3303.]

[9] [Wood had only seen the Bodleian copy (4to. C. 30. Th.) which is an imperfect one of the edition of 1598. They were first printed 4to. 1562.]

[1] [Harrison in his *Description of Britaine* prefixed to Hollinshed's *Chronicle* gives a very just character of this tedious poem, in which he says, the author "dealeth so profoundlie and beyond all measure of skill, that neither he himselfe that made it, neither anie one that readeth it, can reach unto the meaning thereof." I. 229.]

[2] [At the back of the title in the Bodleian copy (which is imperfect, C. 17. 25. Line.) and again at sign. C. iv.]

[3] [This put me upon considering, what was the oldest book I had seen printed in England with any cutts at all, and I remember none earlier than a 4to. pamphlet, in Henviith's time, viz. *Petri Carmeliani de illustrissimorum Principum Castellæ Karoli et Mariæ Sponsalibus Carmen.* In which there are two very wooden ones, relating to the subject. It is printed by [tich. Pynson. HEARNE.]

[4] [Of whom see under the year 1597.]

of North Mims, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, appears to admit of some doubt, for although Bale speaks positively as to his having been a citizen, other writers are as decided for the latter place, and Peacham[1], who was a native of North Mims, says that our author certainly had possessions and lived there. Sir Thomas More was his neighbour, and hence the intimacy between them. It has been even said that sir Thomas assisted Heywood in the composition of his epigrams[6].

Sir John Harrington informs us, that he was once in great danger of his life from having offended Edward the Sixth, but that he escaped hanging with his mirth[7], the king fancying that one who wrote such harmless verses could not have any really evil designs against his proceedings, and therefore, at the solicitation of a gentleman of the chamber, pardoned his crime.

Heywood's *Works*, as the title calls them, although they consist only of his *Dialogue* and *Epigrams*, were printed in 1562, 1566, 1576, 1587, and in 1598[8], 4to. But Oldys[9] has preserved the titles of two other productions not before discovered.

1. *A Brefe Balet, touching the trayterous takynge of Scarborow Castle.* Printed on a large sheet in two columns, by Thomas Powel. This is preserved among Dysons collections in the library of the society of antiquaries.

2. *A Balade of the Meeting and Marriage of the King and Queene's Highness.* Printed by Will. Ryddell, on a large half sheet.

In the British museum are his,

3. *Poetical Dialogue concerning witty (i. e. wise and witless.)* MS. Harl. 367, fol. 110.

4. *A Description of a most noble Ladye adweed by John Heywoode.* MS. Harl. 1703, fol. 108. This is a poetical portrait of queen Mary, and has been printed entire by Park in his edition of Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. i. p. 80.

Camden, who terms Heywood 'the great epigrammatist,' has preserved some of his wise speeches, or rather his merry sayings, that do him credit. The following are not without wit, and are infinitely less disgusting than this species of composition generally was at this early period, from its licentiousness.

'When queen Mary told this Heywood that the priests must forgoe their wives; he merrily answered, Your grace must allow them lemans then, for the clergy cannot live without sauce.

'When he saw one riding that bare a wanton behind him, he said; In good faith, sir, I would say that your horse were overloaden, if I did not perceive the gentlewoman you carry were very light.'

[5] [*Compleat Gentleman*, edit. 1661, p. 95.]
[6] [Dodsley's *Old Plays*, by Reed, edit. 1780, vol. i. p. 43.]
[7] [*Metamorphosis of Ajax*, 1596, p. 25.]
[8] [*Censura Literaria*, xi. 115.]
[9] [MS. additions to Langbaine's *Dramatic Poets*, in the British museum.]
[1] [Camden's *Remaines*, edit. 1637, page 287.]

As sufficient extracts from Heywood's works will be found in Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii. 87, I conclude with the following epigrams[2].

Of birds and birders. 40.

Better one bird in the hand, than ten in the wood:
Better for birders, but for birds not so good.

A lord's hart and a begger's purse. 47.

There is nothing in this world that agreeth woorse,
Then doth a lord's hart and a begger's purse;
And yet as ill as those two doe agree,
Thou canst not bring them asunder to be.

Of testons. 63.

Testons be gon to Oxford, God bee their speed,
To study in Brasen nose, there to proceede.

Of redde testons. 64.

These testons looke red; how lyke you the same:
'Tis a token of grace, they blush for shame.

Of Heywood. 100.

Art thou Heywood with thy mad mery witt?
Yea forsooth, maister, that same is euen hit.
Art thou Heywood that applyeth mirth more then thrift?
Yes, sir, I take mery mirth a golden gift.
Art thou Heywood that hath made many mad playes?
Yea many playes, few good woorkes in all my dayes.
Art thou Heywood that hath made men mery long?
Yea, and will if I be made mery among.
Art thou Heywood that would be made mery now?
Yes, sir, help me to it now I beseech you.]

THOMAS HOBY of Bysham near to Maidenhead in Berks, son of Will. Hoby of Leomiuster commonly called Lemster in Herefordshire, was born, as I conceive, in Herefordshire, and after he had spent some time among the Oxonian muses[3], he went beyond the seas, lived in France, Italy, and other countries several years, became a perfect master of the languages there spoken, and at length returned a compleat gentleman, well furnished with learning, and for a time settled at Bysham. Afterwards being introduced into the court, he became so much esteemed by qu. Elizabeth, that she not only confer'd the honour of knighthood upon him, but sent him ambassador to the French king, an. 1565 or thereabouts;

[2] [*Heywood* was held for epigrams the best
What time old *Church-yard* dealt in verse and prose,
But fashions since are growne out of request,
As bombast-dublets, bases, and round hose.
Or as your lady, may it now be saide,
That looks lesse lovely then her chambermaid.
The Mastive, or young Whelpe of the Old Dogge. Epigrams and Satyrs, 4to. Lond. no date.]
[3] [Baker affirms that he was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and refers to the matriculations in that university, an. 1545.]

[151] where acting too zealous for his mistress, he was cut off in the prime of his years. What he hath written, I know not: sure I am that he hath translated from Italian into English *Il cortagiano, seu de Aulico*, written by Baldessar Castiglione[4], and from Lat. into English. (1) *Gratulation to the Church of England, for the restitution of Christian Religion.* Lond. in oct. without date: written in Lat. by Martin Bucer. (2) *Answer unto the two railing Epistles of Steph. Gardiner B. of Winchester concerning the married state of Priests and Cloysterers.* Lond. in oct. [by Rich. Jugge] without date: written also in Lat. by the said Bucer. They were both printed in an English character, after the author's death, (as it seems) which happ'ning at Paris on Saturday[5] 13 July, between five and six in the morning (to the great reluctancy of all good men, nay, to the 1566. queen herself) in fifteen hundred sixty and six, aged 36 years, his body thereupon was conveyed into England, and at length to Bysham; where resting till his widow Elizabeth, daughter of sir Anth. Coke of Geddy-h[illegible] ex[illegible]ight, had built a chappel on the s[illegible] the chancel there, was put into a vau[illegible]h it. Which being so done, the said w[illegible] the body of his elder brother[6] sir Philip[illegible] zealous protestant, who "had been bred in Oxford, and was "sent abroad in many embassies or messages by "K. Edward VI. particularly to the emperor: "(there are many of his letters of state still ex-"tant, some of which are printed in the collect. "of records at the end of Bp. Burnet's *History of the Reform.*[7] vol. 2.) but" * dying

* *in queen Mary's reign*, issuless 31 May 1558, aged 53, made *who.* first edit. his brother sir Tho. before-mentioned his heir, to be removed from under the chancel, and to be laid by it in the said vault. That also being done, she at her own charges caused a fair table monument breast-high to be erected over them, with their statues from head to foot lying thereon, and a large inscription in English prose and verse to be engraven, which for brevity sake I shall now pass by. This sir Tho. Hoby left behind him several children, of whom the eldest was Edward[8], as I shall tell you more hereafter in the letter end of the year 1616.

RICHARD EDWARDS, a Somersetshire man born, was admitted scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. under the tuition of George Etheridge, on the eleventh of May 1540, "and probationer fellow "11 August 1544," student of the upper table of Christ church at its foundation by K. Hen. 8, in the beginning of the year 1547, aged 24, and the same year took the degree of M. of arts. In the beginning of qu. Elizabeth, he was made one of the gentlemen of her chappel, and master of the children there, being then esteemed not only an excellent musician, but an exact poet, as many of his compositions in music (for he was not only skill'd in the practical but theoretical part) and poetry do shew, for which he was highly valued by those that knew him, especially his associates in Lincolns inn (of which he was a member, and in some respects an ornament) and much lamented by them, and all ingenious men of his time, when he died. He hath written,

Damon and Pythias[9], a com.; acted at court and in the university.

Palæmon and Arcyte, a com. in two parts; acted before qu. Elizab. in Ch. Ch. hall 1566,[10] which gave her so much content, that sending for the author thereof, she was pleased to give him many thanks, with promise of reward for his pains: and then making a pause, said to him and her retinue standing about her, these matters relating to the said play, which had entertain'd her with great delight for two nights in the said hall. 'By Palæmon —— I warrant he dallied not in 'love, when he was in love indeed. By Arcyte —— 'he was a right marshal knight, having a swart 'countenance and a manly face. By Trecatio —— 'God's pity what a knave it is! By Pirithous 'his throwing St. Edward's rich cloak into the 'funeral fire, which a stander-by would have 'staid by the arm, with an oath, Go fool —— he 'knoweth his part I'll warrant you,' &c. In the [152] said play was acted a cry of hounds in the quadrant, upon the train of a fox in the hunting of Theseus: with which the young scholars who stood in the remoter parts of the stage, and in the windows, were so much taken and surpriz'd (supposing it had been real) that they cried out, there, there,—he's caught, he's caught. All which the queen merrily beholding, said, O excellent! those boys in very troth are ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds. This part being repeated before certain courtiers in the lodgings of Mr. Rog. Marbeck one of the canons of Ch. Ch. by the players in their gowns (for they were all scholars that acted, among whom were Miles Windsore and Thom. Twyne of C. C. C.) before the queen came to Oxon. was by them so well liked, that they said it far surpassed *Damon and Pythias*, than which, they thought, nothing could

[4] [It was printed in 4to. by Seres, Lond. 1561. At the end is a letter to sir Thomas by sir John Cheeke, giving an opinion concerning the English language. This has been reprinted by Herbert. *Typ. Antiq.* 695.]

[5] *Lib. Certif.* in Coll. Armorum, J. 12, fol. 77, a.

[6] [His elder brother was W. Hoby, of Hales, Gloucestershire. SYDENHAM.]

[7] [Others in Burleigh's *State Papers*, p. 125.]

[8] [His other son was sir T. Posthumus Hoby of Hackness, Yorkshire, where he died 1640, and two daughters. SYDENHAM.]

[9] [This was first printed in 1570. A copy dated 1571 is among Garrick's collection in the British museum, and it has been republished among Dodsley's *Old Plays*, by Reed, vol. 1. p. 175, edit. 1780. A third edit. appeared in 4to. 1582.]

[10] [Printed in 1585. The part of Emilia, the only female in the play, was acted by a boy fourteen years old, son of the dean of Christ church. His performance so captivated her majesty, that she presented him with eight guineas.

be better. Likewise some said that if the author did proceed to make more plays before his death, he would run mad. But this it seems was the last, for he lived not to finish others that he had lying by him. He also wrote,

Several Poems in Engl. and Latin. Those that speak English are for the most part extant in a book entit. *The Paradise of dainty devises.* Lond. 1578, qu. Which book being mostly written by him, was published by Hen. D'isle a printer, with other mens poems mix'd among them. Among which, are those of Edward Vere earl of Oxford, the best for comedy in his time, who died an aged man 24 June 1604. Will. Hunnys (a crony of Tho. Newton the Lat. poet) who hath about nine copies in the said collection; Jasp. Heywood, Nich. lord Vaux, Franc. Kynwelmersh who hath about 8 copies therein, R. Hall, R. Hill, T. Marshall, Tho. Churchyard a Salopian, Lodowyke Lloyd, one Yloop, and several others[1]. At length this noted poet and comedian, R. Edwards, made his last exit before he arrived to his middle age, 1566. in fifteen hundred sixty and six, or thereabouts. When he was in the extremity of his sickness, he composed[2] a noted poem called *Edward's Soul-knil, or the Soul's knell*, which was commended for a good piece. One George Turbervile in his book of *Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, Sonnets*, &c. (which I shall hereafter mention) printed at Lond. the second time 1570, hath an epitaph on his death, made by Tho. Twyne of C. C. coll. and another by himself.

[Edwards certainly spent his early life in some employment about the court: this appears from one of his poems.

'In youthfull yeeres when fyrst my young desyres began,
To pricke mee foorth to serue in court, a sclender tall young man,
My father's blessing then I askt upon my knee, &c.'

Warton affirms that he conducted a company of players formed from the children of the chapel-royal[3]; and Hawkins adds[4], that he appears to have died on the last day of October 1556.

Besides the pieces already noticed, Edwards wrote,

1. *An epitaphe of the lorde of Pembroke.* This was licensed to W. Griffith, in 1569.

2. *A collection of short comic stories in prose.* Printed in 1570[5].

3. *Miscellaneous Poems.* One of these has been printed in Ellis's *Specimens of the early English Poets*, ii. 137, from a Cotton MS.

Edwards's poetical blossoms have been so freely culled by Warton, Ellis, and Brydges that the following stanza from one of his best pieces will be sufficient.

'In goyng to my naked bedde, as one that would haue slept,
I heard a wife syng to her child, that long before had wept:
She sighed sore, and sang full sore, to bryng the babe to rest,
That would not rest but cried still in suckyng at her brest:
She was full wearie of her watch, and greved with her child,
She rocked it and rated it, vntill on her it smilde:
Then did she saie, nowe haue I founde the prouerbe true to proue,
The fallyng out of faithfull frends is the renuyng of loue[6].']

ROBERT POINTZ, to whom Alderly in Glocestershire (where his family was genteel) gave breath, and Wykeham's school near to Winchester education, was admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1554[8], took the degrees in arts, that of master being conferr'd upon him in 1560, but went away before he compleated it by standing in the Comitia. Afterwards leaving his relations, country, and all future expectation, for religion sake, settled in Lovain in Brabant, as it seems, became a student in divinity, and published,

Testimonies for the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, set forth at large and faithfully translated out of six ancient Fathers, which lived far within six hundred years. Lov. 1566, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 149. Th.]

Certain notes declaring the force of those testimonies, and detecting sometimes the Sacramentaries false dealing. Printed with the former book.

Miracles performed by the Eucharist. This last with other things that he hath written, as 'tis said, I have not yet seen. An 100 years after this R. Pointz, lived another of both his names, and of Claust. the same family, a writer also, and a knight of the 1666. Bath, whom I shall remember hereafter.

ANTHONY BROWNE son of sir Weston Browne of Abbesroding and of Langenhoo in Essex knight, (by Eliz. his wife, one of the daughters of Will. Mordant of Turwey in Bedfordsh. esq;) son[9] of Rob. Browne, (by Mary his wife, [153]

[1] [*Paradise of dayntie Deuises*, edit. 1810, p. 2.]
[2] [*Hist. of Eng. Poet.* ii. 393.]
[3] [*History of Music*, iii. 418.]
[4] [Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poet.* iii. 295.]
[5] [*Paradise of D. D.* p. 42.]
[6] [Admitted Aug. 26, MS. Rawl. Bibl. Bodl. *Mar.* 150, fol. 63.]
[8] Cod. MS. D. Will. Dugdale in musco Ashmoleano, E. 2, fol. 91, a.

daughter and heir of sir Thomas Charlton) son of Rob. Browne of Wakefield in Yorkshire, (by Joane Kirkham his second wife) son of another Rob. Browne of the west country, was born in Essex, and being made soon ripe for the university, was sent thereunto; but before he had taken a degree he was transplanted to the Middle Temple; of which, after he had been some years an inner barrester, he was elected summer-reader 1mo. Mariæ, but did not read till the Lent following. In the second year of the said queen's reign he with several others were by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, and was ancientest of the call, and soon after was made serjeant to the king and queen. In oct. 1558, (5 and 6 of Ph. and Mar.) he was made lord chief justice of the common-pleas, but the said queen Mary dying soon after, and Elizabeth succeeding, she remov'd him from thence, and placed in his room sir James Dyer. Whereupon A. Browne was continued one of the justices of the said court of common-pleas *, in which dignity he died; having but an year before his death received the honour of knighthood from the queen at the parliament house. Edm. Plowden the famous lawyer doth give this [1] testimony of him that he was a judge of a profound genie and great eloquence: and all eminent men of that age did esteem him as able a person as any that lived in qu. Elizabeth's time, and therefore fit to have obliged posterity by his pen, had not too much modesty laid in the way. What he did as to that, was concealed, and partly published under another name, as his *Arguments for Mary Queen of Scots her right of Succession to the Crown of England*, which were published by Joh. Lesley bishop of Rosse [2], as I shall tell you in Morgan Philips under the year 1577. Besides which, there is a folio MS. at this day in a private hand, entit.

A discourse upon certain points touching the inheritance of the Crown, conceived by sir Anth. Browne justice. Which book coming into the hands of sir Nich. Bacon L. keeper of England, was by him answered [3], and perhaps therein are contained the arguments before-mentioned. Our author sir Anthony wrote a book also against Rob. Dudley earl of Leicester, as one [4] reports, but what the contents of it are, he mentions not. At length having always lived a R. catholic, he gave way to fate [5] at his house in the parish of Southweld in Essex on the 6 of May in fifteen hundred sixty and seven; whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church there, on the tenth of June following. What epitaph was put over his grave, I know not: sure it is, that these verses were made on him several years after his death, which may serve for one. 1567.

Elizabetha nouum regni dum transigit annum,
Gentis & Anglorum regia sceptra tenet,
Antonium rapiunt Mait nala sydera Brownum,
Legum qui vivus gloria magna fuit.

On the 9 Nov. in the same year in which sir Anthony died, Joan his widow, daughter of Will. Farington of Farington in Lancashire (and formerly the widow of Charles Bothe esq;) died, and the 22d of the same month was buried near to the grave of her second husband sir Anthony beforementioned, who was nephew to sir Humph. Browne of the Middle Temple, made serjeant at law 23 Hen. 8, one of the justices of the king's-bench 34 Hen. 8, and continued in that place till 5 Elizab. at which time he died, being about 33 years after he was made a serjeant. "There was "another sir Anthony Browne master of the horse, "and of the privy-council to K. Hen. 8, and K. "Edward 6."

* *and soon after one of the justices of the common bench.* first edit.

WILLIAM SALESBURY, a most exact critic in British antiquities, was born of an ancient and genteel family in Denbighshire, spent several years in academical learning either in St. Alban's, or Broadgate's-hall, or both. Thence he went to an inn of chancery in Holbourn near London, [1534] called Thavies inn, where he studied and made sufficient progress in the common law; and thence, as 'tis probable, to Lincoln inn. Afterwards he applied his muse to the searching of histories, especially those belonging to his own country, wherein he became so curious and critical that he wrote and published,

A Dictionary in English and Welsh, much ne-

[1] In his *Commentaries or Reports of divers cases*, printed at Lond. 1599, fol. 350, a.

[2] [Leslie's treatise I take to be the same with that you may find in the catalogue of sir Edw. Bishe's books, p. 34, num. 37, which book I bought and read soon after it was sold, as likewise sir Anth. Browne's book, I think out of the same library, and, as far as I can remember, sir Anthony's book, which is a thin 8vo. with his name, I think, in the title page, is nothing but one chapter of Lesley's book: both of them are now irrecoverably gone from me, but I think, I had sir Anthony's out of the same library; tho' I cannot hit upon it in the catalogue. As for Lesley's book, I am told it is in Trinity library in Cambridge, ex dono authoris. 'Tis too in the Bodley. HUMPHREYS. Some apology is necessary for the insertion of this uninteresting note, which I should certainly have omitted had I not feared such omission might, upon discovery, have been attributed to inattention; or that it might have been supposed, I had neglected to give others of greater value, merely on my own judgment. The reader will now see, and may be assured, that I have not deprived him of a single word intended to illustrate these ATHENÆ.]

[3] [This answer seems to have been first published in 1723 under this title: *The Right of Succession to the Crown of England in the family of the Stuarts, exclusive of Mary queen of Scots, learnedly asserted by sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great seal, against sir Anthony Brown, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. Faithfully published from the original MS. by Nathan Boothe, Esq. of Gray's Inn.* With his preface and dedication to the lord chancellor. WATTS.]

[4] Dr. Matthew Patterson, in his book entit. *Jerusalem and Babel, or the image of both Churches.* Lond. 1653, second edit. p. 537.

[5] *Lib. Certif.* in coll. Arm. ut sup. J. 5, fol. 150, a.

cessary to all such Welshmen, as will speedily learn the English Tongue, thought by the King's Majesty very meet to be set forth to the use of his gracious Subjects in Wales. Lond. 1547, qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 54. Art. Seld.] whereunto is prefix'd,

A little Treatise of the English pronunciation of the Letters. From the said *Dictionary*, and *Treatise*, Dr. Joh. Davies obtained many materials when he was making his *Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum.*

A plain and familiar introduction, teaching how to pronounce the Letters in the British Tongue, now commonly called Welsh, whereby an English Man shall not only with ease read the said Tongue rightly, but, &c. Lond. 1550, qu. Afterwards perused and augmented by the author, Lond. 1567, in 7 sh. in qu.

Battery of the Pope's bottereulx, commonly called the High Altar. Lond. 1550, in oct. He also published *The Laws of Howell Da*, and other things relating to his own countrey, which I have not yet seen. He was living in the house of Humph. Toy a bookseller in St. Paul's ch. yard in London, in Clarnit 1657. fifteen hundred sixty and seven, (which was part of the ninth and tenth years of qu. Elizabeth) being then esteemed a person to be much meriting of the church and British tongue, but when he died, I find not.

[William Salesbury composed a *Welch Rhetorick*, which was afterward revised, corrected, enlarged, and published by Henry Perry B. D. He translated and first published in print *The Epistles and Gospels for the whole year*, in K. Edw. the VIth's time. He published also the whole *New Testament* in Welsh, at the command, and by the direction of the bishops of Wales 1567. To which Bp. Ric. Davies of St. David's premised a large prefatory epistle. Some other things of his I have seen, but do not now remember. Among others, I think, a *Welch Almanack* printed in the time of K. Hen. VIII. and the first book that ever was printed in Welch, was one. But I am not certain, whether this was by him, or by sir John Prise. (See col. 218.)] HUMPHREYS.

Queen Elizabeth granted to William Salisbury of Llanraost, gent. and John Waley of London, printer, and to their heirs and assigns, a patent of seven years for printing the *Bible, Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments*, and the *Book of Common Prayer*, the bishops of Hereford, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Landaff, first perusing and allowing them [6].

Among the MSS. in Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, is a letter from Salisbury about decyphering an old MS. with an extract concerning the marriage of priests, and remarks on other customs of antiquity, dated 19 May, 1565. No. 114, p. 491[7].]

[6] [Strype, *Hist. of Reform. under Elizabeth*, Lond. 1709, p. 591.]

[7] [Nasmith's *Catal.* p. 154.]

ARMIGELL WADE or WAAD, a Yorkshire man born, spent some years in logic and philosophy, in St. Mary Magd. coll. as it seems, took a degree in arts 1531, went afterwards to one of the inns of court, travelled into various countries, and after his return became clerk of the council to K. Hen. 8, and afterwards to K. Ed. 6. He is[8] characteriz'd thus—'Qui in maximarum artium disciplinis, prudentiaque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus, & inter Britannos Indiarum Americarum explorator primus.' He made many observations in his travels, especially in America, (being the first English man that discovered it) which are remitted into the volumes of voyages collected and published by another hand[9]. This person, who was a justice of peace for the county of Middlesex, died at Belsie or Belsise in the parish of Hampsted in the said county, 20 June in fifteen hundred sixty and eight, and was 1568. buried in the chancel of the church at Hampsted. Soon after was a fair monument of alabaster[1] erected over his grave by sir Will. Waad his eldest son, clerk of the council to qu. Elizabeth, "who " was sent embassador into Spain 1584."

[Patten in his *Account of the expedition into Scotland under the duke of Somerset*, Lond. 1548, (Bodl. 8vo. P. 62. Art. Seld.) has given us some lines by Wade which he thus introduces. 'Mary, an epigram made vpon ye citezens receyuing of his grace, and for gratulacio of his great successe and saufe retourne: the which I had or rather (to saie truth and shame the deuel, for out it wool) I stale: perchaūce more familiarly then frendly from a frende of myne. I thought it no muche a miss for the neatnes of making and fynenes of sense, and sumwhat also to serue (if reason woold beare it) in lieu of my lacke, here too place.

Aspice nobilium (dux inclyte) turba virorum,
Utque alacris latos plebs circumfusa per agros,
Te patriæ patrem communi voce salutent.
Scilicet et Romam victo sic hoste Camillus,
Sic redlit victor domito Pompeius Jarba;
Ergo tuus felix reditus, præsentia felix.
Utque Angli, fusique tua, gens effera, Scotti
Dextra, (qua nunquam visa est victoria major)
Det Deus imperium per te cocamus in unum,
Simus et unanimes per secula cuncta Britanni.

Though I plainly told ye not that my frēdes name wear Armigil Wade, yet ye y^t^ know the man, his good litterature. hys witte and dexteritee

[8] In his epitaph, printed by Joh. Norden in his *Historical and Chorographical Descript. of Middlesex.* Lond. 1593, in qu. p. 22.

[9] [Printed 4to. London, 1652. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 744. Fuller refers to Hakluyt for them.]

[1] [This monument no longer exists, having been most probably destroyed when the old ruinous church of Hampstead was pulled down in 1745, but the inscription is preserved in Norden, and Wood's account is little more than a translation of it. J. J. PARK.]

in all hys doinges, and marke the well couchynge of hys clue, mighte haue a great ges, of whose spinnyng the threde wear.' Sign. A v.

Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 744) says that he was ambassador to the duke of Holstein, April 15, 1559, and Fuller (*Worthies*, ii. 508) adds that he had two wives and twenty children.]

WILLIAM TURNER, a noted and forward theologist and physician of his time, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, educated in Cambridge in trivials[1], and afterwards for a time in the study of medicine. This person, who was very conceited of his own worth, hot headed, a busy body, and much addicted to the opinions of Luther, would needs in the heighth of his study of physic turn theologist, but always refused the usual ceremonies to be observed in order to his being made priest: and whether he had orders conferr'd upon him according to the R. cath. manner, appears not. Sure it is that while he was a young man, he went unsent for, through many parts of the nation, and preached the word of God, not only in towns and villages, but also in cities. In his rambles he settled for a time in Oxon, among several of his countrymen that he found there, purposely for the conversation of men and books, which is one reason I put him here, the other I shall tell you anon. But whether he took a degree in arts or medicine I cannot yet find. At the same time, and after, following his [155] old trade of preaching without a call, he was imprison'd and kept in close durance for a considerable time. At length being let loose, and banished, he travelled into Italy, and at Ferrara he was made a doctor of physic, and as much there in esteem for his faculty, as after his return into England he was among the reformed party. In the latter end of K. Hen. 8 he lived at Collen and other places in Germany, where he published one or more books: and returning to his native country when K. Ed. 6 reigned, had not only the prebendship of Botevant in the church of York bestowed on him by the archb. of that place, but a canonry of Windsor, and the deanery of Wells by the king. About which time, tho' the day, or month, or scarce the year appears, he was incorporated doctor of physic with us, which is another reason I put him here; for if I could have found the certain time, (which appears not because the register of that king's reign is imperfect) I would have remitted him into the FASTI. About that time he procured a licence to read and preach, as many laymen[2] did that were scholars, practised his faculty among the nobility and gentry, and became physician to Edward duke of Somerset, L. protector of England. After Q. Mary came to the crown he left the nation once more, went into Germany with several English theologists, thence to Rome and afterwards for a time settled in Basil. But when qu. Eliz. succeeded, he returned and was restored to his deanery, and had other spiritualities, I presume, conferr'd upon him, being then a person had in much esteem for his two faculties, and for the great benefit he did by them, especially in his writings, to the church and commonweath. The titles of those books published under his name are these.

The hunting of the Romish Fox, which more than 7 Years hath been hid among the Bishops of England, after that the King's Highness had commanded him (Turner) *to be driven out of his Realm.* Basil, 1543, oct. Published under the name of Will. Wraughton.

Avium præcipuarum, quarum apud Plinium & Aristotelem mentio est, brevis & succincta historia. Colon. 1544, in tw.

Rescuing of the Romish Fox; otherwise called the Examination of the hunter, devised by Steph. Gardiner Doctor and defender of the Pope's Canon Law, and his ungodly Ceremonies. Printed 1545, in oct. published also under the name of W. Wraughton.

The hunting of the Romish Wolf. Printed beyond the sea in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 122. Linc.]

Dialogue, wherein is contained the examination of the Mass, and of that kind of Priesthood which is ordained to say Mass, and to offer up for the remission of sin the Body and Blood of Christ again. Lond. in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 156. Th.]

New Herball, wherein are contained the names of herbs in Greek, Lat. Eng. Dutch, French, and in the Apothecaries and Herbaries, with the properties, degrees and natural places of the same. Lond. 1551, [Bodl. CC. 58. Art.] and 68, fol. It must now be noted, that after this violent and busy person had got a license to read and preach, it happened that in a lecture of his delivered at Thistleworth near to London, he did therein inveigh much against the poyson of Pelagius, which had then infected the people very much in all parts of the nation. This lecture of his being answered in print by one who was his auditor, he straight-way came out with a reply entit.

A Preservative, or Triacle against the Poyson of Pelagius, lately renewed and stirred up again, by the furious sect of the Anabaptists. Lond. 1551, in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.] which book being dedicated to Hugh Latimer was usher'd into the world by several copies of Lat. and Eng. verses set before, and at the end of it; made by Nich. Grimoald of Merton coll. Tho. Norton of Sharpenhoe, Randal Hurleston or Huddleston and Tho. Soame a preacher. Afterwards our author Turner published,

A new Book of spiritual Physick for divers dis-

[1] [This W. Turner was a Cambridge man, and fellow of Pembroke hall: elect. socius an. 1534, aut circa. BAKER.]

[2] [He was in deacon's orders at least, man. anno 1550, Mar. 20, titulum obtinet a collegio, tunc socius et A. M. and priest by bp. Ridley, Dec. 21, 1552. BAKER.]

cases of the Nobility and Gentlemen of England[4]. Said to be printed at Rome, but false, an. 1555, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 14. Th. Seld.] by Marcus Antonius Constantius, otherwise called Thraso miles gloriosus. 'Tis printed in an English character, and in the title are 4 Lat. verses directed by
[156] Turner ad nobilem Britannum. "See of this "book in Strype's *Memorials of Cranmer*, p. 357."

The hunting of the Fox and the Wolf, because they did make havock of the Sheep of Jesus Christ, printed in oct.

A Book of the natures and properties, as well of the Baths of England, as of other Baths in Germany and Italy. Collen. 1562, in a thin fol. and in an Engl. char. [Bodl. CC. 58. Art.]

Treatise of the Bath at Bath in England. Printed with the former book.

Of the nature of all waters. Printed with the former also.

The nature of Wines, commonly used here in England, with a confutation of them that hold, that Rhenish and other small Wines ought not to be drunken, either of them that have the stone, the rheum, or other diseases. Lond. 1568, oct.

Of the nature and vertue of Triacle. Printed with the next book going before.

The rare treasure of English Baths, Lond. 1587, [1633,] qu. Several things in this book, were published from his former books of baths. He also translated into English, (1) *A comparison between the old learning and the new.* Printed in Southwark, an. [1557,] 1558, [1548,] originally written by Urb. Regius. (2) *The Pulsgrave's catechism.* Lond. 1572, oct. What else he hath written and translated, you may see in Joh. Bale, cent. 8, nu. 95. At length after all the rambles and troubles that our author Turner had made and did endure, he did quietly lay down his head, and departed
1568. this life 7 July in fifteen hundred sixty and eight. Whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Olaves in Hertstreet in London, leaving then behind him several children, of whom Peter, a doctor of physic, was one, father to Samuel and Peter; as I shall tell you elsewhere.

[William Turner, M. D. married Jane daughter of George Ander, an alderman of Cambridge, who after the death of her said husband married to Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, and in her second widowhood, did in memory of her first husband Dr. Turner, leave to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, of which he had been fellow, an annuity of five marks, and some pasture lands in Knapwell. Ric. Parkeri Σκελετος, MS. KENNET.

[4] [In his preface to this work he relates the following anecdote. 'When as of late yeares I practised bodely phisick in Englande in my lorde of Sumersettes house, diuers sick beggers came vnto me, and not knowing that I was a phisician, asked of me myne almose. To whom I offered to heale their diseases for Godides sake. But they went, by and by, awaye from me, and wolde none of that.' Sign. B. i.]

1550, 5 Jul. A letter to Oriall college, Oxon. to accept Dr. Turner for master of the same, appointed by the king. *Register of Council*, Edw. VI. MS. KENNET.

That he was a member of the house of commons is proved from the following passage in his *Spiritual Physik*, 1555, fol. 44, b. 'But yf they wyll not folowe these gentlemen, but wyll be wylfully blynde and suffer themselues to be led whether so euer it shall please theyr blynde guydes to leade them, they may as well tary at home, as come to the parlament house, to syt there, except they wyll other slepe, or elles tel the cloke whylse learned men dispute the maters that are in contention, as I haue sene some gentlemen of the fyrst head do, when I was a burgesse of late of the lower house.'

Fox speaks of Turner with great respect as 'a man whose authority neither is to be neglected, nor credit to be disputed[5].'

Turner wrote several other pieces, according to Bale, and Tanner ascribes to him an *Homily against gluttony and drunkeness.* Parkhurst (MS. Norwic. Mor. 125, fol. 23) mentions a *Treatise on original Sin*, written against Rob. Coccheus; and Hearne informs us that he had prepared an edition of William of Newbury's *Hist. rerum Anglicanarum* for the press, the original copy of which was in the possession of Mr. Fulman[6]. Turner prefixed an address in commendation of *The Simon of Divinity*, translated by his scholar and servant Robert Hutten, Lond. 1548.]

WILLIAM BARLOWE was bred a canon regular of the order of St. Austin in the monastery of St. Osith in Essex, and partly among those of his order in Oxon (where besides a nursery for, was an abbey and priory of, that order) and there obtained a competency in theology, of which faculty, as 'tis said, he was a doctor. Afterwards he was made prior of the canons of his order living at Bysham near Maidenhead in Berkshire, and by that name and title he was sent in an embassy to Scotland, as I shall tell you elsewhere. "He readily resigned his house, and prevail'd with "many abbats and priors to do the like." About the time of the dissolution of his priory, he was elected to the episcopal see of St. Asaph; the temporalities of which being[7] delivered to him on the second day of Febr. 27 Hen. 8, Dom. 1535, he was consecrated[8] to the said see 22 of the same month. Thence he was translated to St. Davids in the month of Apr. 1536, "where he had a "project of removing the episcopal see to Car"marthen more in the midst of the diocese, but "without success. He was translated from"

[5] [*Acts and Mon.* fol. 1011, edit. 1583.]
[6] [*Hemingi Chartularium*, ii. 669.]
[7] Pat. 27. Hen. 8, p. 2.
[8] Fr. Godw. in *Com. de præsul. Angl.* inter episc. Asaphenses.

* *and.* * thence to Bath and Wells in 1547, be- first edit. ing then a zealous professor and preacher of the reformed religion. In 1553, upon qu. Mary's coming to the crown, he was depriv'd of his bishoprick for being married; "committed "for some time to the Fleet, whence escaping, * *whereupon* "he retired*" with many others *retiring.* first into Germany under pretence of re- edit. ligion, "and" lived there in a poor and exiled condition. At length when qu. Elizab. succeeded, he was made bishop of Chichester, in Decemb. 1559, (where he sate to the time of his death) and in 1560 he was made the first canon or prebendary of the first stall, in the collegiat church of St. Peter in Westminster, then founded by qu. Elizabeth; which dignity he held with his bishoprick five years. His works are these.

A dialogue describing the original grou[nd] of these Lutheran factions and many of their a[b]uses. Lond. 1553, in oct. Printed in an English char. "but is thought to have been forged under his "name[9]."

[157] *Christian Homilies.*

Cosmography[1], which two last I have not yet seen.

"This bishop Barlow was assisting with other "bishops in compiling a book called the *Bishop's* "*Book*, but entit. *The godly and pious institution* "*of a Christian Man*, Lond. 1537.

"In the collection of records, num. 25, at the "end of bishop Burnet's 2d vol. of the *History of* "*the Reformation*, are,

"*His Answers to certain Queries concerning the* "*Abuses of the Mass.* Temp. Ed. 6.

"He is said also to have translated into Eng- "lish the *Apocrypha* as far as the book of Wis- "dom." He departed this mortal life in the 1568. month of Aug. in fifteen hundred sixty and eight, and was buried, as I suppose, in the cath. ch. at Chichester. After this William Barlow had been a prior and a bishop, he took to wife one Agatha Wellesbourne, by whom he had issue five daughters that were all married to bishops, viz. (1) Anne, who, after she had buried her first husband named Austin Bradbridge of Chichester, sometimes fellow of New college, married Herbert Westphaling bishop of Hereford. (2) Elizabeth, wife of Will. Day dean of Windsor, afterwards bishop of Winchester. (3) Margaret, wife of Will. Overton B. of Litchf. and Cov. (4) Frances, who after she had buried her first husband named Matthew Parker a younger son of Dr. Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury, was married to Tobie Matthew, who died archbishop of York. (5) Antonia, the wife of Will. Wykeham bishop of Winchester. The said Will. Barlowe had also a son of both his names, whom I shall mention in his proper place.

[Will'us Barlowe S. T. D. patria Essexiunus in ep'um Cicestrensem confirmatus die 20 Dec. 1559. *Antiq. Britan.* p. 37.

Will. Barlow admiss. prior de Lees parva com. Essex, 18 Jul. 1515, resignavit ante 3 Octob. 1524. *Reg. Fitzjames.*

25 Maij, 1509, rev. in xto. pater et D. D. Ric'us Lond. Ep'us prioratum de Typtre sue Lond. dioc. per lib. resign. D. Joh'is Cradocke ult. prioris jure devolutionis contulit religioso viro d'no Willelmo Barloo canonico regulari prioratus de Blakamor sue Lond. dioc. et eidem prioratui providit intuitu caritatis. *Reg. Fitzjames, Lond.* Decretum pensionis decem marcarum annuatim solvend. D. Joh'i Cradocke. KENNET.

Besides these preferments, in 1527 he was appointed prior of Bromhole and rector of Cressingham in the diocese of Norwich[2], and in 1535, prior of Haverford West, Pembrokeshire[3].

Tanner gives the following extract from MS. Cotton, Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 121, which add some volumes to the list already collected: 'Prayse be to God, who of his infynyte goodness and mercy inestymable hath brought me out of darkness into light, and from deadly ignorance unto the quick knowlege of the truth. From the whiche thro' the fiend's instigation and false perswasion I have greatly swerved—in so moche that I have made certain bokes, and have soffred them to be emprinted; as,

The tretise of the buryall of the Masse.

A dialogue betwene the Gentilman and the Husbandman.

The climing up of fryers and religious persons portred with figures.

A Description of God's Word compared to the Light.

Also a co....*Dialogue* without any title inveying specially against St. Thomas of Canterbury, which as yet was never prynted, nor published openly. In these treatises I perceive and acknowlege myself grevously to have erred, namely against the bl. sacrament of the altare; disallowing the masse, and denying purgatory, with slanderous infamy of the pope, and my lord cardinal, and outragious rayling against the clergy, which I have forsaken and utterly renounced—askes pardon—William Barlo.'

Of these *The burying of the Mass* was prohibited in 1519, 21 Hen. VIII. Fox, *Acts and Mon.* p. 1020, edit. 1583.]

JOHN MAN being the next according to time to be mentioned, I must tell you that he was born in the parish of Laycocke in Wiltshire, elected from Winchester school, probationer of New coll.

9 "Bp. Burnet, vol. 2, p. 276, in anno 1554."

1 [Perhaps this is the *Brief Somme of Geographia*, attributed to Roger Barlo, and dedicated to K. Hen. VIII. MS. Reg. in mus. Brit. 18 B xxviii. Casley's *Catalogue*, p. 279.]

2 [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 75.]

3 [Wharton, *Hist. Episc. et Dec. Asaph.* p. 360.]

in 1529[4], and was made perpetual fellow two years after. In 1537 he proceeded in arts, was the southern proctor of the university three years after; "he being detected of heresy, was expelled *and. first "New-college, but" in* 1547 he was made edit. principal of White-hall, since involved into Jesus coll. After qu. Elizabeth was settled in the throne, he became chaplain to Dr. Parker archb. of Canterbury, who having a respect for him, did put him in warden of Merton coll. 1562, upon a dissent among the fellows in an election of one for that office, as I have told[5] you at large elsewhere. In 1565, he was made dean of Glocester in the place of Will. Jennings deceas'd, (who from being a monk of that place, was made the first dean 1541,) and in 1567, in the month of Aug. he was sent by the queen her ambassador to the K. of Spain, who the year before had sent to our queen his ambassador called Goseman or Gooseman de Sylva, dean (as 'twas said) of Toledo. Of which ambassadors qu. Eliz. used merrily to say, that as her brother the K. of Spain had sent to her a Goos-man, so she had sent to him a Man-goose. While he continued at Madrid in Spain in the quality of an ambassador, he was accused[6] to have spoken somewhat unreverently of the pope. Whereupon he was excluded from the court, and afterwards thrust out of Madrid into a country village, his servants compelled to be present at mass, and the exercise of his own religion forbidden; and this whether in more hatred to the queen of England, or to religion, I cannot say; whereas she in the mean time had shewed all kindness to Goseman the Spanish ambassador, allowing him his own religion. This 'Man-goose, hath (as I have been informed) written and translated several things, but none have I yet seen, only his translation from Latin into English of *Common-places of Christian Religion, gathered by Wolfg. Musculus*, &c. Lond. 1563, fol. and 1573, in a thick qu. He paid his last debt to nature at Lon-
1565-9. don, 18 March in fifteen hundred sixty and eight, and received sepulture in the chancel of St. Ann's church near Aldersgate in the same city, leaving issue by his wife Frances, daugh. of Edm. Heren-
[158] don of London mercer, several children; some of whose posterity do now, or at least did lately, live at Hatfield-Braddock in Essex. In his deanery of Glocester, succeeded Dr. Tho. Cooper, afterwards B. of Winchester, and in the wardenship of Merton coll. Dr. Tho. Bickley afterwards B. of Chichester. Besides this Jo. Man, I find another of both his names of New coll. born at Writtle in Essex, who, being LL.B. was presented by the warden and fellows of the said coll. to the rectory of Great Horwood in Bucks, an. 1551, where he died 1565.

EDMUND BONNER, a person much esteemed by those of his profession for the zeal he bore to the R. catholic cause, was the natural son[7] of George Savage priest, parson of Davenham in Chesh. natural son of sir Joh. Savage of Clifton in the said county, knight of the garter, and one of the council to K. Hen. 7. Which Geo. Savage priest had seven natural children by three sundry women, viz. (1) George Savage chancellor of Chester, (2) John Wymesley[8] parson of Torperly in Cheshire, who was made archbeacon of London by his brother Ed. Bonner. (3) Randal Savage of Lodge in the said county. (4) Edm. Bonner (of whom we are to make further mention) begotten on the body of Eliz. Frodsham, who was the wife (after Bonner had been begotten) of Edm. Bonner a sawyer living with a gentleman called Armingham of Potters-Henley in Worcestershire, besides three daughters named Margaret, Ellen, and Elizabeth. Our author, who was called by his supposed father's name, Edm. Bonner, was born either at Elmely, or at Potters-Henly in Worcestershire, and in 1512 or thereabouts, became a student of Broadgate's-hall, (now Pembroke coll.) being then a noted nursery for civilians and canonists. Soon after, having made a sufficient progress in philosophy and the laws, he was on the 12th of June admitted bach. of the canon, and on the 18th of July following, an. 1519,

[4] [Jo. Man de paroch. Lacock, co. Wilt. admiss. Oct. 28, 1532; procurator hujus academiæ a°. 1540. MS. Rawl. in bibl. Bodl. *Misc.* 130, fol. 54.]

[5] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 1. p. 285, a.

[6] Camd. in *Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1569.

[7] [Boner is in all historians given out as a bastard begotten of one Savage a priest; and so I have read it in some good MSS. Yet to do him and history as much right as things will bear, I shall relate what the late honourable baron Lechmore hath asserted to me concerning him, being at his chamber in the Temple, April 11, 1695. He supposed the world had given him out begot of Savage, because of his savage and butcherly nature; but that he was certainly as legitimately begotten as himself or any other, that he was born at Hanley in Worcestershire of one Boner an honest poor man, in a house called Boner's place to this day, a little cottage of about five pounds a year. And that his great grandfather, bishop Boner's great friend and acquaintance, did purchase this place of the said bishop in the times under Q. Elizabeth, and that he had it still in his possession. He added, that there was an extraordinary friendship between Boner and his said great grandfather, insomuch, that he made leases to him of the value of 1000*l.* per annum, two whereof he remembered were Fering and Kelvedon in Essex. And that he had been told by some of their family, that Boner shewed this kindness to this gentleman out of gratitude, his father or some of the relations putting him out to school, and giving him his education. But as to his birth, the baron said, he thought he could make it out beyond exception, that Boner was begotten in lawful wedlock. And that he had several letters yet in his keeping between the bishop and his great grandfather, but of private matters. Strype, *Annals under Eliz.* edit. 1709, p. 538.]

[8] [Joh. Wymmesley cl. coll. ad preb. de Sneating, 24 Mar. 1541; ad archidiat. Lond. 29 Oct. 1543, quem resign. Apr. 1544. Obiit archid. Midd. ante 10 Oct. 1546. KENNET. When Bonner gave him the prebend of Sneating, Wymmesley was bachelor of law. Newcourt. *Repertorium*, i. 60.]

bach. of the civil law. About that time he entred into holy orders, and performed many matters relating to his faculty, in the dioc. of Worcester, by the appointment of the then bishop. In 1525 he was licensed to proceed in the civil law, and about that time obtained the rectories of Ripple, Bledon, Dereham, Chiswick, and Cherrihurton (in Yorksh.) Afterwards he was one of the king's chaplains, a favourer of the Lutherans, of the divorce between the king and Katharine of Spain, a favourer of the king's proceedings in expelling the pope's authority from the kingdom of England, and master of the faculties[9] under Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury. "Bishop Burnet in "his *History of the Reformation of the Church of* "*England*, lib. 2, an. 1532, p. 120, saith that "'Dr. Bonner went with sir Edward Carne, to "'remonstrate to his holiness; that he expressed "'much zeal in the king's cause, though his great "'zeal was for perferment, which by most servile "'ways he always courted. That he was a forward bold man, and since there were many "'threatnings to be used to the pope and cardinals, he was thought the fittest for the employment, but was neither learned nor discreet.' "The author, Ibid. lib. 2, p. 134, saith, that in "A. D. 1533, 'he was again sent to the pope at "'Marseilles, at that time to deliver to the pope "'the king's appeal from him (the pope) to "'the next general council lawfully called; and "'Bonner delivered the threatnings he had from "'the king to make, with so much vehemence and "'fury, that the pope talked of throwing him into "'a caldron of melted lead, or of burning him "'alive; and he apprehending some danger made "'his escape.'" In 1535 he became archdeacon of Leicester in the place of Edw. Fox promoted to the see of Hereford (which Fox had been installed in that archdeaconry, upon the resignation of Steph. Gardiner LL.D. 27 Sept. 1531) and by the endeavours of Tho. Cromwell secretary of state, he was employ'd ambassador to the kings of Denmark and France, to the pope, and to the em- [159] peror of Germany, and made bishop of Hereford 1538: The temporalities of which see were[1] restored to him by the king the 4th of March the same year. But before he was consecrated thereunto, he was elected bishop of London 1 Oct. 1539, (being then in an embassy) had restitution[2] made of the temporalities belonging thereunto 18 Nov. following, and was consecrated 3 Apr. 1540. "He was ambassador with the emperor at" *after* first the* death of K. Hen. 8, and religion edit. being about to be reformed by K. Ed. 6, Bonner seemed at first to be forward for it, but recanting what he had done, he was enjoined to preach a sermon at Paul's Cross, (to make farther tryal perhaps of his humour) wherein leaving out the article of the king's authority, he was, upon the complaints of Joh. Hooper and Will. (some call him Hugh)[3] Latimer bach. of div. and parson of St. Laurence Pountney (who prosecuted him very zealously for it, and his slowness in forwarding reformation in his diocese) first committed prisoner to the Marshalsea 20 Sept. and in the beginning of Oct. following, an. 1549, was depriv'd of his bishoprick. Soon after which time, his mother Elizabeth Frodsham died, and was buried at Fulham, at whose funeral, Bonner, tho' a prisoner, gave to several persons mourning coats. In the beginning of Aug. 1553 he was released out of the Marshalsea, and restored to his bishoprick by queen Mary, in whose reign he shew'd himself severe (being put upon it by public authority) against the protestants, as may be fully seen in Jo. Fox his book of the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*. As for the writings of the said Bonner they are many, but all that I have yet seen are only these, viz.

Preface to the Oration of Stephen Bish. of Winchester, concerning true Obedience. Printed at London in Lat. 1534, 35, and at Hamburgh 1536, [and at Rom. 1553. Bodl. 8vo. S. 21. Th. BS.] oct. translated and imprinted by a most zealous enemy to the Papists called Mich. Wood, who wrote a bitter and libellous epistle[4] before, and a conclu-

[9] "Stow (*Annals*, 1530) saith that Dr. Bonner was master of "cardinal Wolsey's faculties, and that he was with the said "cardinal at Cawood, when he was arrested of high treason."

[1] Pat. 30 Hen. 8, p. 2.

[2] Pat. 31 Hen. 8, p. 3.

[3] One Will. Latimer was dean of Peterborough, an. 1560, whether the same, I know not.

[4] [And in Browne's *Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum*. Lond. 1690, vol. ii. p. 800.]

[5] [The following characters from Mich. Wood's very rare volume, will prove that the terms bitter and libellous are by no means too violent for the publication, at the same time that they shew the disgraceful lengths to which religious controversy hurried its votaries at this period of the reformation.

'D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the doublefaced epicureous bite sheepe of Co. Lich.—knowne to be an idel-bellied carnal epicure, that for worldly honour and paltring pelfes sake lathe euer holden with the hare, and runne wyth the hounde: and as he hath theuishlye spoiled and made away pore men's liuings, the patrimonye of his bishopricke, so would he (if he were bidden) saye, Christ was a hangman, and his father a theefe.' A i. ii.

'D. Stephan B. of Winchestre, and now lord chauncellour and comon cutthrot of Englande.' A iii.

'—blowbolle bocherly brother Boner, turning like wethercocke, ersy versy as the wynde bloweth.' A iii. b.

'As for doctor inkepot, that bleking cockescombe Standishe, that sayeth, he maried against his conscience, it is the lesse slaunder, seeing he hath alwayes been more fit to make a riding fole of, than a chaplayn for a kyng.' A vii. b.

'This is only a small portion of the abuse which Wood bestows so liberally on those who did not profess the same faith with himself; but it forms a sufficient specimen of the style in which the reformers treated the characters of their adversaries: when they found they could do so with impunity. It should be added to bishop Tonstall's honour that this dealer in hard words could find no plea to stigmatize his conduct, farther than his attachment to his religion, which he confesses was 'mouche to be lamented, in respect of hys excellent giftes and vertues otherwise.' A ii. After

sion after it, to the reader. Print. at Roan 1553, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 55. Th.] I have seen another translation of it (perhaps by the same hand) without the said lib. epist. printed in oct. an. 1536. In the said pref. written by Bonner are several matters against the pope's power in England, and in defence of the king's divorce from qu. Katharine.'

Several Letters to the Lord Tho. Cromwell, an. 1538.

A Declaration to the Lord Tho. Crom. describing to him the evil behaviour of Steph. Bish. of Winchester, an. 1538. These two last are mention'd in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, under that year.

" An. 1542. This year bishop Bonner set forth " Injunctions for the clergy of his diocese, containing directions for their preaching and conversation, together with a catalog. of certain " books prohibited, lib. 1, cap. 24."

Responsum & exhortatio. Lond. 1553, in oct. Which answer and exhortation to the clergy in praise of priesthood, beginning 'Dum tacitus apud me considero,' &c. were utter'd by our author after Joh. Harpesfield had finish'd his sermon to the clergy in St. Paul's cath. in Lond. 16 Oct. 1553, and the orations ended of John Wymesley archdeacon of London before mention'd [col. 368] and of Hugh Weston dean of Westminster. All which were printed and bound together in one vol.

Articles (in number 37) to be enquired of in his general visitation exercised by him in the City and Dioc. of Lond. an. 1554. These being very unusual articles, I do therefore here set down[6], especially for this reason, that Jo. Bale hath commented on them with a great deal of raillery in a book, entit. *A Declaration of Edmund Bonner's Articles.* Lond. 1561, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 451. Linc.]

A profitable and necessary Doctrine (or Catechism) with certain Homilies adjoining thereunto, for the instruction and information of the People within the Dioc. of Lond. Lond. 1554, 55, [Bodl. B. 5. 14. Linc.] qu. Or thus, *A necessary Doctrine containing an exposition on the Creed, seven Sacraments, ten Commandments, the Pater-noster, Ave Maria, and the seven deadly Sins.* " This Cate- " chism is said to have been composed by his " chaplains, [John Harpesfield and Henry Pendle- " ton] and to be taken out of the *Institution of a* " *Christian-man* set out by K. Hen. 8, only varied " in some points.

[160] " There are several of this bishop's letters in " being, concerning the king's divorce from queen " Katharine, written from Rome in 1532, &c. one " printed in Burnet's collection of records at the " end of the *History of the Reformation.*"

seeing the above note, the reader will smile when he hears that Henry the Eighth is characterised as a 'gentle hearted prince wickedli bewitched and abused.' A vi. b.]

[6 [They are reprinted in Burnet's *Hist. of the Reform.* part ii. coll. of records no. 15, page 260.]

Various Letters, Declarations, Arguings, Disputes, &c. As in the said book of *Acts and Mon.*

After qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he was for denying the oath of supremacy[7], deprived of his bishoprick again, as he himself hath set it down in a spare leaf before Eusebius his *Ch. Hist.* with Rufinus's commentary, printed at Basil, in the year 1528. Which book I, some years ago, bought for the sake of the note, which he had written, running thus: 'Litera dominicali A. an. dom. MDLIX die Maii XXX vocatus ad concilium, rescusavi præstare juramentum, & omnino deprivatus.' Afterwards being committed to his former prison, the Marshalsea in Southwark near London, continued there in a chearful and contented condition till the time of his death; which therefore made those that did not care for him, say, that he was like Dionysius the tyrant of Syracuse, who being cruel and peremptory in prosperity, was both patient and pleasant in adversity. " Dr. Heylin saith, that Bonner was an excellent " canonist, understood that faculty as well as any " of his time, was well skill'd in the politics, and " therefore often sent ambassador. He was a " sharp satyrist and full of repartees." 'Tis said that Dr. Bonner being sometimes allowed liberty, he would walk, as his occasions served, in the street; and sometimes wearing his tippet, one begg'd it of him (in scoff) to line a coat, 'No (saith he) but thou shalt have a fool's head to line thy cap.' To another that bid him 'Good-morrow bishop quondam,' he streight reply'd 'Farewell knave semper.' Which answers are epigrammatiz'd by an admired[8] muse of our nation in his time. When another person shew'd the said Bonner his own picture in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. commonly call'd *The Book of Martyrs*, on purpose to vex him, he merrily laugh'd and said 'A vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right?' And when one asked him, if he were not ashamed to whip a man with a beard, he laugh'd and told him, 'His beard was grown since, but (said[9] he) if thou hadst been in his case, thou would'st have thought it a good commutation of penance to have thy bum beaten, to save thy body from burning,' &c. He gave way to fate in the aforesaid prison 5 Sept. in fifteen hundred sixty and nine, and was at midnight 1569. buried near to the bodies of other prisoners in the cemitery belonging to St. George's church in Southwark, in which parish the Marshalsea is situated. He had caused formerly two of his nephews (sons of one of his sisters before-mention'd) to be educated in Broadgate's-hall, one of which was named Will. Darbyshire, who, by his uncle's favour, became prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and dying in

[7 [Heath, bish. of York, was deprived Jul. 3, 1559. vid. Dyer, *Novel Cas.* p. 229, for refusing the oath of supremacy. BAKER.]

[8 Sir Joh. Harrington in his *Epigrams*, lib. 4, epig. 15.

[9 See the same author in his *Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, &c. Lond. 1653, p. 16.

Broadgate's, was buried in St. Aldate's church adjoining, 3 July 1552[1]. The other was Tho. Darbyshire, who proceeded doctor of laws, as a member of Broadgate's, in 1555, under which year you may see more of him in the FASTI.

[Of Bonner an ample account will be found in all the biographical and historical works that have appeared since the period in which he lived. Such of his productions as are not noticed above will be found in Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, collect. of records, i. 111, 251, 252; ii. 170, 248; iii. 148; but these are mostly letters and papers that cannot be justly introduced in a list of his works.]

ANDREW KINGSMYLL, son of John Kingsmyll of Sidmanton in Hampshire, was born there, or in that county, elected fellow of All-souls coll. from that of Corp. Chr. in 1558, studied the civil law, wherein he attained to a considerable knowledge, and was admitted to the reading of any book of the institutions in that faculty, in the beginning of the year 1563. About that time also he exercised himself much in the scriptures, and having a great memory could readily rehearse memoriter in the Greek tongue, St. Paul's epistles to the Romans and Galatians, and St. John's first canonical epistle, besides other chapters of the old and new test. and several psalms. He exercised himself also by writing of sundry matters that he might grow in judgment, readiness, and aptness to teach others, if at any time he should [161] be called thereunto; whereof a little treatise entit. *A view of Man's Estate*, &c. yieldeth some proof, which he wrote at about 22 years of age. He esteemed not so much the preferment and profit, whereunto many ways he might easily have attained by the profession of the law, as the comfortable assurance (which he usually urged) and blessed hope of life eternal. Wherefore to further himself therein, he sought not only the exact knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, but also for a time to live in some one of the best reformed churches, where he might both by the doctrine and discipline of the gospel be daily confirm'd in the true worship of God, and well prepared for the ministry of the church. For this end he settled in Geneva, where he remained the space of three years, being well liked by the learned and godly there. From thence he removed to Lausanne, where being too good for this world, ended this mortal life, leaving behind him a rare example of godliness among the Calvinistical brethren there. He hath written,

A View of Man's Estate, wherein the great Mercy of God in Man's free Justification is shewed. Lond. 1574, [Bodl. 8vo. C. 154. Th. and 1576 and] 1580, &c. oct.

A Godly Advice touching Marriage. Lond. 1580. oct.

Excellent and comfortable Treatise for all such as are any manner of way either troubled in Mind or afflicted in Body. Lond. [1577,] 1578, [1585. Bodl. 8vo. C. 97. Th.] oct.

Godly and learned Exhortation[2] *to bear patiently all Afflictions for the Gospel of Jesus Christ*, on Gal. 6. 14.

Conference between a godly learned Christian and an afflicted Conscience, concerning a conflict had with Satan. All which, and I think a *Sermon on St. Joh.* 3. 16, printed in oct. were published, after the author's death, by his friend and contemporary Franc. Mylls a Kentish man, M. of A. and fel. of All-s. coll. "The said Kingsmyll hath "also wrote,

"*Resolutions concerning the Sacraments.* And "also,

"*Resolutions of some Questions relating to "Bishops, Priests, and Deacons*; and other mat- "ters relating to the reformation. See collec- "tion at the end of Burnet's *History*."

As for the author, he surrendered up his last breath, in the prime of his years, at Lausanne, (and therefore the more lamented by the brethren,) in the month of Sept. in fifteen hundred sixty and 1569. nine, leaving behind him an excellent pattern of his virtues and piety, which all should, but few did, imitate[3]. It must be now known, that in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the univ. of Oxon was so empty (after the R. cath. had left it upon the alteration of religion) that there was very seldom a sermon preached in the university church called St. Mary, and what was done in that kind, was sometimes by Laurence Humphrey president of Magd. C. and Thom. Sampson dean of Ch. Ch. But they being often absent, a young man of All-souls coll. would often step up and preach to the admiration of all his auditors. This young man, whom sir Hen. Savile warden of Merton coll. (who came to the university in 1561) uses to stile the young bachelor of All-s. coll. I take to be Andrew Kingsmyll bach. of law, and none else.

WILLIAM TRESHAM, son of Rich. Tresham by Rose his wife, daughter of Tho. Billing esq; was born of, and descended from a knightly

[1] [1544, 26 Apr. Will. Darbyshire in univ. Oxon. studens, coll. ad preb. de Mora per mortem Tho. Baret, LL.D. *Reg. Boner.*

Will. Darbyshire died, as Mr. Wood here affirms, in 1552; but if the London registers be right he died about Midsum. 1551. Edm. West. A. M. coll. ad preb. de Mora 24 Aug. 1551, per mort. Will'i Darbyshire. KENNET.]

[2] [Mylles, who published this piece, does not seem to think that Kingsmill has any claim to it. 'Of the authour of the *Exhortation* I can saye nothing more then that (as I coniecture by that he writeth) he lived in the late reigne of Q. Marie, being then an exile in forraine partes for the gospel whiche at that time also was banished from hence, as touching the open profession thereof in any common and publike places.' Address to the christian reader, prefixed; sign. A ii.]

[3] [The preface to his *View of Man's Estate*, terms him 'a phœnix among lawyers, a rare example of godlynesse amongst gentlemen.' Sign. A iii.]

family of his name living at Newton in Northamptonshire, educated in grammar and logic in this university, elected probat. fellow of Merton coll. in 1515, and at some years standing in the degree of master of arts, he was unanimously chosen registrary of this university, in the latter end of 1523. Afterwards he was made one of the canons of the first foundation of the coll. at Oxon, founded by K. Hen. 8, an. 1532, being about that time a doctor of div. and in great repute for his learning, as also much noted for his taking part with K. Hen. 8 in the matter of divorce from qu. Katharine. And being also esteemed an active and forward man, had the office of commissary (the same now with that of vice-chancellor) of the university conferr'd upon him, which he executed with great commendation for several years. When K. Hen. 8 founded the [162] bishoprick of Oxon, and settled the cathedral on the ruins of Osney abbey, by his charter dated the first of Sept. an. 1542, he made this Dr. Tresham one of the canons, where continuing till the cathedral was translated to his coll. called Ch. Church, he was made the first canon of the second prebendship or canonry there; and afterwards had under his name these things published.

Disputatio de Eucharistiæ Sacramento in Universitate Oxon. habita contra Pet. Martyrem, 28 *May* 1549. Lond. 1549, qu. Which disputation hath been printed once at least among Pet. Martyr's works, but whether true according to the MS. copy in Corp. Ch. coll. library, I doubt it. 'Tis also translated into English, and printed with the *Disputations of Will. Cheadsey and Morg. Philipps.* Lond. 1568, fol. After this disputation was concluded to his great credit, we find him to have suffered imprisonment several times in the reign of K. Edw. 6. After qu. Mary came to the crown he had

A Disputation with Archb. Cranmer, Bishop Ridley, and B. Latymer in the Div. School at Oxon. an. 1554. Printed for the most part in Joh. Fox his book of the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, &c. At length after qu. Eliz. came to the crown, he was, for denying the oath of supremacy, deprived of his canonry of Ch. Ch. in 1560, and committed to custody at Lambeth, with Matthew archb. of Canterbury. Afterwards being released thence, upon security given that he would not concern himself in word or action for the future against the religion then established, he retired to his rectory of Bugbrook in Northamptonshire, (conferr'd upon him by the king 1541) and remained there for some time; but at length was deprived of that also, as the records of the registrarie's office belonging to the church of Peterborough do testify. He paid his last 1569. debt to nature in fifteen hundred sixty and nine, and was buried in the middle of the chancel of the church at Bugbrook before-mentioned, saith[4]

[4] Leon. Hutten in *Cat. Dec. & can. Æd. Ch.* MS.

one who lived near his time) tho' upon search in the register belonging to that church, his name (perhaps upon neglect) is not to be seen therein. Of this zealous person for the Rom. cath. cause, I have several times made mention in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 268, a, b. 275, a. and in lib. 2, p. 257, b. 258, a. 422, a. 426, e. b. &c.

[Tresham was installed to the prebend of Asgarby in the church of Ely, June 15, 1540, and was deprived by bishop Bullingham in 1560[5], as he was also of the vicarage of Bampton[6].

He was committed to the Fleet, Decemb. 22, 1551[7].

His *Resolutions concerning the Sacrament* are printed in the collection of records at the end of Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, vol. i. no. xxi. page 201.]

WILLIAM ALLEY received his first breath at Wycomb (Great Wycomb) in Bucks, was educated in Eaton school near to Windsor, admitted into King's coll. in Cambridge in the year 1528, took one degree in arts in that university, retired to Oxon, where he spent some time to make a farther progress in academical studies. Afterwards he married, was beneficed, and became a zealous reformer: But when qu. Mary came to the crown, he left his cure, travelled from place to place in the north parts of England where he was not known, and by his sometimes practising of physic and teaching of youths, he obtained a comfortable subsistance for himself and his wife. When qu. Eliz. succeeded, he read the divinity lecture in St. Paul's cathedral in London: which being admirably well performed, he was called thence to be bishop of Exeter; to which see being consecrated 14 Jul. 1560, had the temporalities thereof[8] given to him 26 Aug. following. In Nov. 1561 he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents of this university, that the degree of bach. of divinity might be conferr'd on him; which being granted, he supplicated for that of doctor; and that being granted also, he was admitted to them both successively, without any mention at all of incorporation. He was a person universally learned, especially in divinity and in the tongues, preached almost every holy-day, and read a lecture every day while he lived at Exeter. He hath written,

The poor Man's Library, a Rapsody or Miscellany, in two tomes. The first containeth seven lectures upon the first epistle of St. Peter, read publicly in St. Paul's cath. in London, an. 1560. The second containeth five lectures upon the said [163] first epist. read in the same place. Lond. [1565,] 1571, fol. [Bodl. G. 5. 7. Th.]

[5] [Willis, *Cathedrals*, 133.]
[6] [Ibid. 449.]
[7] [*Regist. of the Council K. Edw. VI.* KENNET.]
[8] Pat. 2 Elizab. p. 14.

Hebrew Grammar. Whether ever printed, I know not. "When the *Bible* was commanded "by qu. Elizabeth to be translated, the *Penta-* "*teuch* was done by this bishop." He took his last farewel of this world on the 15th day of April 1570. in fifteen hundred and seventy, and was buried in the middle almost of the presbytery or choir, (not far from that place where Woolton one of his successors was afterwards buried) leaving behind him a son named Rog. Alley archdeacon of Cornwall. Soon after was a mon. put over his grave, with an inscription thereon, wherein 'tis said that he was 'acerrimus Evangelicæ veritatis propugnator, morum probitate præcelibris, bonarum disciplinarum mirabili scientiâ clarus,' &c.

[Rev. pater d'nus Will. Alley Ep'us Exon. fuit prebendarius S. Pancratij in eccl. Paulina, Lond. in electione decani, 27 Nov. 1560. *Reg. Grindall.*

1559, 1 Jun. Will. Alley A. M. coll. ad officium penitentiarij in eccl. Paul. per amotionem Rob. Willeston. 1562, 4 Oct. Jacobus Calfelde S. T. B. admiss. ad officium penitentiarii et preb. S. Pancratij per promotionem Will. Alley in ep'atu Exon. *Reg. Grindall.*

Bond given in Apr. 12 Eliz. that Sybell Alleye relicte and executrix of the last will and testament of Will. Alley late bishop of Exeter, should deliver to Matthew, archb. of Cant. on this side the last daye of Maye, all the seeles of the said late bishop and the best rynge saving one in the name of a mortuarye. *Reg. Parker*, fol. 208. KENNET.

In Strype's *Annals of Reform. under Eliz.* ed. 1709, page 308, is Alley's *Judgment for Doctrine and Discipline*; and there seems no doubt but that he assisted in the translation of the *Bible*[2].

Three of his letters to archbishop Parker, dated in 1560, 1561, 1567, are preserved at Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge[1].]

JAMES CALFHILL [or CALFIELD] a Shropshire[2] man born, made his first entry into the university an. 1545, or thereabouts, and after the last foundation of Ch. Ch. had been finished by K. Hen. 8, he was soon after made a student thereof, an. 1548, aged 18; where going through the usual classes of logic and philosophy, proceeded M. of arts, and was junior of the act celebrated in St. Mary's church 18 July 1552. From the time that he was first made student of Ch. Ch. he always gave great hopes that he would prove a considerable person in his time, being composed from his youth to gravity, and endowed with an acute genie and a quick vigour of mind. In 1560 he was made the second canon of the second prebendship of the said church, was admitted to the reading of the sentences the year following, and afterwards became doctor of D. dean or rector of Boeking in Essex, archdeacon of Colchester (in the place, as it seems, of Joh. Pullayne deceased) and at length upon the translation of Dr. Edwyn Sandys from Worcester to London in 1570, he was nominated by the queen to succeed him, but before consecration thereunto he died. He was in his younger days a noted poet and comedian, and in his elder, an exact disputant, and had an excellent faculty in speaking and preaching[3]. He hath transmitted to posterity,

Querela Oxoniensis Academiæ, ad Cantabrigiam Lond. 1552, qu.[4] 'Tis a Lat. poem written on the death of Henry and Charles Brandon, sons of Charles duke of Suffolk, who died of the sweating sickness in the bishop of Lincoln's house at Bugden, 14 July 1551.

Historia de exhumatione Catherinæ nuper uxoris Pet. Martyris. Printed 1562, in oct.[5]

[1] [Nasmith, *Catal.* p. 153, 157.]

[2] [A Scotchman born, originally of King's college in Cambridge. See Strype's *Annals*, p. 226, 292. 3. Sed quære. 'I was brought up in Eaton for five years together, and thence removed, as many other Cambridge men, to the king's new erection in Oxford.' *Ex Autographo* BAKER. In his *Life of Grindall*, p. 36, Strype goes still farther, and states that Calfhill was born in Edinburgh.]

[3] [Of one of his sermons, Prat, a friend of John Fox, being then at Norwich, wrote him the following account. 'A young man of Oxford, called Mr. Caw-field, prebendary of Christ church, made a notable sermon at Paul's cross on Sunday was seven night. His excellent tongue and rhetorical tale, filled with good and wholsome doctrine, so ravished the minds of the hearers that we were all in an admiration of his eloquence. Among other things he lamented the misery of Oxford, and that it was yet under the papistical yoke. He published the dissimulations of the papists, and their practice to dissuade young men from the truth, in such sort that he moved a number of tears. We are much bound to thank God, who hath raised up such young imps to publish the name of his son Jesus Christ. Tho' the papistical persecution took away the old preachers, Christ never leaveth his church destitute.' Strype, *Annals*, 226, from Fox's MSS.]

[4] [This is printed with the other Oxford and Cambridge verses on the occasion, and affixed to a tract entit. *Vita et obitus duorum fratrum Suffolciensium*, &c. London, by Grafton. Bodl. 4to. B. 9. Art. Seld. Sign. L ii. b.]

[5] [It is incorporated with several pieces relating to the death and character of Martin Bucer, &c. in a very scarce vol. entitled, *Historia vera, de vitâ, obitu, sepulturâ, accusatione hæreseos, condemnatione, exhumatione, combustione, honorificaq; tandem restitutione beatorum atque doctiss. theologorum, D. Martini Buceri et Pauli Fagii, quæ intra annos XII. in Angliæ regno acciderunt. Item Historia Catharinæ Vermiliæ, D. Petri Martyris Vermilij castiss. atque pijssimæ conjugis, exhumatæ, eiusdemq; ad honestam sepulturam restitutæ. Cum orationibus, concionib. epitaphijs, variisq; encomiasticis carminibus, lectu dignissimis. Omnia pulcherrimis hactenus mss.* 1562. Although this is the date in the title, and to the preface, the volume was printed in the preceding year, as the following colophon proves: *Excusum Argentinæ apud Paulum Machæropœum, sumptibus Iohannis Oporini, anno M. D. LXI.* The pieces contained in this volume were sent over to the editor, Conrade Hubert, who had been one of Bucer's chief friends and acquaintance at Cambridge, by archbishop Grindal. (Strype's *Life of Grindal*, Lond. 1710, book ii. chap. 5, page 201.) A copy of it, with Baker's MSS. notes in Bodl. 8vo. H. 71. Th. Tanner (*Bibl. Brit.* 147) says it was printed at London, 4to. 1561.]

Answer to John Martial's Treatise of the Cross[6]. Lond. 1565, qu. [Bodl. A. 3. 14. Linc.]

Progne, a tragedy. Written in Lat. but whether ever printed I know not.

Poemata varia. This ingenious person died at Bocking before-mentioned, (having a little before resign'd his canonship of Ch. Ch.) and was buried in the chancel of the church there, 22 Aug. 1570. in fifteen hundred and seventy, saith the register belonging to that church, which I suspect is false, because there was a commission[7] issued out from the prerogative court of Canterbury at Lond. to Margaret his widow dated 21 Aug. 1570, to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of him the said Dr. Jam. Calfhill lately archd. of Essex (as there he is stiled) deceased. So I presume he died about the beginning of that month.

[May 16, 1562, Calfhill was instituted to the rectory of St. Andrew Wardrobe, London[8], and in the same year was appointed proctor for the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the convocation that determined on the thirty-nine articles[9]; as well as to the prebend of St. Pancras in the cath. church of St. Paul, October 4[10]. He was also sub-dean of Christ Church[11], and vicar of West Horsley in Surrey[12]. In the year 1569, he made application to secretary Cecil, chancellor of Cambridge, for the provostship of King's college, but without success[13]. It is reported that he preached two sermons in Bristol cathedral, to confute Dr. Cheney, who was then bishop of Gloucester, and held the see of Bristol in commendam. Cheney had been accused of speaking irreverently of Calvin and Luther, on account of their notions of free-will, &c. and of preferring much the ancient fathers to them. Dr. Calfhill, therefore, who was very orthodox, and a great admirer of all Calvin's opinions, was employed to confute him in his own cathedral, and used in his sermons the new-coined phrase of free-willers. The bishop desired to confer with him, but Calfhill never would wait upon him; which does not redound much to his credit[14].

Calfhill wrote in addition,

1. *Concio habita* 1 *id. Dec.* 1562, *pro gradu baccalaurei in theologia, in* 1 *Cor. iv.* 1. MS. in Corpus Christi coll. library, Oxford, among Brian Twyne's books, vol. iv. 14. (*Cat. MSS. Ang. et Hib.* pars ii. page 57.)

2. *Carmen encomiasticum de Catharina Petri Martyris uxoris quondam è templo turpiter ejecta, sed nunc in integrum restituta.*

3. *Carmen de sancta Frideswida et Catharina Martyre.*

4. *Duo Epigrammata in reliquias S. Frideswidæ, et ossa Catharinæ Martyris.* These were printed with Hubert's collection of pieces relating to Bucer, Argent. 1562. Bodl. 8vo. H. 71. Th. fol. 204, b; and fol. 207.

5. *Carmen encomiast. ad lectorem.* Prefix. ad *Thesaurum Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ*, Tho. Cooperi, folio, Lond. 1565. (Bodl. B. 4. 8. Art.)

6. *Sapientiæ liber ab Jacobo Calfhillo carmine redditus.* MS. Reg. in mus. Brit. 2 D ii. small 4to. on paper.

The dedication is to queen Elizabeth or rather the 'præfatio.' It is dated 'Horsleæ 15° calendarum Maij, anno salutis 1559.'

The work opens,

'Vos, quibus in terris grauis est comissa potestas,
Jusq; datum rigida populos sub lege tenendi,
Justitiam studijs animi flagrantis amate.
Sit pia de domino recte sentire voluptas,
Simplicis affectu quærentes pectoris ipsum.
Nam solet inuentu facilis mortalibus esse,
Qui male non illum tentant: patefitq; benigne
Talibus, in domino quibus est fiducia solo.
Sin sceleris plenos agitemus pectore motus,
A Joua faciunt alienos esse potente.'

It ends,

'Numq; tuo celebres, verũ o dominator, honores
Soluisti populo: summiq; per omnia plenum
Fecisti decoris: non commissurus, vt omni
Tempore, siue loco, non auxiliator adesses.
Finis[15].'

Calfhill must have died before the 20th of August 1570, for Thomas Watts was presented to the rectory of Brocking on that day.]

JOHN BOXALL was born at Bramshoot in Hampshire, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. an. 1542, took the degrees in arts, being then accounted one of the subtilest disputants in the university. Afterwards he entered into holy orders, but did not preach in the reign of K. Ed. 6. When qu. Mary came to the crown, he was made archdeacon of Ely, (in the place, as I suppose, of Dr. Hen. Cole) her secretary of state, prebendary of Winchester, and warden of Winchester coll. 1554, in the place of

[6] [Martial's *Treatyse of the Crosse*, Antwerp, 1564. Bodl. 8vo. M. 37. Th. His *Replie to M. Calfhill's blasphemous Answer*, Loraine, 1566. Bodl. 4to. A. 29. Th.]

[7] In a book of administrations in the Will office near St. Paul's cath. in Lond. beginning in Dec. 1559, fol. 162, a.

[8] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 92, 272.]

[9] [Strype, *Annals of Reform.* i. 327.]

[1] [Newcourt, 92, 196.]

[2] [Strype, *Annals of Reform. under Elizab.* p. 226.]

[3] [As Mr. Ellis informs me from the bishop of Winchester's *Register*. He is there entered 'James Calshill,' but this is an evident mistake, for it will be seen that he dates one of his productions from Horsley.]

[4] [Strype, p. 351.]

[5] [*Biographia Britannica*, edit. Kippis, Lond. 1784, vol. iii. p. 151.]

[6] [I am again indebted to Mr. Ellis for this account of Calfhill's tract.]

[164] Joh. Whyte made B. of Linc.[7] About that time being appointed one of the prime preachers of the nation to hold forth at Paul's cross to revive the catholic religion, which had been eclipsed in K. Edward's reign, had, while he was preaching, (as one[8] saith) a dagger flung at him, but I presume false, because the generality of writers say that that act was committed on Gilb. Bourne. In July 1557, he was made dean of Peterborough in the place of Jam. Curthopp deceased, and on the 20 Dec. following he was installed dean of Norwich in the place of Joh. Christopherson made B. of Chichester, and about the same time dean of Windsor; in which place being installed, he was sworn scribe or registrary of the most noble order of the garter 6 Feb. 1557, and the year following was actually created D. of div. and made prebendary of York and Sarum. After qu. Elizab. came to the crown he was depriv'd of the deanery of Windsor (that of Norwich he gave up before qu. Mary's death) and George Carew succeeding him in 1559, he was admitted and sworn thereunto 22 Apr. 1560. About that time he was also deprived of the deanery of Peterborough, whereupon the queen bestowed it on Will. Latimer D. D. 1560, which, together with the church itself, he had likely to have lost upon information given to the queen that it was ruinous and no prayers said therein, but upon better information from Latymer, the great peer that begg'd it withdrew, and nothing more was done in the matter. As for Boxall, being thus deprived, he was committed to free custody in the archb. house at Lambeth, with Thirlby B. of Ely, Tonstall B. of Durham, and others; but soon after being overtaken with a dangerous fever, had liberty to go over the water to London, and settling in the house of a near relation, recovered, and enjoyed himself in great retiredness for some years after. He is said by a noted[9] author to have been a person of great modesty, learning, and knowledge, and by another[1] greater than he, that there was in him 'tanquam a natura ingenita modestia comitasq; summa, qua quoscunque notos ad se diligendum astrinxit.' One[2] of his persuasion, who highly extolled him for his eloquence and learning, saith that he wrote several things, but they perishing with the author, never saw light. The truth is, that in all my searches I could never see any thing under his name but a Latin sermon, which he preached, as it seems, in "a convocation of the clergy 1555 in" London, where it was afterwards printed in oct. [in the same year] but upon what subject I cannot tell, nor any thing else of the author, only that he died in London towards the latter end of the year fifteen hundred and seventy, for on the 28th of March 1571 there was a commission[3] granted from the prerogative court of Canterbury to Edmund and Rich. Boxall, natural and legitimate brothers of him the said Joh. Boxall clerk, lately deceased in the city of London, to administer his goods, debts, chattels, &c. 1570.

[16 Novemb. 1553, magister Joh'es Boxall S. T. P. et principalis secretarius reg. majestatis, admissus ad canonicatum et prebendam de Graham boreali in eccl'ia Sarum, per mort. Joh'is Griffith ult. incumb, ex prs. Philippi et Marie, sede vacante. *Reg. Pole, Cant.* fol. 53.

1558, 14 Maij, Joh. Boxhall S. T. P. presbiter, unus de primariis secretariis regiæ majestatis, coll. ad preb. de Newington, per mort. Will. Wareham. *Reg. Bonner.*

1559, 2 Mar. Tho. Penny, A. M. coll. ad preb. de Newington per privat. Joh'is Boxhull. *Reg. Grindall.* KENNET.

In the British museum, MS. Reg. 12 A. XLIX. is a Latin oration, the title of which is in English in the handwriting of lord Lumley. *Boxall his Oration in the praise of the kinge of Spaine.*

The oration itself is probably in the author's own hand. There is nothing which leads to the date of the manuscript; but from the circumstance of its having been lord Lumley's, it could not have found its way into the royal collection later than the time of James the First. EDITS.

In the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, CXIV. 286, is a letter from Boxall to archbishop Parker, thanking him for his kindness to him when confined in his house, and for the leave he had obtained of removing to Bromleigh.[4]]

HUMPHREY LHUYD or LHOYD, son and heir of Rob. Lhoyd alias Rossenhall of the ancient borough of Denbigh in Denbighshire, by Joan his wife, daughter of Lewis Pigott, was born at Denbigh before-mention'd, but in what house of learning in Oxon he first of all applied himself to academical studies, I know not: sure it is, that after he had taken the degree of bach. of arts, which was in 1547, I find him by the name of Humphrey Lhoyd to be a commoner in Brasen-nose coll. and in the year 1551 to proceed in arts as a member of that house; at which time, as it seems, he studied physic, being then ripe in years. Afterwards retiring to his own country, lived mostly within the walls of Denbigh castle, practised his faculty, and sometimes that of music for diversion sake, being then esteemed a well-bred gentleman. He was "a person of great eloquence, an excellent

[7] [In the year 1556 he resigned his wardenship to Thomas Stempe LL.D. Willis, *Hist. of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, 8vo. 1718, vol. i. p. 333.]

[8] Joh. Pits in append. cent. 2, nu. 86.

[9] In a book entit. *The Execution of Justice in England for maintenance of pub. and Christian Peace*, &c. Printed at Lond. the second time in oct. an. 1583, p. 34. [Written by lord Burleigh.]

[1] M. Parker in *Antiq. Eccles. Britan.* edit. 1572, vol. 73, in Matthæo.

[2] Jo. Pits ut supra.

[3] In a book of administrations in the Will office near to St. Paul's cath. beginning in Dec. 1559, fol. 171, b.

[4] [Nasmith, *Catal.* p. 164.]

[165] " rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and" a most noted antiquary, and a person of great skill and knowledge in British affairs. The learned Camden stiles[1] him a learned Britain, and for knowledge of antiquities reputed by our countrymen, to carry, after a sort, with him, all the credit and honour, &c. He hath written,

An Almanack and Kalender, containing the Day, Hour, and Minute of the change of the Moon for ever, and the Sign that she is in for these three Years, with the Natures of the Signs and Planets, with divers other things, as it doth plainly appear in the Preface. This was the first thing that our author published, as it appears in the said preface, but when, or where it was printed, the imperfect copy, (which is in oct.) from whence I had the title, shews not.

Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum. Col. Agrip. [1568,] 1572, in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. L. 36. Art. Seld.] Dedicated to his dear and intimate friend Abr. Ortelius of Antwerp, in the year 1568. Translated into English by Tho. Twyne, who entitles it, *The Breviary of Britain.* Lond. 1573, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. L. 36. Art. Seld.]

De Mona Druidum insula, antiquitati suæ restituta. Written in an epistle to the said Ortelius, dated 5 Apr. 1568.

De Armamentario Romano[6]. These two last[7] are printed at the end of *Historiæ Britannicæ defensio*, written by sir Joh. Prise. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 11. Art. Seld.]

Chronicon Walliæ, à Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad an. Dom. 1294. MS. in Cotton's library, under Caligula, A. 6[8]. He also translated from Lat. into English. (1.) *The Judgment of Urines.* Lond. 1551, oct. (2.) *The History of Cambria, now called Wales.* Afterwards corrected, augmented, finished and continued by David Powell. Lond. 1584, qu.[9] (3.) *The Treasure of Health, containing many profitable Medicines.* Lond.[10] 1585, oct. written by Pet. Hispanus. To which translation our author Lhuyd added *The Causes and Signs of every Disease, with the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.* These are all, I think, that he hath written and translated, for among my searches I have seen no more, nor do I know any thing else of the author, only that he paid his last debt to nature, about fifteen hundred and seventy, and was buried in the church of Whitchurch near Denbigh before-mention'd. Soon after was a monument of alabaster set up in the wall over his grave to his memory: on which was portraied his effigies in a praying posture, with a desk, and a book lying thereon, before him, a sword by his side, but nothing else military in his habit. Under his said effigies is a plain free stone in the said wall, whereon are engraven eight barbarous English verses: the two first of which run thus, 1570.

The corps and earthly shape doth rest, here tomyd in your sight
Of Humfrey Lloid Mr. of art, a famus worthy wight.

In the last verse is mention made of an epitaph annex'd, but where that was written, unless on the stone lying on his grave, (whereon probably the day and year of his death were set down) I cannot tell. Many years before his death he took to wife Barbara daughter of George Lumley, and sister to John lord Lumley; by whom he had issue Splendian and John, who both died without issue, Henry an inhabitant of Cheame in Surrey[1], and Jane the wife of Rob. Coytmore.

LAURENCE VAUS, VAUX or VAULX, so many ways I find him written, was born near to Blackrode in Lancashire, received his academical education in Oxon, partly, as it seems, in Queen's coll. but mostly in that of Corp. Ch. where he was either clerk or choirester, and much favoured by James Brokes fellow of that house. How long he continued there, or whether he took a degree in arts it appears not. About the year 1540 he applied his studies to the theological faculty, and was made a priest, being then esteemed[2] to be 'vir eximiæ doctrinæ pro instruendâ in fide catholica juventute.' Afterwards he became chaplain to the said Brokes when he was bishop of Glocester, warden of Manchester [166] coll. in his own country on the death of George Collier[3] (of the family of the Colliers near to Stone in Staffordshire) in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, and in 1556 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences in this university. Upon the coming to the crown of qu. Eliz. and the reformation of religion that followed, he left his preferment (in which Will. Byrch of the family of Byrch-hall in Lanc. succeeded 2 Eliz.) and went into Ireland, where he was despoiled of all he had

[1] In *Britan.* in cap. 1. *De primis Incolis*, & in cap. 4, *De nomine Britan.*

[6] [Humphrey Lloyd *De armamentario Romano*, is not a thing distinct from his epistle *De Mona*, &c. HUMPHREYS. It was re-edited, with his *Comment. Britan. Descriptio*, by Moses Williams, and printed Lond. 1731, 4to. Bodl. D D. 60. Art.]

[7] [These two last are printed with Ortelius, whence it appears, that he had then (1568) lived fifteen years in the earl of Arundel's family. See Langueti *Epist.* 12. BAKER.]

[8] [*A chronicle of Wales, from the time of K. Cadwallader, to Lewellin son of Griffith-ap-Lewellin, the last of the British blood who had the government of Wales, that is to the year* 1293. Dated at London, July 17, 1559. The same MS. contains *Fragmentum ex Chronico Walliro, ab ipso* (i. e. Lhuyd) *Wallice scripto.* See *Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.* 1802. p. 43.]

[9] [See col. 217.]

[10] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 360, 361.]

[1] [Ancestor of the rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, now rector of Covent Garden, London, and lord of the manor of Cheame, 1712. KENNET.]

[2] Anon. MS. de quibusd. script. Angl. in manib. quondam Gul. Crowe Iudimag. Croydon.

[3] [In an account of the pensions granted to religious persons, &c. upon the dissolution, taken by cardinal Pole and confirmed by Q. Mary, A. D. 1553, there was a pension of 34*l.* 5*s.* to George Collier, late warden of the college of Manchester. KENNET.]

by thieves, and narrowly escaped death. Thence he went into the Low Countries, where, at Lovain, he was made a monk, as[4] one saith, of the order of St. Dionyse, meaning, I suppose, of the cenoby of St. Dionyse, because there is no such order; where he wrote,

A Catechism, or a Christian Doctrine necessary for Children and ignorant People. Lov. 1567. Antw. 1574. Printed again 1583, [Bodl. 8vo. U. 40. Th.] 1599, &c. all in oct. and tw.

An instruction of the laudable Customs used in the Cath. Church. This in some editions is entit. *The Use and Meaning of holy Ceremonies in God's Church.*

Godly Contemplations for the unlearned. These two last are printed with one, two, or more of the editions of the *Catechism.* [Those in 1583, 1599.]

Certain brief Notes of divers godly matters. Printed with the *Catechism* in 1583, 99, oct. At length our author Vaux making a return into England to propagate his, and strengthen others in, religion, was apprehended, and imprisoned in the Gate-house at Westminster, where he[5] dyed in great necessity about the year, as I find[6] it re-
1570. ported, fifteen hundred and seventy; but where buried I cannot justly say, because the register of St. Margaret's church (wherein the prison called the Gate-house before-mentioned is situated) makes no mention[7] of him in that year, three years before, or three years after, as I have been informed by the letters of Dr. Simon Patrick prebendary of St. Peter's church in the said city, and dean of Peterborough, afterwards bishop of Chichester.

RICHARD SHAGENS, who is written in one of our registers SCHAFTNES, was born in Ireland, became fellow of Baliol coll. in 1556, being then bach. of arts, a noted disputant, and an excellent philosopher. In 1560 he took the degree of master, and four years after resigning his fellowship, he retired into his native country, where he gained a good report for his noted parts in speaking and penning. Rich. Stanyhurst his countryman saith[8], that he was afterwards schoolmaster in Ireland, and a learned and a virtuous man, but telleth us not what he hath written, and therefore I suppose that what he did of that nature, was
Clarust 1570. after Stanyhurst had given the said character of him. Contemporary with this Shagens, or a little before, were students in Oxon, these Irish men following, (1.) Patrick Cusack a gentleman born, who, after he had left Oxon was a schoolmaster in Dublin, where his[9] admirable learning gave great light to his country, but employed his studies rather in instructing of scholars, than in penning of books. He wrote in Lat. *Diversa Epigrammata.* (2.) One Dormer a civilian, who was born at Rosse, and wrote[1] in ballad royal, *The Decay of Ross.* (3.) One Sheine, who wrote[2], *De Republica.* See more among the BISHOPS, under the year 1582, and in the FASTI 1523. (4.) Peter Lombard a most learned man of his time, but did not take any degree. See more of him in Pet. White among the writers, under the year 1590. (5.) Elias Sheth, who wrote *Divers Sonnets.* (6.) One Taylor a bach. of arts, who proceeded in the university and wrote *Epigrammata diversa.* What his Christian name was I cannot justly say, because many of his surname and time did proceed masters in this university, as Tho. Taylor in 1539, Will. Taylor 1541, and 1551, and Tho. Taylor of All-s. coll. 1563. Whether this last be the same Tho. Taylor who was a Lancashire man born, and chosen fellow thereof 1557, or another chosen in 1562, I know not. Many other Irish men were also conversant in studies here, even till an uni- [167]
versity was founded at Dublin, after which time we had but few.

JOHN STORIE, a most noted civilian and canonist of his time, was educated in philosophical learning, and in the rudiments of the civil law in an ancient hostle for civilians called Heuxey-hall in St. Aldate's parish in Oxon; where making great proficiency, he was admitted bach. of the civil law in 1531. In 1535, when K. H. 8 first founded certain lectures in the university, he appointed Joh. Storie to read that of the civil law, and in 1537 he became principal of Broadgate's-hall, being also about that time moderator of one of the civil law schools. In 1538 he proceeded in his faculty, and afterwards performing excellent service at the siege of Bologne in Picardy, in the administration of the civil law under the lord marshal there; the king, in consideration thereof, did renew his former grant of the said lecture in form of letters pat. for the term of life of the said John, in the year 1546 or thereabouts, joining with him for his ease, Mr. Rob. Weston fellow of All-s. college. When qu. Mary came to the crown, she renewed his patent again, but soon after resigning his professorship[3], because he had got greater preferment at London, and the chancellorship of that diocese, became a zealous man in the religion then professed, and an eager

[4] Joh. Pits *De illustr. Angl. Script.* at. 16, nu. 1016.
[5] In Lanc. visit. in the Herald's offic. C. 57, at the end.
[6] Ibid. in Pits, ut supra.
[7] [Vaux was taken and imprisoned in the Gate-house, where he died of cold and hunger, and was buried here Dec. 28, 1571, as appears by the register, tho' Mr. Wood says, he could not find him registred. *Hist. of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westm.* MS. amongst the burials. BAKER. In the register of burials in St. Margaret's parish 1571, Dec. 24. TANNER.]
[8] In *Descript. Hibern.* cap. 7.
[9] Ibid. [1] Ibid. [2] Ibid.
[3] [He resigned it to William Awbrye, to whom, (and not to Rob. Weston,) queen Mary granted it in conjunction with Storie. Awbrye released it in 1559, when queen Elizabeth granted it to John Griffith. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, xv. 503.]

enemy against the poor protestants, as the histories of those times will tell you.

" Bishop Burnet, in his *History of the Reformation of the Church of England* (vol. 2, lib. 2, p. 322) saith, that ' Story was one of the house of commons in K. Edward 6th's time, at which time, when the bill for the first book of the English service pass'd, he spoke so freely against it, with such reflections on the king and protector, that he was put into the serjeant's hands and sent to the Tower. The words he said were, ' Woe unto thee, O England, when thy king is a child;' and an impeachment was drawn up against him, but upon his submission he was freed. In qu. Mary's days he was a parliament man again, and spoke in the house against all licenses from Rome, but reprimanded again.'

" Dr. Heylin, in his *History of Reformation*, (Jan. 1558-9, edit. 1674, p. 279) saith, that ' A parliament met Jan. 25, 1558-9, many of the members eagerly opposed all oppositions, which seemed to tend unto the prejudice of the church of Rome: of which number none so violent as Dr. Story doctor of laws, and a great instrument of Bonner's butcheries in the former reign; who being questioned for the cruelty of his executions, appear'd so far from being sensible of any error which he then committed, as to declare himself to be sorry for nothing more, than that instead of lopping off some few boughs and branches, he did not lay his axe to the root of the tree. Yet pass'd unpunish'd for the present, tho' divine vengeance brought him in conclusion to his just reward.'"

I find publish'd under his name these things following.

Oration against Tho. Cranmer Archb. of Canterbury, in 1556.

Discourse with Joh. Philpot the Martyr about matters of Religion, and with others.

Answer to Examinations during his Imprisonment in the Tower of London, in 1570.

Speech at his Execution at Tyburn, 1 *June* 1571, with other things (of which some relate to his profession) that I have not yet seen. When qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he was imprisoned, but soon after broke out, and going beyond the sea, continued an enemy to the protestants there, became[4] a sworn servant to the duke of Alva at Antwerp, and from him received a special commission to search the ships for goods forfeited, and for English books; in which service he did very great harm to the English protestants. At length being invited underhand to search the ship of one Parker an English man, went unwarily therein: whereupon Parker causing the hatches to be shut when Storie was searching under deck, he hoisted sail and brought him prisoner into England about the beginning of Decemb. 1570. So that being clapp'd up close prisoner within the Tower of London, did undergo there several examinations. At length being brought to a tryal, and stedfastly denying to take the oath of supremacy (as he had done several times before within the Tower) he was drawn thence on a hurdle to Tyburn, on the first day of June in fifteen hundred seventy and one, (having 1571. been prayed for and animated in his faith by Joh. Feckenham prisoner in the said Tower) where after he had spoken a large speech, which was unexpected, and therefore not interrupted, he was for a little time hanged; but before he was half dead he was cut down, and when the executioner cut off his privy members, he rose up with alacrity, and gave him a blow on the ear. But his bowels being soon after drawn out of his belly, and his body quarter'd, his head was set upon London-bridge, and his quarters were hanged on four gates of the city. Several of his treasons and conspiracies against the English nation you may see in a pamphlet printed in oct. an. 1571, bearing this title, *A Copy of a Letter sent by a Gentleman, Student in the Laws of the Realm, to a friend of his concerning Dr. Storie.* And what relates to him as praise worthy, you may see in *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia*, taken from Nichol. Sanders his seventh book *De Visibili Monarchia*. His martyrdom is imprinted, or represented[5] in the English coll. at Rome, and he is called with the two Nortons, Joh. Felton, and others, saints. The Franciscans have a great respect for his memory also, because he had been a lay-brother of that order, and had done several signal services for them. " There is a farther account of him given by bishop Burnet, in these " words,

" ' As for his martyrdom under queen Elizabeth, the record of his tryal shews the ground of that sentence. He had endeavoured all he could to set on many in queen Mary's time to advise the cutting off of queen Elizabeth. His ordinary phrase was, It was a foolish thing to cut off the branches of heresy, and not to pluck it up by the root[6]. In the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, he, knowing how faulty he had been, fled over to Flanders, and when the duke of Alva was

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[4] Vide *Annal.* Camdeni, sub an. 1569, & 1571.

[5] Printed at Triers in Germ. 1594, qu. fol. 43, 44.

[6] Anthony Munday in his *English Romeyne Life*. Lond. 1590, qu. p. 25.

[7] [A long vindication of Storie will be found in *A temperate Ward-word to the turbulent and seditious Wach-word of sir Francis Hastinges, by N.D.* (i. e. Rob. Persons) 1599, p. 31. Bodl. 4to. W. 24. Th. ' Was lady Elizabeth, I pray you,' he says, ' taken to be this roote of heresie in queen Marie's time, being holden by most catholiques to be no protestant at all, as before I haue shewed? Why might not D. Storie meane rather (if he had spoken those wordes) of some Bacon, some Cecill, some Cook, some Knoles, some

" ' governor there, he pressed him much to invade
" ' England, and gave him a map of some of
" ' the roads and harbours, with a scheme of the
" ' way of conquering the nation. He also con-
" ' sulted with magicians concerning the queen's
" ' life, and us'd always to curse the queen when
" ' he said grace after meat. These things being
" ' known in England, some got him to go on
" ' ship-board in Flanders on another pretence,
" ' and presently set sail for England; where yet
" ' the government was so gentle, that two years
" ' past before he was brought to his tryal, and
" ' then the defence he made was, that he was
" ' not accountable for what he had done in
" ' Flanders, it not being in the queen's domi-
" ' nions; and that he was not her subject, having
" ' sworn allegiance to the king of Spain. But
" ' this being contrary to his natural allegiance,
" ' what he could not shake off, he was found
" ' guilty of treason, and was thereon executed.'"

[A lease let 31 Januar. 1 Mariæ, by Wyll. Frankelyn clerk, parson of St. Giles Chalfont, com. Buck. to John Storie, LL.D. and Joan his wife, and Ellen Storie their daughter, of all his parsonage, for thirty-one years, paying yearly 26 lib. 13s. 4d. *Collectan. Joh. Pealley*, MS. p. 192. KENNET.]

JOHN JEWELL, one of the greatest lights that the reformed church of England hath produced, was born at Buden in the parish of Berinerber in Devon. 24 May 1522. His father was Joh. Jewell, and his mother of the family of the Bellamies, who sparing neither labour or charge for his education, was at length, by the care of Joh. Bellamie his uncle, educated in grammar learning first at Branton, then at South-Moulton, and at length at Barnstaple in his own country, under one Walt. Bowen. In which last school being made ripe for the university, he was sent to Oxon in July 1535, and being entered into Merton coll. under the tuition of John Parkhurst[1], (afterwards B. of Norwich) was by him made his
[169] portionist, now called postmaster, and by his care and severe tuition laid the foundation for greater learning that followed. In the year 1539, after he (upon examination) had shew'd himself a youth of great hopes, he was admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 19 Aug. and the year after was made bach. of arts. So that being put into a capacity by that degree of taking pupils, many resorted to him, whom he mostly instructed in private in protestant principles, and in public in humanity, he being about that time rhetoric reader in his coll. In 1544 he was licensed to proceed in arts, which he compleated in an act celebrated 9 Feb. the same year. When K. Hen. 8 was dead, he shew'd himself more openly to be a protestant; and upon P. Martyr's arrival at Oxon, to be an admirer and hearer of him, whose notary he was when he disputed with Tresham, Cheadsey and Morgan. In 1550 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the reign of K. Ed. 6 became a zealous promoter of reformation, and a preacher and catechiser at Sunningwel near to Abington in Berks. Soon after qu. Mary came to the crown he was forced to leave the nation, and retire first to Frankfort with Henry the eldest son of sir Franc. Knollys, Rob. Horne, and Edwyn Sandys, and afterwards to Strasburgh with Joh. Poynet, Edmund Grindal, Joh. Cucek, &c. After qu. Mary's death he returned in 1558[2], and in the year following he was rewarded with the bishoprick of Salisbury for his great learning and sufferings, being about that time appointed one of the protestant divines to encounter those of the Romish perswasion when qu. Elizab. was about to settle a reformation in the church of England. In 1560 he preached at Paul's cross on the second Sunday before Easter, on 1 Cor. 11. —23. 'For I have received of the Lord, that which also I delivered unto you,' &c. In which sermon he shew'd himself the first who made a public challenge to all the Rom. catholics in the world, to produce but one clear and evident testimony out of any father, or famous writer, who flourished within 500 years after Christ, for any one of the many articles which the Romanists at this day maintain against the church of England, and upon any good proof of any such one allegation to yield up the bucklers and reconcile himself to Rome. Now tho' Thom. Hardyng and some others undertook him about the controverted articles, yet, as those of the reformed party say, they came off so poorly, and Jewell on the contrary so amaz'd them with a cloud of witnesses in every point in question, that no one thing in that age gave the papacy so deadly a wound, as the said challenge at Paul's cross, so confidently made and bravely maintain'd. Thus say the protestant writers; but let us hear what a grand[3] zealot for the Romish cause saith concerning the said matter—'After this man (meaning B. Nich. Ridley), stepped to Paul's cross, in

Throgmorton, some Russel, and many other like, that were knowen protestants in Q. Marie's time, supporters of others, and practitioners against the present state, and yet suffered, yea borne out by knowen catholiques, whyle other poor coblers, clothers, carriers and such like were punished? at which manner of dealing I do confesse, that D. Storie being a man of zeal in his religion, misliked exceedingly and stormed also publiquely one day, before the bishops and prinie councell, in a publique consistory,' &c. p. 32.]

[1] [Ad Joan. Juellum.

Olim discipulus mihi, chare Juelle, fuisti:
Nunc ero discipulus, te renuente, tuus.

Parkhursti *Ludicra*, 4to. 1573, p. 150.]

[2] [Copy of an inhibition from the court of delegates against John Jewell S. Th. Pr. and others, commissaries for a royal visitation of the diocese of Exeter, dated 26 Jan. 1558. TANNER.]

[3] Vide Godwinum *De Præsul. Angl.* in Sarish. p. 409.

[4] Rob. Persons in *A relation of a tryal made before the K. of France, an.* 1600, *between the Bishop of Eureux and the Lord Plessis Mourney*. Printed 1604, p. 53, 54, &c.

'the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's days, about the 'year 1559 and 1560, Mr. Joh. Jewell, otherwise 'called bishop of Salisbury, and he proceeded 'yet farther in this brag and fiction, (meaning 'that what the fathers said, made for the protes- 'tants) for he protested there, even with feigned 'tears, that if any one authority, place, sentence 'or asseveration of any one father, doctor, council, 'or authentical history, within the first 600 'years after Christ, could be brought forth by 'any man living for any one of those points of 'catholic religion (which he there recited) to be 'in controversy, that then plainly and sincerely 'he would subscribe. Against which vain and 'shameless bragg, when Dr. Hardyng, and divers 'other learned men of our side, began to write 'from Lovain, and to bring forth authorities of 'all fathers, doctors, councils and histories in 'great abundance, the first effect of this chal- 'lenge, that appeared to the world, was a severe 'proclamation, that no such book written in 'English by the catholic party should be received 'or read in England, under great punishments[1]. 'By which provision Mr. Jewell thinking meetly 'well defenced, he plied the pulpit often, and [170] 'renewed his challenges many times; and per- 'ceiving notwithstanding that Dr. Hardyng's 'confutation was come into England, he answered 'the same with a long volume of rhetorical words, 'and stuffed the margin thereof with the shew 'of infinite authors, as tho' the whole world had 'been for him, and none for the other side: And 'with this he deceived the people then, and doth 'to this day, such I mean that have not commo- 'dity or learning, or other means to examine 'those places, and to find out the manifold lyes 'and falsifications therein contained. And this 'was the gain by all likelihood that Mr. Jewell 'pretended to his cause by that work, knowing 'full well that this sort of men is far the greater, 'which would be gained and seduced in his doc- 'trine before the learneder sort (who are but 'few in comparison of the other) could have 'time, books, and commodity to discover and 'refute him, and when they should do it, they 'should hardly be believed, &c. How many 'learned men lightly of our nation have taken 'upon them seriously to go over that book of 'Mr. Jewell's, and to examine it by the authors 'themselves with any indifferency of mind, have 'for the most part been thereby converted to 'catholic religion, though never so great protes- 'tants before? Of which sort I have heard rela- 'tion of many, but of some I can testify my 'self, for that I have heard it from their own 'mouths, who of earnest protestants were made 'most zealous catholics by that means princi- 'pally; of which number I think it not incon- 'venient to name here some two or three, omit- 'ting others, which for just respects may not be 'named. The first of them is sir Tho. Copley, 'made lord afterwards in his banishment by the 'king of France, who oftentimes hath related 'unto one, with much comfort of his soul, how 'that being a zealous protestant, and very fami- 'liar to Robert the late earl of Leicester in the 'beginning of qu. Elizabeth's days, when Mr. 'Jewell's book was newly come forth, he being 'also learned himself in the Latin tongue, took 'pains to examine certain leaves thereof, and 'finding many falshoods therein, which were in- 'excusable (as they seemed to him) he conferred 'the same with the said earl, who willed him that 'the next time Mr. Jewell dined at his table, he 'should take occasion after dinner to propose the 'same, which he did soon after: And receiving 'certain trifling answers from Mr. Jewell, he 'waxed more hot, and urged the matter more 'earnestly: which Jewell perceiving, told him 'in effect that papists were papists, and so they 'were to be dealt withal; and other answer he 'could not get. Which thing made the good 'gentleman to make a new resolution with him- 'self, and to take that happy course which he did 'to leave his country and many great commodi- 'ties, which he enjoyed therein, to enjoy the 'liberty of conscience, and so both lived and 'died in voluntary banishment, &c. The second 'example which I remember of mine own know- 'ledge is doctor Stevens, a learned man yet 'alive, who being secretary or chaplain to Mr. 'Jewell, and a forward man in the protestant 'religion at that time, espied certain false allega- 'tions in his master's book, whilst it was under 'the print in London, whereof advertising him 'by letters, (for that he supposed it might be by 'oversight) the other commanded notwithstand- 'ing the print to go forward, and passed it over 'as it was. Which this man seeing, that had a 'conscience, and sought the truth indeed, re- 'solved to take another way of finding it out: 'And having found it in the cath. church, where 'only it was to be found, he resolved also to 'follow it, and so he did, and went voluntarily 'into banishment for the same, where yet he 'liveth to this day in France,' &c. As for the third example, which is Will. Reinolds, I shall remember from my before quoted author, when I come to speak of him, and in the mean time proceed to speak of Jewell. In the beginning therefore of the year 1565, he tho' absent, was actually created doctor of div. and the year fol- lowing, when the queen was entertain'd by the Oxonian muses, he shew'd himself a profound theologist in moderating at divinity disputa- tions in St. Mary's church. The learned Cam-

[1] [They promised, or at least wished impunity, in writing books; yet afterward they were driven to forbid the entering, having or reading of all our workes, whereupon madde J. Pace meeting one day with Mr. Juel (called B. of Sal.) saluted his L. courtly and said, Now my lord, you may be at rest with these fellowes, for you are quit by proclamation. Wm. Allen's *Apology*, fol. 58, b. BAKER.]

[171] den[4] saith that he was a wonderful, great and deep divine, a most stout and earnest maintainer of our reformed religion against the adversaries, by his learned books. That he was a man[5] of a singular ingenie, of exquisite erudition in theologicals and of great piety. As for Jewell's writings the titles of them follow.

Exhortatio ad Oxonienses. See in his life written by Laurence Humphrey, printed 1573, p. 35. [Bodl. 4to. M. 25. Th.]

Exhortatio in Coll. Corp. Ch. sive concio in fundatoris Foxi Commemorationem. See there again p. 45, 46, &c.

Concio in templo B. Mariæ Virg. Oxon. an. 1550 in 1 Pet. 4. 11, preached for his degree of bach. of div. A copy of which is printed in his life, written by L. H. before mention'd, p. 49. Translated into English by R. V. Lond. 1536, oct.

Oratio in Aula C. C. Chr. spoken to the society, when he was ejected from among them, in 1554.

Epistola ad Scipionem Patritium Venetum de causis cur Episcopi Angliæ ad concilium Tridentinum non convenirent, an. 1559. This also is printed in an appendix to the second edit. of the translation of the *Hist. of the Council of Trent*, made by sir Nath. Brent. Lond. 1629, fol.

Letters between him and Dr. Hen. Cole upon occasion of a Sermon that Mr. Jewell preached before the Queen and her Council. Lond. 1560, oct. This letter combat began 18 March 1559, and continued till 18 May 1560.

Sermon at Paul's cross the second Sunday before Easter an. 1560, *on* 1 *Cor.* 11. 23. Lond. 1560, oct. In which he gave out a bold challenge against the papists, as I have before told you.

Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ[6]. Lond. 1562, oct. [and 1591. Bodl. J. 14, Th. Seld.] Which book was so much esteemed by the men of Zurich and all protestants, that it was translated almost into all tongues[7], to the end that it might be generally known. The council of Trent, held at that time, saw and censured it, and appointed a Frenchman and an Italian to answer it, but they hung back, and would, or rather could, not. It was several times printed in England and beyond the seas, and in Greek at Oxon. 1614. oct. [Translated by John Smith. Bodl. 8vo. J. 66. Th.] This book was, soon after its first publication, translated into English by Anon.[8] with this title. *An Apology or answer in defence of the Church of England concerning the state of Religion used in the same.* Lond. 1562, qu. But Tho. Hardyng coming out with a confutation of it, our author published,

A defence of the Apology of the Church of England, containing an answer to a certain Book lately set forth by Mr. Hardyng, and entit. A confutation, &c. in 6 parts. Lond. 1564, 67, fol. Translated into Lat. by Tho. Braddock bach. of div. and fellow of Christ's coll. in Cambr. Printed beyond the seas 1600 fol. Soon after the first publication of the said defence, Hardyng publishing *A detection of certain errors in the said Defence*, our author came out with,

An answer to Mr. Hardyng's Book entit. A Detection of certain errors, &c. Lond. 1565. Lov. 1568. Afterwards followed,

A reply to Mr. Hardyng's answer: By perusing whereof the discreet and diligent reader may easily see the weak and unstable grounds of the Rom. Religion, in 27 *Articles.* Lond. 1566, fol. Therein also is an answer to Mr. Hardyng's preface to his aforesaid answer. This reply of Jewell is translated into Lat.[9] by Will. Whitaker fellow of Trinity coll. in Camb. Genev. 1585, fol. and with it is printed his *Apology*.

A view of a seditious Bull sent into England from Pius 5 *Bishop of Rome, an.* 1569. *Delivered in certain Sermons in the Cath. Ch. of Sarum*, 1570. Lond. 1582, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 30. Th.]

A treatise of the Holy Scriptures, gathered out of his Sermons preached at Salisbury 1570. Lond. 1582, oct.

Exposition on the two Epistles of the Apostle St. Paul to the Thessalonians. Lond. 1594, oct.

A Treatise of the Sacraments, gathered out of his [172] *Sermons.* Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 29. Th.]

Certain Sermons preached before the Qu. Majesty at Paul's cross and elsewhere. They are in number at least 18, viz. on Josh. 6. 1, 2, 3.—

[4] In *Britan.* in Wilts. in Sarisb. ibid.

[5] Idem in *Annal. R. Elizab.* sub an. 1571, ad fin.

[6] [Mr. Churton has preserved a curious extract from one of Jewell's letters, which shews the bishop's great anxiety that his work should be correctly printed. 'I beseeche your grace to geeue stratte order, that the Latine *Apologie* be not printed againe, in any case, before either your grace or somme other have wel perused it. I am afraide of printers. Theire tyrannie is terrible.' This is addressed to archbishop Parker, and dated May 3, 1568. MS. Parker, coll. Corp. Ch. Camb. CXIV. p. 457. See Churton's *Life of Nowell*, page 126.]

[7] [A copy in French, written in 1563, in the British museum, MS. Reg. 19 B iii. It was also translated into Welch by Maurice Kyffin, and printed at Oxford in 1671. Bodl. 8vo. W. 72. Th.]

[8] [It was by the lady Anna Bacon, wife of sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, lord keeper of the great seal of England; and daughter of sir Anthony Cooke. This lady was governess to king Edward the Sixth. Her translation of Jewell's *Apology* was printed in 4to. 1564, 12mo. 1600: when she had finished it she sent it to archbishop Parker to peruse it, as a person to whom the care of the church of England and its doctrine chiefly belonged. She sent it also to the author, bishop Jewel, to be revised in order that she might not, in any point, mistake his meaning. This copy was attended with an epistle to him in Greek, and he answered her in Greek again. Both these prelates read over the translation, and found it so correct that they had no occasion to alter a single word. See Ballard's *Memoirs of Learned Ladies*, 4to. 1752, p. 390.]

[9] [*Johannis Jewel episcopi Sarum responsionis ad Hardingi Confutationem, primo pars.* MS. Reg. in mus. Britan. 8 D vii. 2.]

Haggai, 1. ver. 2, 3, 4.—Psal. 69.[1] 9, &c. All which books, (the five first excepted) sermons, and *Apology*, are printed in one vol. in fol. Lond. 1609, with an abstract of his life set before them (but full of faults) written by Dan. Featly. Besides them he hath left behind him these MSS. which, as I conceive, are not yet printed, viz.

A paraphrastical exposition of the Epistles and Gospels throughout the whole Year.

A continuate exposition of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and ten Commandments.

Commentary upon the Epistle to the Galatians.

Com. on the Epist. of St. Peter. "Under his "name was printed, *An Answer to certain frivolous "objections against the Government of the Church "of England.* Lond. 1641, 4to. in one sheet, "[Bodl. C. 8. 29. Linc.] taken it seems from "some of his works." At length this worthy prelate paying his last debt to nature at Monkton-
1571. Farley 23 Sept. in fifteen hundred seventy and one, was buried almost in the middle of the choir of his cathedral at Salisbury. At which time Giles Laurence archdeacon of Wilts. preached the funeral sermon, and Will. Holcot of Buckland in Berks. (formerly a lay-preacher) administred at the funeral. See more of Joh. Jewell's works in Joh. Garbrand under the year 1589.

[Jewell's character cannot be too highly revered, or too respectfully spoken of. He was a man of great learning and surprising diligence. Moderate and humble in his opinions, and meek in his deportment; a strict observer of the behaviour of his clergy, yet a mild reprover of their misconduct, which his vigilance greatly checked, and his caution prevented. His memory is reported to have been very extraordinary, insomuch, that he could recollect any thing with once reading, and he improved it very much by art, and a constant habit of employing it. He was an excellent preacher; pious in all he said and all he did; charitable without ostentation; affable and pleasant in his manner; temperate in his mode of life, and a complete master of his passions. He was indeed a great 'light' and a great champion of the reformed church. Yet at one time during Mary's reign he not only wavered between the two religions, but actually subscribed to the Roman catholic creed. Humfrey says, that if he could have consulted his old tutor Parkhurst, he would not have committed this act, and that he took a journey to Cleve on foot, for this purpose, but Parkhurst was fled to London. At Jewell's return to Oxford he was pressed to subscribe, and threatened in case of a refusal. At length, taking the pen, he smiled and said, 'Must I set my name down too; have you a mind to see how well I can write?'—but he soon after contrived to escape, which is a strong proof of his repentance.

[1] This on psal. 69, ver. 9, was reprinted by itself, an. 1641, in qu. with an answer of the same author to some frivolous objections against the government of the church.

Jewell's works were published in English, Lond. 1609, folio, (Bodl. G. 4. 7. Th.) and in Latin by Will. Whitaker, Geneva 1585, folio, (Bodl. J. 2. 3. Th.)

Among the Cotton MSS. Caligula, B v. fol. 312, b. are *The Bishop of Salisbury his words at his death, and epitaphs.* See *Catal.* p. 62.

The best engraved portraits of Jewell are by Vertue 'æt. 40,' and in Holland's *Heroologia.*]

DAVID WHITHEAD, a great light of learning and a most heavenly professor of div. of his time, was of the same family with those of Tuderley in Hampshire, and, when at ripe years, was educated in all kind of learning and virtue in this university, but whether in Brasen-nose or All-souls coll. as some surmise, I find not. What degrees he took it doth not appear, or whether he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, because in the latter end of Hen. 8, and all the time of K. Ed. 6, the public registers are very imperfect. In the time of Hen. 8 he was chaplain to Anna Bulleyn, by whose means he had some preferment in the church, "and was one of the four "persons nominated by archb. Cranmer to the "king to be a bishop in Ireland;" and in the beginning of qu. Mary, he among several zealous protestants went to Frankfort in voluntary exile; where, being in great esteem with the English congregation, he wrote,

Lections and Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles.—In *A brief discourse of the Troubles began at Frankfort in Germany,* &c. printed 1575, [Bodl. 4to. F. 8. Th.] you'll find several of his *Discourses, and answers to the objections of Dr. Rob. Horne concerning matters of discipline and worship.* See there in p. 128, 129, &c. 146, 147, &c. After his return into England, he had a hand in the third edition of the English *Liturgy*, in 1559, and was chosen one of the disputants against the R. cath. bishops. So that in his discourses shewing himself a deep divine, the qu. thereupon had so great an esteem for him, that she offer'd him the archbishoprick of Canterbury, but he refused it, as about the same time he did the mastership of the hospital called the Savoy in the Strand near to London, affirming that he could live plentifully on the preaching of the gospel without either. So that whether he had any spiritualities of note conferr'd on him, is yet doubtful, he being much delighted in travelling to and fro to preach the word of God in those places, where he thought it was wanting. His life was spent in celibacy, as it became a true theologist, and therefore the better esteemed by the queen, who had no great affection for such priests that were married. He was conducted by death to the habitation prepared for old age, in fifteen hundred seventy and one, 1571.
but in what church, or chapel buried, I know

[2] H. Holland in lib. cui tit. est *Heroologia Anglica*, &c. edit. in fol. 1620, p. 195.

[173] not. Take therefore this for his epitaph, which was made by one[3] of his acquaintance.

'Nominis una tui est Album, caput altera pars est:
Quadrant in mores scilicet ista tuos.
Candidius nihil esse potest nam, moribus istis,
Dulce vocant omnes te, lepidumque caput.'

[Fuller, who mentions his 'many books still extant,' records an anecdote characteristic of his native bluntness. 'The queen, who was ever inquisitive in sacerdotes maritatos, said unto him, Whithead, I love thee the better because thou art unmarried. In truth, madam, said he, I love you the worse because you are unmarried.' His conscientious behaviour, and almost unexampled moderation, rendered him much beloved by Elizabeth.

Whithead was preceptor to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, as we learn from Parkhurst's address to that young nobleman:

Da sedulo operam litteris,
Quas pædagogus te docet
Whitehedus, artium bonus
Cultor bonarum, vir pius. *Ludicra*, p. 12.

The same writer has the following epigrams on Whithead:

Ad Davidem Whithedum.

Quam raro scribis, si tam raro loquereris,
Esses discipulus tu bene Pythagoræ.

Scribit Willobæus podagra te discrutiari;
Fallitur, haud podagra est: ergo quid? est chiragra.
Namq; podagra pedem vexat, digitosq; chiragra;
Ire potes belle, scribere sed minime.

Quod scribam nihil est, (inquis) hoc quæso vel unum
Scribæ, quod scribas scilicet esse nihil.
Ludicra, p. 114.]

THOMAS KEY or CAY, whose name, and bearers of the same arms, tho' they have continued for several generations at Woodsome or Wodersome and elsewhere in Yorkshire; yet I cannot say that this our author was born there, because the statutes of All Souls coll. (of which he was a fellow) oblige the society to chuse their members from the province of Canterbury. His relations therefore having in his time (and perhaps before) lived in Lincolnshire, I shall appoint that county for his native place, but the house of learning in Oxon, of which he was originally a student, I cannot assign, unless University coll. Howsoever it is, sure I am, that he was in 1525 elected fellow of All Souls coll. being then about 3 years standing in the university, where running through the several classes of logic and philosophy, took the degrees in arts, and made so great a proficiency in his studies, that he became an eminent Latinist, Grecian, poet and orator, excellent also for all kind of worth, and at length 'antiquitatum nostratium planè helluo,' as one[4] is pleased to stile him. In the year 1534, he was unanimously chosen scribe or registrary of the university, being then esteemed most worthy of that place, because he had a command of his tongue and pen: For in his time, and long before, it was commonly the registrary's office to speech it before, and write epistles (as the orator doth now) to, great personages. But as he was excellent in those matters, so to the contrary in the performance of his registrary's place. For whether it was upon a foresight of the utter ruin of the university, which was intended, as he thought, by the reformers, (for he lived in the changeable times of religion) or his being besotted with a certain crime, which he could not avoid till old age cured it, he became so careless in committing the acts of congregation and convocation to writing, that divers articles being publicly put up against him by the masters, he was deprived of that place[5] in 1552, and Will. Standish, M. of A. of Magd. coll. succeeded by vertue of the king's letters, sent to the university in Oct. 1543 for the next reversion of that office. In 1559, he was made prebendary of Stratton in the church of Sarum, by vertue of the queen's letters, dated in Dec. the same year; in 1561 he was elected the head or master of Univ. coll. (to which he was afterwards a considerable benefactor) and upon the death of Pet. Vannes, (whom I shall anon mention) which happen'd in the beginning of 1563, he became rector of the rich church of Tredington in the county and dioc. of Worcester: All which he kept to his dying day. He hath written,

Assertio antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ. Finished on the first of Sept. 1506, as a copy thereof under his own hand in my possession, attesteth. Which book being written within the space of seven days, was by him presented in MS. to qu. Elizab.[6] at her being entertain'd by the university in the said month of Sept. A copy of which book coming into the hands of Joh. Cay doctor of physic of Cambridge, he wrote an answer to it in a book entit. *De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ*, and were both by him published (contrary to the knowledge of our author Cay of Oxon) under the name of Londinensis[7]. Lond.

[3] Joh. Parkhurst in *Epigram. Juvenil.* Lond. 1573, p. 61.

[4] Rich. Stanyhurst in præfat. ad *Harmon. in Porphyr. constitutiones.* Edit. 1570.

[5] [Probably he was weary of the place, for he had the king's letter in Nov. 1551 to University coll. to be chosen their master, though he was not then chosen. See Strype's *Eccl. Memor.* ii. 528. WATTS.]

[6] [This book was not presented by him to the queen, at her being at Oxford, but by another hand without his knowlege, as he says himself in his *Examen.* MS. p. 6. BAKER.]

[7] [Dr. Caius the founder, and master of the college, that bears his name, in the beginning of April (1567) sent his letters to the archbishop, together with his book of the

1568, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 50. Art. Seld.] and there again under the name of Joh. Caius an. 1574 in qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 35. Art.] Whereupon our author being unwilling to sit down and see himself so unworthily dealt withal, wrote a reply soon after the first edition of his *Assertio* was printed, bearing this title.

Examen judicii Cantabrigiensis cujusdam, qui se Londinensem dicit, nuper de origine utriusque Academiæ lati[3]. [174] Before which is written an apology for himself why he wrote his *Assertio*, and why the said *Reply*. But this book being never printed[4], there only went about from hand to hand some MS. copies of it; one of them Mr. Tho. Allen of Glocester-hall, and another Mr. Miles Windsore of Corp. Ch. coll. had in their respective libraries[1]. From one of which copies, I remember formerly I took some notes, being then in other hands, but where either of those copies are now, in truth I cannot tell. Our author Tho. Key translated from Lat. into English, *Erasmus his Paraphrase on St. Mark*[2], being that part of the *New Test.* which he was desired to translate by qu. Katharine Parre. Also from English into Lat. *The Sermons of Dr. Joh. Longland, bishop of Lincoln*; from Greek into Lat. *Aristotle's Book De mirabilibus mundi*, dedicated to the archbishop of Canterbury; *Euripides his Tragedies*, and the *Third oration of Isocrates, called Nicocles*; with other things which I have not yet seen. At length arriving to the age of man, he concluded his last day in his lodgings in Univers. coll. about the middle of the month of May in fifteen hundred seventy and two, and was buried on the 20th of the same month under the north wall of the alley or isle, joyning on the north side of the body of the church of St. Peter in the East, near to, and within, the East gate of the city of Oxon. Over his grave tho' there was never an epitaph to celebrate his memory, yet certain noted[3] poets of his time have done it in their respective works, by encomia's and epigrams, to which I refer the curious reader, as they are cited in the margin. As for Pet. Vannes, whom I have before-mention'd [col. 21, 65], he was the son of Steph. de Vannes, of the city of Luca in Italy, was brought into England by Andrew Ammonius his mother's brother, and made secretary of the Lat. tongue to K. Hen. 8, who sent him to Rome with Steph. Gardiner and others, to solicit the pope for a divorce from qu. Katharine. In the year 1527, March 5, he was made prebendary of South Grantham in the church of Sarum, upon the resignation of one Will. Burbanke[4], and in 1529, Dec. 4, preb. of Bedwyn in the same church, on the resignation of Thom. Winter. In 1534 he was made archdeacon of Worcester in the place of Dr. Will. Cleybroke deceased; and the same year, Feb. 25, was admitted preb. of Bool in the church of York. In Feb. 1539, he, by vertue of the king's letters, became dean of Salisbury, but whether in the place of Reymund Pade who obtained that deanery in January 1522, I cannot tell, nor do I know yet to the contrary, but that he was 1570

Antiquities of Cambridge. Which work his grace chiefly put him upon writing. The occasion whereof was a supposed reflection upon that university. For Thomas Caius, a learned antiquarian of Oxford, and register of that university, had, in seven days, made and writ a small treatise, intituled, *Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ*, and presented it to the queen in September last, when she was at Oxford, wherein the honour and antiquity of the other university received some abatements. This MS. as it seems by the secretarie's means, a Cambridge man, coming into the hands of the archbishop, a Cambridge man also, was transcribed and communicated by him unto another Caius, and a learned antiquarian of Cambridge; the archbishop exhorting him to consider well the book, and to vindicate his university; and contributing to him not a little herein. The work being done, the author sent the first draught of it to his grace for his review and accurate judgment. And according to that he intended, with his correction, and what he pleased to add, to print it. And as he desired his grace's judgment, so he let him know, that he should be glad he would procure him Dr. Haddon's and secretary Cecyl's, whom he described to be 'men of wit and skill, and close also.' For it was his earnest desire that the copy might be kept greatly concealed and not shewn to any; no, not to his servant Joscelyn; who he feared would shew it to every body, and give copies, ante maturitatem, and do little good in it himself. And he was the more inclinable to print it, being mindfull of what the archbishop had once said; how troublesome the writing out of copies were, and what depravations commonly crept into writing. But he committed it wholly to the archbishop. Yet if he approved the printing of it, he intended to view it over again, because many things were roughly left, for want of leisure, and out of haste to satisfy his grace. Some things there were, which the archbishop thought fit to have left out. What he would have added, or altered, Caius prayed him to note according to the number of the page. All this makes appear, how from the first to the last, the archbishop's influence and assistance ran through this curious work. And so well did the archbishop approve of this book, that the next year (viz. 1568) it came forth in print. Strype, *Life of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury*, Lond. 1711, page 257. Dr. John Caius' Letter to Parker, sent with the book, is printed in the appendix to the same work. No. 55.]

[3] [There is a MS. copy of this *Examen* in the library of Trinity coll. in Cambr. which MS. was given to the said college by Dr. Tho. Nevile, dean of Canterbury, and master of the said college. BAKER.]

[4] [This controversy was printed entire by the industrious Hearne in two volumes 8vo. Oxon. 1730. *Thomæ Cai (collegii Universitatis regnante Elizabetha magistri) Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium, Cantabrigiensem. In lucem ex autographo emisit Tho. Hearnius.*]

[1] [By the assistance whereof in 1608, Mr. Brian Twyne published his curious book, entitled *Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia*. See these ATHENÆ under the year 1644. WATTS.]

[2] [Strype says he translated this piece at the request of Dr. Owen, the king's physician. *Eccl. Memor.* ii. 29. It was ordered to be set up in all churches, for the better instruction of priests in the sense and knowledge of the scriptures. *Memorials of Cranmer*, p. 143.]

[3] Joh. Leland in *Illustr. & eruditorum in Angl. Virorum Encomiis*, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 95. & in *Epigram. Joh. Parkhursti*. Lond. 1573, p. 79, & 141.

[4] [Will. Burbank A. M. admiss. ad. vic. de Stanes, com. Midd. 5 Junii 1521, quam resignavit ante 2 Aug. 1527. *Reg. Fitzjames.* KENNET.]

deprived of that dignity in the beginning of the reign of K. Edw. 6, because that one Tho. Cole is said[5] to be dean of Salisbury in that king's time. Howsoever it is, sure I am that Vannes was dean in the time of qu. Mary, and beginning of qu. Elizabeth, and that several years before, viz. in 1543, March 12, he was made preb. of Shipton (Shepton Underwood) in the said ch. of Sarum, on the death of Dr. Joh. London, that in 1545 he occurs one of the canons of the coll. of K. Hen. 8, at Oxon, and soon after rector of Tredington in the dioc. of Worcester. "He was sent ambas-"sador to Venice by K. Ed. 6, 1549." On the sixth day of May 1563, he resigned his deanery of Salisbury, and in few days after died either in London or Westminster, leaving then all his wealth to his heir called Benedict Hudson alias Vannes. This Peter Vannes being well known to Joh. Leland, he is therefore by him[6] numbred among the famous men living in the reign of K. Hen. 8. He was also much in favour with cardinal Wolsey, to whom he wrote divers letters while he continued in Rome, an. 1528, giving him an account of the affairs of that place, and how matters went relating to the divorce between K. Hen. 8 and qu. Katharine[7].

JOHN CLEMENT had his original education in this university, but in what house, it appears no more, than the place where he was born, which is [175] altogether, as yet, unknown to me. Afterwards being acquainted with sir Tho. More[8] for the pregnant parts that were visible in him, was by him appointed to be tutor to his children, and afterwards to Margaret his daughter. About the year 1519 he settled in Corp. Ch. coll. being about that time constituted[9] by card. Wolsey his rhetoric reader in the university, and afterwards that of Greek; both which he performed with great applause to the benefit of the academians. "He was one of the physicians who were sent by "K. Hen. 8 to card. Wolsey, when he lay fin-"guishing at Asher 1523. (Stow.)" In the reign of K. Ed. 6 he being then one of the coll. of physicians at London, he left his native country for religion's sake, and then, if I mistake not, he took the degree of doctor of physic beyond the seas. Afterwards, returning in the time of qu. Mary, he practised his faculty with good success in Essex near London, but when qu. Elizab. came to the crown, and a reformation of religion followed, he left England once more, and spent the remainder of his days beyond the seas. He hath written,

Epigrammatum & aliorum carminum, lib. 1. And did translate from Gr. into Lat. (1) *The Epistles of Greg. Nazian.* (2) *The Homilies of Nicephorus Calixtus of the Greek Saints.* (3) *The Epistles of Pope Celestin the first, to Cyrill Bishop of Alexandria;* besides other matters which I have not yet seen. He died at Mechlin in Brabant (the place wherein he had lived several years, and had practised his faculty) on the first day of July in fifteen hundred seventy and two, and was[1] buried near to the tabernacle in St. Rumbold's church there, and close to the grave of his sometimes beloved wife Margaret[2], who died 6 July 1570, I mean that Margaret, on whose marriage with Jo. Clement, the antiquarian[3] poet hath bestowed a song. 1572.

THOMAS HARDYNG was born at Beconton in Devonsh. educated "partly in the town school "at Barnstaple, but chiefly" in Wykeham's school near Winchester, became true and perpetual fellow of New coll. (after he had serv'd two years of probation) an. 1536, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1542, at which time being esteemed a knowing person in the tongues, he was by the favour of K. Hen. 8 made Hebrew professor of the university, and shortly after became chaplain to Hen. Grey marquess of Dorchester, afterwards duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Edw. 6[4] he was a protestant, and seemed forward[5] for a reformation*, "and * *but after*

[5] In *A brief discourse of the troubles began at Frankfort*, &c. printed 1575, qu.

[6] *In Encomiis*, &c. ut supra, p. 27.

[7] [1564, 3 Maij, Joh. Yonge S. T. P. coll. ad preb. de Cadington major, per mortem Petri Vanne clerici. *Reg. Grindall.*

When King's college in Oxford was converted into a cathedral, the pension of 23 *lib.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* was reserv'd to Peter Vayne, which appears stopt in the year 1555, because at that time promoted. He was likewise prebendary in the collegiate church of Beverley, and at the dissolution had an annual pension of 16 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

A lease let Feb. 20, 3 Ed. 6, by Mr. Peter Vannes, clerk, parson of Wethamstede com. Hertford, unto Nich. Bristow, gent. of his said rectory from Lady-day next, to the full term of 50 years, paying yearly 32 *lib. Collect. Joh. Featley*, MS. p. 284.

Anno 1550, 4 May; a warrant to the treasurer to pay to Mr. Peter Vannes now appointed embassadour for Venice the rate of 40 *s.* per diem for his diet, from the first ditto, and so on. *Regist. of Acts of Council, K. Ed. VI.* KENNET.]

[8] [Dr. Clement and his wife were brought up in his (sir Tho. More's) house. The said Clement was taken by sir Tho. More from St. Paul's school in London; and hath proved a very excellent physician, and is singularly seen in the Greek tongue, &c. *Life of sir Tho. More by N. H. L. D.* MS. BAKER.]

[9] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 36, a.

[1] Jo. Pits, *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16, an. 1570.

[2] [He left a son (Thomas) and four daughters, two of which were nuns at Louvain. BAKER.]

[3] Joh. Leland ut sup. in *Encom. Troph. Epithalamis*, &c. p. 38.

[Musæ purpureis novem revinctæ
Sertis, nunc Heliconе cur relicto
Huc tendant, lepidos modos canentes;
Cur junctis manibus levem choream
Tam præter solitum coiant, venusta
Dic quæso soror ô mihi Thalia.]

[4] [In June 1552 Hardyng had the king's letters directing that he might be chosen warden of his college. Strype, *Eccl. Memor.* ii. 530.]

[5] See more at large concerning that matter in Laur. Humphrey's book entit. *Vita & mors Joh. Juelli*, edit. 1573, p. 138, 139.

his death and queen Mary's settlement, &c. first edit.

" before that prince's death, he animated the people much to prepare for persecution, and never " to depart from the gospel; but " after" qu. Mary's settlement in the throne he wheeled about[6], became prebendary of Winchester, proceeded in divinity, and on 17 July, 1555, was made treasurer of the church of Salisbury, in the place of Rich. Arche. After qu. Elizabeth had for some time swayed the sceptre, he was deprived of his treasurership, and Tho. Lancaster (the same person, I think, who had been deprived of the bishoprick of Kildare in the reign of queen Mary for being married) was put into it in the beginning of Jan. 1559. So that our author Hardyng relinquishing his other spiritualities, (all matters being then involved in controversies) he upon pretence of some danger that was likely to ensue, went beyond the seas to Brabant, where settling at Lovain, he became the target of popery, and a zealous assertor of his religion in writing these books following.

An Answer to Mr. Jewell's challenge. Lov. 1564, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 45. Th.] Whereupon Jewell came out with a reply.

Rejoynder to Mr. Jewell's reply: By perusing whereof the discreet and diligent reader may easily see the unsuer to his insolent challenge justified, and his objections against the Mass, &c. Antwerp 1566, in a thick qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 43. Th.]

[176]

Another Rejoynder to Mr. Jewell's reply against the sacrifice of the Mass. Lov. 1567, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 44. Th.]

Confutation of a Book called An Apology of the Church of England, Ant. 1563, 65, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 42. Th.] Which *Apology* being written by Mr. Jewell, he came out with his *Defence*, as I have before told you.

A detection of sundry foul errors, lyes, slanders, &c. utter'd and practised by Mr. Jewell in a Book by him set forth entitled a Defence of the Apology, &c. Lovain 1568, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 14. Th.]

Answer touching certain untruths which Mr. Joh. Jewell charged him with, in his late Sermon at Paul's cross, 8 July 1565. Antw. 26 July 1565 in qu. and oct. with other things which I have not yet seen. Most of the afore-mentioned books were by his countryman Will. Rainolds turned into Latin, but money being wanting, their publication was therefore hindred. This learned man Dr. Hardyng died at Lovain in the sixtieth year of his age, or thereabouts[7], in fifteen hundred seventy and two; whereupon his body was buried in the church of St. Gertrude there, on the 16th day of Septemb. the same year. Soon after was a monument with a large inscription thereon, set over his grave; a copy of which I have[8] seen, as also a great encomium of him by one[9] who well knew him, which, for brevity sake, I shall now omit.

1572.

JOHN HALES, or HAYLES, a younger son of Tho. Hales of Hales-place in Halden in Kent, was born in that county, and commonly called club-foot Hales, because in his younger days he had got that deformity by a wound from his own dagger at the bottom of his foot. This person being very much addicted to letters from his childhood, was sent to this university for a time, but to what coll. unless to that of Brasen-nose (wherein several of his sirname and time studied) I know not[1]. Yet so it was that he having a happy memory, accompanied with incredible industry, became admirably well skill'd in the Lat. Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and at length in the municipal laws, and in antiquities; which made him admired by all ingenious men of his time. In the reign of K. Hen. 8 he was clerk of the hamper for several years[2], obtained a fair estate in Warwickshire and elsewhere upon the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, founded a free-school at Coventry, and for the use of the youth to be taught there, did write,

Introductiones ad Grammaticam, partly in Engl. and partly in Latin. He wrote also,

High way to Nobility. Lond. in qu. And about that time translated into English, *Precepts for the preservation of good health.* Lond. 1543, oct. written by Plutarch. When qu. Mary came to the crown he fled beyond sea as a voluntary exile, and settling at Frankfort in Germany we find him a zealous man for the uniting of the exiles there in peace. See more in a book entit. *A brief discourse of the troubles at Frankfort in Germany,* printed 1575, in qu. p. 44, 45, &c. 92, &c. When qu. Elizabeth succeeded he returned, and the first thing that made him then to be noted was,

An Oration to Qu. Elizabeth at her first entrance to her Reign, an. 1558[3]. It was not spoken, but

[6] [He was chaplain and confessor to Gardiner, bp. of Winton. See *Life of Bp. Fisher*, p. 224. MS. KENNET.]

[7] [Tho. Hardingus, Anglus, S. T. D. profugus, Lovanii domicilium et vitæ mortisque sedem delegit, ad S. Gertrudem apud altare SS. Trinitati sacrum (ubi hodieque elogium sepulchrale laminæ æreæ insculptum legitur) sepulturam nactus—anno ætatis 59, 1572, 16 Sept. Val. Andreæ, *Fasti Acad. Lovani*, p. 85, ed. sec. BAKER.]

[8] In Jo. Pits, ut sup. æt. 16. nu. 1019.

[9] Jo. Leland in *Encom.* ut sup. p. 73. vide etiam in *Cyg. Cant.* script. per eund. Lelandum.

[1] [It is not strange, that Mr. Wood could not discover Jo. Hales's college, since he was of no college or university. See Ascham, *Epist.* 8. *Johanni Sturmio.*—Quæ ejus laus eo major existit, quod non ex quietis academiarum fontibus, sed inter medios Anglicos turbulentos fluctus, peritam Latinæ linguæ perfectam, Græcæ mediocrem, Italicæ absolutam, Gallicæ aliquam, et vestræ etiam Germ. nonnullam exhauserit. BAKER.]

[2] [In 1548 Hales was appointed a commissioner to enquire into enclosures, letting houses fall to decay and the unlawful converting of arable ground into pastures, for the counties of Oxon, Berks, Warwick, Leicester, Bedford, Bucks and Northampton. On this occasion he made an excellent Charge, which is printed at length in Strype's *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, ii. Append. Q.]

[3] [MS. Harl. 419, fol. 113.]

delivered in writing to her by a certain noble man. The beginning of it is, 'Albeit there be innumerable gifts,' &c.

He also wrote a little book[4] in favour of the house of Suffolk, especially of the children of Edw. Seymour earl of Hertford, eldest son of Edward duke of Somerset, who was married to the lady Kath. Grey, dau. of Hen. duke of Suff. (of near alliance in blood to the queen) in his house in Channel-row within the city of Westminster, in Oct. 1560. The effect of which, was to derive the title of the crown of England, in case qu. Eliz. should die without issue, to the house of Suffolk. This marriage, notwithstanding the archbp. of Cant. did by his sentence pronounce unlawful, [177] yet our author Hales, who was esteemed a man very opinionative, tho' otherwise very learned, did maintain in the said book that their sole consent did legitimate their conjunction. Which pamphlet flying abroad, came straightway to the court: whereupon the queen and the nobles being highly offended, the author was quickly discovered, and forthwith imprison'd in the Tower of Lomlon[5]. Soon after Nich. Bacon then lord-keeper was presumed to have had a finger in it, for which he had like to have lost his office, if sir Ant. Browne, who had been L. ch. justice of the common-pleas in qu. Mary's time, would have accepted of it; which her majesty offer'd to him, and the earl of Leicester earnestly exhorted him to take it; but he refused it, for that he was of a different religion from the state; and so sir Nic. Bacon[6] remained in his place, at the great instance of sir Will. Cecill, (afterwards L. treasurer) who, tho' he was to be privy to the said book, yet was the matter so wisely laid upon Hales and Bacon, that sir Will. was kept free, thereby to have the more authority and grace to procure the others pardon, as he did. Soon after Joh. Lesley bishop of Ross, a great creature of Mary queen of Scotts, did answer that book, for which he got the good will of many, tho', of others, not. As for our author Hales, he gave way to fate on the 1572. fifth of the calends of January in fifteen hundred seventy and two; whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Peter's poor in London. He died without issue, so that his estate which chiefly lay in Warwickshire, of which his principal house in Coventry, call'd Hales' place, otherwise the White Fryers, was part, went to John, son of his brother Christopher Hales, (sometimes also an exile at Frankfort) whose posterity doth remain there to this day.

ELIZE HEYWOOD sometimes written ELLIS HEYWOOD, son of Joh. Heywood the famous epigrammatist[7], was born in London, and by the indulgence of his father was carefully educated in juvenile learning in that city, and in academical at Oxon. In 1547 he was elected probationer-fellow of All Souls coll. where spending some time in logicals and philosophicals, he applied his genie to the study of the laws, in which faculty he took one degree, an. 1552, being the sixth year of K. Ed. 6. Afterwards he travelled into France and Italy, continued for some time at Florence, being patroniz'd by card. Pole; and became such an exact master of the Italian tongue, that he wrote a book in that language, entitled,

Il Moro, lib. 2. Florenz. 1556, in octavo. This book, which is dedicated to the said cardinal, contains a discourse, fancied to be in the house of sir Tho. More sometimes L. chan. of England, and in consultation with him. Besides this book, he wrote, as 'tis said, other things in Italian, or in Lat. or in his mother tongue, which being printed beyond the sea, we seldom or never see them in these parts. About that time our author receiving instructions concerning matters of faith from an English man called Hall, he went into the Low-Countries, and at Antwerp performed the office of preacher, and prefectship of the spirit. Thence he went to Lovain, where he died in the twelfth year, after his ingress into the society of Jesus; which was about fifteen hundred seventy and 1572. two[8]. He had a younger brother named Jasper, bred also in Oxford, who leaving the nation for religion sake, entred himself into the said society, as I shall tell you under the year 1597.

"JOHN SADLER of Oundell in Northampshire, educated for a time in Oxon, in grammar and logic, and afterwards return'd to his habitation at Oundell, gave himself up to a retir'd repose, and translated from Lat. into English at the request of sir Edm. Brudenel knight, an encourager of his muse, *Of the Feats of War*, in 4 books. Lond. 1571-72, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. Claruit 1572. U. 17. Jur.] written originally by Flavius Vegetius. This piece briefly contains a plain form and perfect knowledge of martial policy, feats of chivalry, and whatsoever appertaineth to war."

[Sadler's translation was honoured with commendatory lines by Christopher Carlisle, Thomas Drant, William Jacobs, William Charke, William

[4] [Perhaps that now in MS. Harl. 551, 1.]

[5] [Strype says the Fleet (*Annals*, p. 410), where he speaks of the affair without mentioning Cecil or Bacon. WATTS.]

[6] [Robert Allen in his *Doctrine of the Gospie*, fol. 1606, makes the inscription dedicatory 'to the right worshipfull s^r. Nicholas Bacon, k^t. my singular good patron, with his vertuous lady, Anne Bacon his wife, and s^r. Nathaniel Bacon, s^r. Francis Bacon, and to s^r. Edmund Bacon knights, and to master Edward Bacon, one of his ma^ties worthy justices of peace in Suffolk—and to the whole posterity of their right honourable father, a most worthy and wise patron of true religion, upright justice, and all good learning in his high place,' &c. KENNET.]

[7] [Of whom see col. 348.]

[8] [Eliz. Haiwood Londin. juris Cæsarei licentiatus, admissus (in societatem Jesu) an. 1574, Lovanii; diem clausit extremum anno ab societate inita duodecimo. Vid. Hen. Mori *Hist. Soc. Jes.* p. 23. BAKER.]

Bulleyne, and John Higgins. To these the translator answered in the following:

Cujus hæ laudes nisi Brudenelli,
Militis clari atque equitis Britanni?
Cuique, si quid sit, merito putetur
Majus honore?

Quicquid hujus sit studii, laboris,
Hujus hortatu patriæ tributum,
Una causa, et fons fuit iste primus,
Solus et author.

Si tamen verum volumus fateri,
Nemo, prætercquam Deus ipse solus
Dignus est, sic cui tribuenda laus sit,
Omnis honorque.

These lines Sadler translated in a style that does not reflect much credit on his metrical abilities; but as they are, perhaps, all that remain of his versification, they are now given in their English dress.

To whom are all these prayses due, and more then these, by right,
But to syr Edmonde Brudenell that worthye Englishe knight?
Whatsoeuer frute may by this worke redounde vnto this lande,
At his request the same was done and taken first in hande;
But if the truth we will confesse, no man but God in throne
Is mecte, to whom al laude and prayse ought to be geven, alone.]

[178] NICHOLAS GRIMALD, or GRIMOALD, received his first being in this world in Huntingdonshire, and his first academical education in Christ's coll. in Cambridge[9], where taking the degree of bach. of arts, went to Oxon, and was incorporated there in the said degree in Apr. 1542. In the next month he was chosen probationer-fellow of Merton coll. he being then in the 23d year of his age. In 1544 he proceeded in arts, and 1547, when the coll. of king Hen. 8 was to be settled and replenished with students, he was put in there as a senior, or theologist, (accounted then only honorary) and the rather for this reason, because he about that time did read a public lecture to the academians in the large refectory of that place. All that I have seen of his writings are these,

Archipropheta, Tragœdia, jam recens in lucem edita. Colon. 1548, in oct.

Oratio ad Pontifices, Londini in æde Paulina, an. 1553, 17 *Id. Apr. in Synodo publica.* Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 848.]

In P. V. Maronis quatuor libros Georgicorum in oratione soluta paraphrasis elegantissima, Oxoniæ in Ædc Christi, 2 Ed. 6 confecta. Lond. 1590, oct.' [Bodl. Crynes. 848.]

Fama, com.

Troilus Chauceri, com. With several such like things, which you may see in [4] Baleus, who also tells[3] us elsewhere that he wrote in English a book entit. *Vox populi; or, The Peoples complaint*, &c. [Lond. 1549, oct.] which was against rectors, vicars, archdeacons, deans, &c. for living remote from their flocks, and for not performing the duty belonging to their respective offices. He hath also divers Lat. and English copies of verses, occasionally printed before, and in commendation of, other mens works; and has also translated from Lat. into English, *Cicero's three Books of duties to Marcus his Son.* Lond. [1553, 1556,] 1558, [1574, Bodl. 8vo. C. 16. Art. BS. and 1596, Bodl. 8vo. J. 99. Linc.] oct. with other things from Greek. Claus. 1573.

"Mr. Strype in his *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, lib. 3, cap. 11, p. 343, hath these following memoirs concerning one Grimbold, who seems to be the same person with this Nicholas Grimoald, viz. 'Nicholas Rydley, while he 'was a prisoner at Loudon, and afterwards at 'Oxford, was diligent to set others on work for 'the exposing of the Popish religion. He desired one Grimbold to translate Laurentius 'Valla his book, which he made and wrote 'against the fable of Constantine's donation, 'and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome; and 'having done that, he would have him to translate Æneas Sylvius *De Gestis Basiliensis Concilii*, &c. He directed also Austin Bernher, 'Latimer's servant, to recommend those works to 'Grimbold, who had been chaplain to the said 'Latimer, and a man (as Rydley gives him the 'character) of much eloquence both in English 'and Latin; but he complied and subscribed 'not (that is) to the times of queen Mary, &c.

"Ibidem. 'Grimbold denied all the things 'that Rydley wrote in prison. Shipside brother-in-law to Nicholas Rydley gave them to 'him', but were all seiz'd upon, and came into

[9] [D. Grymbold art. bac. Cantabr. an. 1540. *E libro Procuratorum.* (Quære, If this may not be the Grimbold noticed by Strype? EDITOR.)

[*] Nich. Grymold art. bac. Cant. an. 1539, 1540. *Regr. Acad. Cant.* BAKER.]

[3] [In what size seems doubtful, since Herbert mentions it as in 4to. The following lines in Googe's 'Epytaphe of maister Thomas Phayre' in his *Eglogs, Epytaphes and Sonnettes*, Lond. 1563, 8vo. notices Grimald's translation of Virgil in verse:

'The noble H. Hawarde once,
that raught eternall fame,
With mighty style dyd bryng a peece
of Virgil's worke in frame;
And GRIMAOLD gaue the lyke attempt,
and Douglas wan the hall,
Whose famouse wyt in Scottysh ryme
had made an end of all,' &c.]

[2] In cent. 8, nu. 99.

[3] In lib. suo MS. *De Scriptoribus Anglicis*, inter cod. MS. Selden. [supra, No. 64] in bib. Bod. p. 155, b.

[4] [Bp. Rydley in his epistles makes frequent mention of M. Grymbold, particularly in his letter to Cranmer and Latimer in different prisons at Oxford: 'There is a yonge man called M. Grymbolde which was my chaplain, a

"'the hands of the papists.'" He was in great esteem among men in the fifteenth year of qu. Elizabeth.

[Bale's account of Grimald's productions is too confusedly given to render the list complete. Herbert[1] ascribes to him a translation of *George Sohn D. in diuinitie in Hidelberge, his treatise contayning the true Description of Antichrist*, &c. 1592, 8vo.

Grimald has the credit of being the second writer of English blank verse. Of the first, lord Surrey, we have already given very ample specimens, and the following lines by his imitator afford a very favourable instance of the progress made in this new path of versification.

The death of Zoroas, an Egiptian astronomer, &c. (From *Songes and Sonnettes*, edit. 1557.)

Now clattering arms, now ragyng broyls of warr
Gan passe the noyes of taratantars clang;
Shrowded with shafts the heuen, with clowd of darts
Couered the ayre: against full-fatted bulls
As forceth kindled ire the lions keen,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hoonger pricks,
So Macedoins against the Persians fare.
Now corpses hide the purpured soyl with blood:
Large slaughter on ech side, but Perses more.
Moyst feelds bebledd their herts, and noombers bate
Fainted while they giue back, and fall to flight.
The lightning Macedon by swoords, by gleaus,
By bands and trowps of fotemen, with his garde,
Speeds to Darie, but him his nearest kyn
Oxate, preserues with horsemen on a plum
Before his carr, that none the charge could giue.
Here grunts, here grones, echwhere strong youth is spent.
Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kindes of cruell death:
With throte yeutt hee roores, hee lyeth along,
His entrails with a launce through girded quite,
Him down the club, him beats farstryking bowe,
And him the slyng, and him the shinand sword.
He dieth, hee is all deed, hee pants, hee rests.
Right ouer stood, in snowwhite armour traue,
The Memphite Zoroas, a conning clerk,
To whom the heauen lay open as his book,
And in celestiall bodyes hee could tell
The moouyng, meetyng, light, aspect, eclyps
And influence, and constellations all.
What earthly chaunces wold betide, what yere
Of plenty storde, what signe forwarned derth.
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
In the prime tide dothe season well the soyl,
Why soomer burns, why autum hath ripe grapes;
Whether the circle quadrate may becoom;
Whether our tunes heauens harmony can yeeld.

* * * * * *

This sage then, in the starrs, had spied the fates
Threatned him death without delaye, and sithe
Hee saw hee could not fatall order change,
Forward hee preast in battayl, that hee might
Meet with the ruler of the Macedoins,
Of his right hand desirous to be slayn,
The boldest beurn and worthiest in the feeld.
And as a wight now weary of his life,
And seeking death, in first front of his rage,
Cooms desperatly to Alisander's face:
At him with darts one after other throwes,
With reckles woords and clamour him prouokes,
And sayth, Nectanab's bastard, shameful stain
Of mother's bed, why losest thou thy strokes
Cowards emong? Turn thee to mee, in case
Manhod ther bee so much left in thy hert!
Coom fight with mee, that on my helmet wear
Apolloes laurel, bothe for learning's laude,
And eke for martiall prayse, that in my shield
The seuenfold sophie of Minerue contein:
A match more meet, sir king, than any here.
The noble prince, amoued, takes ruthe vpon
The wilfull wight, and with soft woords, ayen:
O monstrous man (quod he) whatso thou art,
I praye thee lyue, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of lore, the muses mansion marr,
That treasure-house this hand shall neuer spoyl:
My swoord shall neuer bruze that skylfull brayn,
Long gatherd heapes of science soon to spyll.
O how faire frutes may you to mortall men
From wisdom's garden giue! how many may
By you the wyser and the better proue!
What error, what mad moode, what phrenzey thee
Persuades to be down sent to deep Auern,
Where no artes florish, nor no knowledge vails
For all these sawes? When thus the souerain sayde,
Alighted Zoroas, with swoord vnsheathed,
The carelesse king there smote aboue the greaue,
At thopening of his quishes, wounded him,
So that the blood down reyled on the ground.
The Macedon perceyning hurt, gan gnash,
But yet his minde he bent in any wyse,
Hym to forbear, set spurrs vnto his steed
And turnd away, lest anger of the smart
Should cause reuenger hand deal balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftanes knights,
One Meleager, could not bear this sight,
But ran vpon the sayd Egyptian renk,
And cut him in both knees. He fell to ground—

* * * *

Grimald prefixed four copies of verses to Turner's *Preseruatiue or triacle againste the poyson of Pelagius*, 1551. (Bodl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.) The

preacher, and a man of much eloquence both in the English and also in the Latin. To this man, being desirous of all things wch I had written synce the beginninge of mine imprisonment, my brother (as is said) hath sent copies,' &c. In another letter to maister Bradford,—'which as it is said that M. Crymbold was adiudged to be hanged drawen and quartered, of whome we heare now that he is at liberty.' *Letters of the Martyrs*, 4to. 1564, fol. 56, 70. KENNET.]

[1] [*Typ. Ant.* 1420.]

first in Latin addressed to Hugh Latimer, the second in the same language to Turner, and the last to the reader in English, beginning

Lyke as in tyme of Goddes revengyng wrath,
When fyry Mars when Saturn colde and drye
Wyth soone in scorpion conspyrid hathe,
And from the south vnholsoome breathis do flye,
&c.

It is asserted by Mr. Steevens that he died about the year 1563.[8]]

LEWIS EVANS was a Monmouthshire man born, as it seems, and mostly educated in Oxon: Afterwards being a forward and zealous man for the R. cath. religion at London (where he had got some employment) was brought into trouble by Dr. Grindal bishop of that place. So that being forced to fly, he went beyond the sea, and settled for a time at Antwerp; where to shew his zeal for the cause, he translated a book from Lat. into English, entit. *Certain tables set forth by Will. Bishop of Rurimund in Gelderland, wherein is detected and made manifest the doting dangerous doctrine, and heinous heresies of the rash rablement of the Heretics.* This book was by Lew. Evans, entit.

The betraying of the beastliness of the Heretics, &c. Ant. 1565, in tw. Afterwards the said Evans being reconcil'd to the ch. of England by some of his friends; did, to shew his zeal for the [179] love he had to it, write and publish a book as full of ill language against the Roman catholics, as the other was full of good for them, entitled,

The Castle of Christianity, detecting the long erring estate, as well of the Rom. Church, as of the Bishop of Rome, Lond. 1568, oct. Which being dedicated to Queen Elizab. he saith in his epistle to her, that 'he himself had once drank of the puddle of ignorance, of the mud of idolatry, of the pond of superstition,' &c. Whereupon great distaste being taken by the R. catholics, the common report flew abroad by their endeavours, that he was gone over again to the church of Rome, in which being settled, he died in great ease and content. These reports being often told to Evans while he was in Oxon, by the learnedest there, he soon after publish'd a book entit.

The hateful hypocrisy and rebellion of Romish Prelates, Lond. 1570, in tw. to which he added these two treatises following:

A view of certain Rebellions and their ends.

Four Paradoxes. First, a Bishop and a Minister is all one. (2) *A Bishop, &c.* Afterwards, if I mistake not, our author Evans was a schoolmaster, and was the same person, I think, that revised and increased with phrases and necessary Clarnit 1573. additions, *A short Dictionary for young beginners*, compiled at first by John Withals, and by him published at Lond. 1566, in qu. but when the additions of Evans came out, I find not. Afterwards the said *Dictionary* was augmented with more than 600 rithmical verses (whereof many are proverbial) by Abr. Flemming a native of London, printed at Lond. 1594, qu. In my travels and searches I find one Lew. Evans a Flintshire man, to be a student of Ch. Ch. in the time of Ed. 6, and to have taken the degrees in arts, (that of master being compleated 1557) but this person, I presume, is not the author, because the author doth not stile himself in his book bach. or master of arts. Another Lew. Evans, a Brecknockshire man, became fellow of Oriel C. an. 1566, master of arts 1570, and resign'd his fellowship 1577. A third, who was a Monmouthshire man, was matriculated as a member of Gloc. hall, 1574, aged 28[9]. And a fourth also I find to be a minister of God's word, who in the 31st year of his age, or more, was matric. as a member of the same hall, and as a native of Monmouthshire, an. 1581, and in 1585 took the degree of M. of A. Whether either of these was the author before mention'd, is to me as yet doubtful, or whether the same with Lew. Evans, who, by the favour of Dr. Piers B. of Sarum, became prebend of Warminster, in that church, an. 1583, (which he resign'd in May 1598) I cannot tell: or whether the same with Lew. Evans clerk, parson of Westmean in Hampshire, who died there, about the beginning of 1601, leaving then behind a wife and children, and houses in Winchester.

[*A Letter from Lewis Evans to sir Tho. Parry, desiring to borrow money*: among the Cotton MSS. Caligula E x. fol. 114.]

JOHN PARKHURST, son of George Parkhurst[1], was born at Guildford in Surrey, sent, when very young, to Oxon, where he was educated in grammar learning, in the school joining to Magd. coll. common-gate, under the famous Mr. Tho. Robertson, was elected probationer-fellow of Merton coll.[2] in 1529, and three years after proceeding in arts, entred into holy orders, tho' better for poetry and oratory, than divinity. At length he became rector of the rich church of Cleve[3] (called by some Bishop's Cleve) in Glocestershire, where he did a great deal of good by

[8] [*Shakspeare's Works*, ii. 109.]

[9] [Lewis Evans clerk, curate of Cassington, co. Oxon. 1580. TANNER.]

[1] [*Georgii Parkhursti patris sui epitaphium.*

Parkhurstus parva jacet hacce Georgius urna,
Stamina cui tristes dissecuere Deæ.
Non tamen hic totus cubat, at pars maxima tertas
Liquit, ad astriferas nunc abiitque domos.]

[2] Vide in *Epigram. Jo. Parkhurst*, p. 28.

[3] [He was tutor in Mert. coll. to John Juell, and after some discontinuance, returning to Oxford, he heard his pupil read his humanity lectures in C. C. C. to which house Juell was then removed. Hereupon he made this distich:

Olim discipulus mihi, chare Juelle, fuisti,
Nunc ero discipulus, te renuente, tuus. KENNET.]

[4] [He held Cleve in commendam for three years, being presented to it by Tho. lord Seymor, 1548. BAKER.]

his hospitality and charity[1]. After the death of K. Ed. 6, he left all for religion sake, and went into voluntary exile to Zurich, where remaining till the death of qu. Mary, not without great dangers and afflictions, returned when qu. Eliz. succeeded, and was by her made bishop of Norwich: To which see being elected 13 Apr. was consecrated on the first of Sept. and installed by John Salisbury dean of that church, 27th of the same month, an. 1560, and about six years after was made D. of D. He hath written and published,

Epigrammata in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium, Caroli & Henrici Brandon. Lond. 1552, qu. [180] They were the sons of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and died of the sweating-sickness. Some of which epigrams were afterwards publish'd in his *Ludicra*, which I am now to mention.

Ludicra sive Epigrammata juvenilia[2]. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 10. Art. Seld.] Which book, tho' written in his younger days, and contains therein more obscenity* than the epigrams of Martial (as some say, tho' I myself cannot perceive it) yet while he was bishop he must needs have it printed, alledging that he would not be like Heliodorus to lose his bishoprick for it. He also view'd, took pains about, and published, John Shepreve his *Drstichs on the New Test.* and added thereunto of his own,

* *obscurity.*

first edit.

Epigrammata Seria. Lond. 1560, oct. Most of which seem to be taken from his former book, while it remained in MS. See more in John Shepreve, under the year 1542. [col. 134.]

"Bishop Parkhurst translated the *Apocrypha* "from Wisdom to the end, in the said new trans-"lation of the Bible commanded by Queen Eliza-"beth." At length this bishop[3] yielded up his last breath in fifteen hundred seventy and four, 1574-5. and was buried in the body or middle isle of the cath. ch. at Norwich. Over his grave was soon after a fair monument of marble raised between two pillars on the S. side of the said Middle isle; on which mon. was his proportion engraven on brass, with a gown and square cap on, holding his hands together in a praying posture, with this inscription engraven on brass also, but taken away in the civil war. 'Johannes Parkhurstus Theologiæ professor, Cestrefordiæ natus, Oxoniæ educatus, temporibus Mariæ reginæ pro nitida conscientia[4] Tigurinæ vixit exul voluntarius. Postea præsul factus, sanctissimè hanc rexit ecclesiam 16 annos, & mortuus est secundo die Februarii, an. 1574, ætatis suæ 63.' Another inscription which is on one of the said pillars runs thus, 'Viro bono, docto ac pio Johanni Parkhursto episcopo vigilantissimo, Georgius Gardiner posuit[5] hoc.' Which George[6] Gardiner, who was D. of D. was installed dean of Norwich 24 Dec. 1573[7], in the place of John Salisbury deceas'd. Ralph Gualter, father and son, both of Zurich, and entirely beloved of this our author Parkhurst, have written[8] epiceds on his death; which, if they could be procured, (being very scarce) might satisfy a curious reader concerning some actions of him the said Parkhurst.

[Parkhurst addressed Henry the eighth and queen Catharine in some complimentary lines when they were about to visit Oxford in 1543, and shortly after was appointed to some situation in the queen's household[9].

Several original letters from him will be found in the British museum. MSS. Donat. 4274 and 4277. Ayscough's *Catal.* p. 789, 804, and MS. Harl. 416, fol. 175.]

LEONARD DIGGES second son of James Digges[10] of Digges-Court in the parish of Berham in Kent, by Philippa his second wife, daughter of John Engham of Chartham in the said county, was born in the province of Kent, particularly, as it seems, at Digges-Court, educated for a time in this university, (but in what house, unless in Univ. coll. I know not) where laying a foundation of greater learning, departed without a

[1] [See a very amiable instance of Parkhurst's zeal and attention in Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 462.]

[2] [Some of these juvenile productions were translated by Timothy Kendall, and inserted among his *Flowers of Epigrams*, 1577. The following will give a favourable specimen of the original author and his imitator.

In quasdam eximia forma puellas, nive lusitantes.
Cum nive ludatis, pura nive candidiores,
Discatis quid nix candida significet.
Nix perit in vestris manibus, penitusque liquescit;
Tempore sic parvo splendida forma perit.

Of certaine faire maydens playing with snowe.
You virgins fairer then the snowe
Wherewith you sport and play,
The snowe is white, and you are bright,
Now marke what I shall say:
The snowe betwene your fingers fades
And melteth quight away,
So glistering gleames of bewtie's blaze
In time shall sone decay. Sign. N. 1.]

[3] [Tuenda conscientia. KENNET.]

[4] [Hoc posuit monumentum. KENNET.]

[5] The said Dr. Gardiner was buried on the S. side of the south isle of the cath. ch. of Norwich; over whose grave was this inscription put in an arch of the wall. [6] Georgius Gardiner Barvici natus, Cantabrigiæ educatus, primo minor canonicus, 2° Præbendarius, 3° Archidiac. Nordovici, & demum 23 Nov. an. 1573 factus est sacellanus D. Reginæ & Decanus hujus ecclesiæ, in quo loco per 16 annos rexit.' He died in winter time, 1589.

[7] [Geo. Gardiner S. T. P. admiss. ad eccl. S. Martini Outwich, Lond. 26 Jan. 1571, vac. per mort. Will'i Gravesend: resignavit ante 18 Apr. 1574. *Reg. Grindall.*

Articuli contra Georgium Gardener clericum S. T. B. in visitatione metropolitica dive Norwic. objecti, mense Januario, 1568. *Reg. Parker*, fol. 338. Tibi objicimus, that for the moste parte of the sixteen yeares past thou hast bene a man very unquiet, troublesome, dyssemblinge, setting debate betwixt man and man, an evyl speaker, &c. Item tibi objicimus, that in the late tyme of qu. Mary thou wast an earnest busye prosecutor and denouncer of the then visitours and others, of such as were then taken to favour the gospell as well in Queen's coll. Cambridge, as elsewhere in the universitie, &c. KENNET.]

[8] Edit. Tigur. 1576, in qu.

[9] [*Ludicra*, p. 10.]

[10] [Various papers written by, or relating to, James Digges, among the Cotton MSS. Galba D. i. 200. ii. 147, 153, 332. iv. 14, 29. v. 252.]

degree, and afterwards became a most excellent mathematician, a skilful architect, and a most expert surveyor of land. At length lest it should be thought that he studied only for himself, and not for the benefit of others, he published a book entit. *Tectonicon: Briefly shewing the exact measuring, and speedy reckoning of all manner of Lands, Squares, Timber, Stones, Steeples, &c.* Lond. 1556, qu. augmented and published again by his son Tho. Digges. Lond. 1592, qu. Printed there again 1647, qu. Our author Leon. Digges wrote also,

A Geometrical practical Treatise named Pantometria, in 3 Books. Which being attempted in his younger years, his said son Thomas supplied such parts of it after his death, as were left obscure and imperfect, adjoining thereunto, *A Discourse Geometrical of the five regular and Platonical Bodies, containing sundry theoretical and practical Propositions arising by mutual conference of these solids, Inscription, Circumscription, and Transformation.* Lond. 1591, fol. [Bodl. H. 4. 20. Art.]

[181] *Prognostication everlasting, of right good effect: or, choice Rules to judge the Weather by the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c.* Lond. 1555, [Bodl. 4to. Z. 58. Med.] 56, and 64, [Bodl. D. 7. 18. Linc.] qu. corrected and augmented by his said son Thomas, with divers general tables, and many compendious rules. Lond. 1592, qu. What else he wrote, I find not, nor certainly when he died, unless about Clar. 1574. the year fifteen hundred seventy and four, or whether his death was at Eltham in Kent, or at another place. There is some memory of him and his family (in whose veins hereditary learning doth seem to run) on a monument in Chilham church in Kent, not to shew that he was buried there, but to shew the genealogy of his family, set up by his grandson Dudley Digges (of whom I shall make mention in 1638) which being too long for this place, I shall pass it by at present for brevity sake.

[We may add, *An arithmetical militare treatise named Stratioticos, compendiously teaching the Science of Numbers, &c. Together with the moderne militare Discipline, Offices, Lawes, and Dueties in every wellgoverned Campe and Armie to be observued. Long since attempted by Leonard Digges gent. augmented, digested, and lately finished by Thomas Digges gent. Whereto he hath also adioyned certaine Questions of great Ordinaunce, &c.* Lond. 1579, 1590, 4to.]

RICHARD WILLS, who in his books writes himself Willeius, which is the reason why some call him Willey, was a Western man born, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, and in academical for a time, in his coll. at Oxon; but before he took a degree, or was made fellow, he left the university, and travelled into France, Germany and Italy; where spending some years in several universities, return'd an accomplish'd gentleman: And being noted for his admirable dexterity, and honourable advances in the Latin empire, as Joh. Brownsword was at the same time, wrote and published,

Poematum liber ad Gul. Baronem Burghleium. } Lond.
De re poetica disputatio. } 1573, oct.
In suorum poemat. Librum Scholia. }

With other things, as 'tis probable, but such I have not yet seen. In the year 1574, Ap. 24, he by the name and title of Rich. Wills, master of arts of the university of Mentz in Bavaria, supplicated the ven. congregation of regents that he might be incorporated into the same degree in this university; but the said regents suspecting his opinions, did grant his desire conditionally: (1) That he produce a testimony of his creation under the seal of the university of Mentz. (2) Clar. That he render a testimony of his faith before the 1574. vice-chancellor and proctors, and (3) That he acknowledge the queen to be his legitimate governess, or monarch of all England, &c. Whether he performed these conditions, or was really incorporated, appears not in any of the registers.

[A Richarde Willes, perhaps the same here mentioned, published, in 1577, with additions by himself, Eden's *History of Trauayle in the West and East Indies, and other Countreys lying either Way towardes the fruitfull and ryche Moluccaes, &c.* Imprinted by Jugge; a book of some rarity, and containing a variety of interesting and valuable information.]

" JOHN KEPER was born, as it seems, in " Somersetshire, became a commoner or batler of " Hart-hall, an. 1564, aged 17 years or there- " abouts, took one degree in arts, went after- " wards to the city of Wells, lived mostly in the " close there, where he improv'd himself much in " music and poetry; He translated *The whole* " *Psalter into English Metre, which containeth* 150 " *Psalms*, &c. printed at London by Joh. Day, " living over Aldersgate, about 1574, in quarto, " [Bodl. 4to. P. 75. Th. and B. 1. 5. Linc.] and " added thereunto, *The Gloria Patri, Te Deum,* " *The Song of the Three Children, Quicunq; Vult,* " *Benedictus, Magnificat, Nunc dimittis,* and *Veni* Clar. " *Creator*, &c. all in metre[1]. At the end of 1574.

[1] [As this is a book of uncommon rarity I have given the first verses of the forty-second psalm.

Euen lyke (in chase) the hunted hynde
The water brookes (doth glad) desire,
Euen thus my soule, that faintie is,
To thee (my God) would fayne aspire.

My (wery) soule dyd thyrst to God,
To God the fount of lyfe and grace
It seyd euen thus when shall I come
To see (at eye) God's liuely face?

My teares in stede of (foode and) meate
Both day and nyght (to me) they were,
Whyle that all day rebukers sayd,
Where is thy God (fro thee) so far.

When this (O Lord) came soone to hart,
I yet (therein) recomfort felt,
And trust to lead the people forth
To go (full glad) where thou hast dwelt.]

" which are musical notes set in four parts to
" several psalms. What other things of poetry,
" music, or other faculties he hath publish'd, I
" know not, nor any thing more; yet I suppose
" he had some dignity in the church of Wells."

[It seems that Wood had no other authority for supposing this version of the psalms the production of Keper, than the following note in bishop Barlow's copy now in the Bodleian (Linc. B. 1. 5.) 'The auctor of this booke one Jo. Keeper, who was brought vpp in the close of Wells:' Certain it is that bishop Kennet[6], in a MS. note to his copy, attributes the translation to archbishop Parker, and, there appears every reason to suppose, with justice. The copy in the Lambeth library was presented by Margaret, the archbishop's wife, to the countess of Shrewsbury[7].

But, if Keper was not the translator of the psalms, he is still entitled to a place in these ATHENÆ as a writer and a minor poet. Three small poetical pieces, as well as an address to the reader, are found in Howell's *Arbor of Amitie; wherein is comprised pleasant Pöems and pretie Poesies*. 8vo. 1568; of which, perhaps, the only existing copy will be found in the Bodleian, 8vo. H. 44. Art. Seld. From this I extract the following:

'To the curteous and gentle reader, Iohn Keeper, student.

The tender graffe that growes in groue,
that tooke the stock but late,
Frō slender spraies his leaues he shootes,
but small and young of rate;
Which length of time will strengthen strong,
his yerely fruites to beare,
Whose braunch then buddes in stronger stem,
least frowarde wight it teare,
So Howelle's hart and hardie hande
hath plight his pen to set
And graft this braunch, the fruites whereof
are young and tender yet,' &c.

'J. K. to his friend H.

The ship I saw but late beare loftie saile,
And marteh amid the waues of waters wilde,
Whose courage stoute I deemde no storme myght quaile,
When I hir yewde, so fast and firmely field:
With tempest tost, is forste now saile to strecke,
And in hir prime, doth houering harbor seeke.'

'H. to his friend K.

Though blustring blasts cause ship to harber hast,
To whome the seas with rigrus rage threates wrack,
Whose cables cut and ankers worne and wast,
Is forste streeke sayle, in this so great a lack;
When Neptune yet with mightie mase in hande,
Shall stay the surge of furious foming flood,
This ship repairde, may safely saile to land,
Nought dreding Eolus' breth that was so wood.
So Howell hopes his howlk such port shall finde,
When stormes be past as wil content his minde.'

Fol. 33, b. and 34.

J. K. (who may perhaps be John Keper) translated from the Italian of count Hanibal Romei of Ferrara, *The Courtiers Academie: comprehending seuen seuerall dayes discourses, wherein be discussed, seuen noble and important arguments, worthy by all gentlemen to be perused. 1. Of Beauty; 2. Of Humane Loue; 3. Of Honour; 4. Of Combats and single Fight; 5. Of Nobilite; 6. Of Riches; 7. Of precedence of Letters or Armes.* 4to. by Simmes, without date[8].]

" JOHN JONES a Welshman born, or at least
" of Welsh extract, was educated in both the
" universities, especially in that of Cambridge,
" where, as I conceive, he was graduated, that is,
" took one degree in physic, and became eminent
" for the practice of it, sometimes at Bath, and
" sometimes in Nottinghamshire and Darbyshire.
" He wrote,
" *The Bathes of Bathes Ayde; wonderful and*
" *most excellent against very many Sicknesses, &c.*
" Lond. 1572, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 2. Med.] com-
" pendiously compiled at Asple-hall, besides Not-
" tingham. This book, which is dedicated to
" Henry earl of Pembroke, hath verses commen-
" datory set before it, written by Christop. Car-
" lile[9], Joh. Lowth archd. of Nottingham; Thom.
" Churchyard, and Tho. Lupton[1]. The verses of [182]
" the two former are in Latin, and the two other
" in English.

[8] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1291.]

[9] [A learned orientalist and proctor of the university of Cambridge in 1548. In 1571 he was collated to the living of Hackney, which he vacated before August 2, 1583, by death. See some account of him in Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 154. Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 430, note x.]

[1] [If such are worthy of reproche that neuer cease to toyle
For priuate gayne, their countrymen thereby to hurt or spoyle,
Then they deserue great prayse and fame, whose study, watch and payn
Do profet them they neuer knew, wyth dayly welth, and gayne.
And if the greater common good, the greater prayse doth crane,
Then they that publeck welth procures, deserues the more to haue.
For though wyth many worldly welth is chiefly now preferd,
Yet syck, and lame, and yrksome soore do health much more regard.
For who though he haue Cresus' welth in sicknes can be glad;
Wher health is not, though welth be there, what joy can ther be had?
Yet doth the poore and healthfull wretch oftymes reioyse, we see,
But if that sicknes dwell with welth, then myrth from thens doth flee.
If this be trew, then Jones deserues both double prayse and fame,
That tooke such payns for comon helth, this *Ayde of Baths* to frame.]

[6] [See Hawkins's *History of Music*, iii. 503.]

[7] [*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1731, vol. 51, p. 566.]

" *The Benefit of the ancient Bathes of Buck-*
" *stone, which cureth most grievous Sicknesses.*
" Lond. 1572, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 2. Med.[2]] com-
" piled at King's-Mede near Darby. This book,
" which is dedic. to George E. of Shrewsbury,
" hath verses before, in praise of it, written by
" Christop. Carlile, and Tho. Lupton[3], the for-
" mer in Latin, the other in English. These
" baths or wells of Buckstone, are in the high
" Peake in the county of Darby, ten miles from
" Chatsworth.

" *A brief, excellent, and profitable Discourse of*
" *the natural beginning of all growing and living*
" *things, heat, generation, effects of the spirits,*
" *government, use and abuse of Physic, preserva-*
" *tion, &c.* Lond. 1574, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 2.
" Med.] This book, which is dedic. to the be-
" fore-mention'd earl of Shrewsbury, hath verses
" in commendation of it, written by Adam Squire
" of Baliol coll. and Philip Kinder a physician.
" He hath also translated from Latin into English,
" *Galen's Books of Elements*, as they be in epi-
" tome, which may very aptly be entitled, *The*
Claruit 1574. " *original of all things natural in the whole World.*
" Lond. 1574[4], qu."

[He wrote in addition,

1. *The Diall of Agues.* Lond. 1566, 8vo.

2. *The Arte and Science of preserving Bodie and Soule in all Health, Wisdome and Catholique Religion.* 4to. Lond. 1579. In this last are some poetical translations, none however of sufficient consequence for insertion.]

RICHARD TAVERNER, son of Joh. Taverner of Brisley in Norfolk, was born at Brisley, or else in that county, in the year 1505, descended from an ancient family of his name living sometimes at North Elmham near to Brisley before-mention'd, educated for a time in logic in Bennet coll. in Cambridge[4], but before he had consummated a year and an half there, did with others of that university go to Oxon for preferment, about the same time that card. Wolsey did begin his coll. there. At length being admitted one of the junior canons of that coll. he took the degree of bach. of arts in the year 1526, and about that time obtaining a competent knowledge in philosophy, the Greek tongue and divinity, left Oxon[5] some time before the said coll. came into the king's hands by Wolsey's fall, and forthwith went to an inn of Chancery near London call'd Staire-inn, otherwise Strond-inn, (pulled down when Edw. D. of Somerset built Somerset house in the Strond or Straud) and thence to the Inner-Temple (for before his time and some years after, students were not admitted into the inns of court, before they had read the ground of law in one of the inns of Chancery) where his humour was to quote the law in Greek, when he read any thing thereof. In 1534 he went to the court, and was there taken into the attendance of Tho. Cromwell, then principal secretary to K. Hen. 8, by whose commendation he was afterwards made by the said king one of the clerks of the signet in ordinary, an. 1537. Which place he kept till the first of Q. Mary, having been in good repute not only with K. Hen. 8, but also with K. Edw. 6[6], and most of all with Edward duke of Somerset lord protector. In 1552, he, tho' a mere lay-man, obtained by the name of Rich. Taverner, master of arts (being master of arts of both the universities) a special licence subscribed by K. Edw. 6, to preach in any place of his dominions, and the more for this reason because the scarcity and slackness of preachers was so great, that some of the king's chaplains were appointed to ride circuit about the kingdom to preach to the people, especialy against Popery. I have been informed by some notes of him, written by his[7] grandson, that he preached before the king at court, and in some public places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet bonnet or round cap, a damask gown, and a chain of gold about his neck; in which habit he was seen, and heard, preaching several times in St. Mary's church in Oxon, in the beginning of qu. Eliz. In like manner other lay-gentlemen, such that had been educated in the universities, did either preach, or else write books concerning controversies in religion, or else make translations from divinity books. Will. Holcot of Backland in Berks, esq. (whom I have mention'd in Joh. Jewell, col. 395) sometimes of Univ. coll. was often seen in the same habit in pulpits in London, and in his own country, and would often give the printed catechisms in the book of *Common-prayer* to children as he walked in London streets to learn without book, and would after call out those children and examine them, and for encouragement would give, especially to the poorer sort of them, money, silk points, ribbands, &c. Sr. Tho. More also, after he was called to the bar in [183]

[2] [Although this and the preceding tract were separately printed in 1572, the overplus copies, bearing the original date, were affixed to the *Brief Discourse*, &c. mentioned in the text as printed in 1574. Such is the copy in the Bodleian, and such that noticed by Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1317.]

[3] [Bodl. 4to. J. 2. Med.]

[4] [He was both of Benet coll. and Gonvil hall: so the account of the queen's being at Cambridge, an. 1564. At Benet first, at Gonvil hall probably at his return. BAKER.]

[5] [Redit Cantabrigiam. Vid. *Regist. Acad.* 'Ricardus Taverner, art. bac. Oxon. incorporat. Cantabr. an. 1529-30, art. mag. an. 1530.—Conceditur D'no Taverner, ut septem termini post ejus finalem determinat. cum tribus respons. prima apud Oxon. et duabus alteris hic apud vos, sufficiant sibi,' &c. BAKER.]

[6] [In 1551 the sum of 333*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was entrusted to Taverner to be employed towards the payment of wages of certain English soldiers, and others of Boloign, appointed to attend upon the king's person. Strype, *Eccl. Memor.* ii. 253.]

[7] Fr. Taverner of Hoxton in Hertfordshire, esq. in a fol. MS. by him writ, an. 1636, entit. *The Genealogy of the Family of the Taverners of North Elmham in Norfolk, faithfully collected out of Records and private Evidence*, &c.

Lincoln's-inn, did for a considerable time read a public lecture out of St. Austin *De Civitate Dei*, in the church of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, to which the learneder sort in the city of London would resort. Afterwards also, when he was L. chanc. of England, he wrote treatises against the Lutherans, and when at home on Sundays he would sit in the choir in a surplice and sing service. But to return; as for our author Rich. Taverner, he, for security sake when qu. Mary came to the crown, did recede to his house called Norbiton-hall in Surrey, where he mostly continued all her reign. But when qu. Elizab. succeeded, he presented to her a gratulatory epistle in Latin; by which being made more known to her than formerly, she had so great respect for, and confidence in, him, that she not only offer'd to him the degree of knighthood[8], but put him into the commission of peace for the county of Oxon, (wherein he had several manors that had belonged to religious houses) entrusted him with a considerable share of the concerns thereof, and in the 12th year of her reign[9], Dom. 1569, made him high-sheriff of the said county. In which office he appeared in St. Mary's pulpit with his sword by his side (as 'tis said) and a chain of gold hanging about his neck, and preached to the scholars a sermon (there being then a great scarcity of divines in the university) beginning thus: 'Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's, in the stony[1] stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biskets baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserv'd for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation, &c.' Which way of preaching was then mostly in fashion, and commended by the generality of scholars. This Rich. Taverner hath written and published,

The sum or pith of the 150 Psalms of David, reduced into a form of Prayers and Meditations, with other certain godly Orisons, &c. Lond. 1539, oct.

Recognition or correction of the Bible after the best exemplars. Lond. 1539, fol. [Bodl. U. 1. 23. Th. Seld.] Allowed to be publicly read in churches in the English tongue, with an epist. dedic. to the king, whose servant Taverner then was. But after the death of the lord Cromwell the king's secretary, an. 1540, the bishops caused the printers of the Bible in the English tongue to be imprison'd and punished, and this our author for his labours was committed prisoner to the Tower of London; but he so well acquitted himself, that he was shortly after released, and restored to his place in court and in the king's favour.

The Epistles and Gospels, with a brief Postill upon the same, from Advent to Low Sunday, (which is the Winter part) drawn forth by divers learned Men for the singular commodity of all good Christian Persons, and namely of Priests and Curates, Lond. 1540, qu. [Bodl. 4to. R. 22. Jur.]

The Epistles and Gospels, with a brief Postill upon the same, from after Easter till Advent (which is the Summer part) set forth "for the singular Commodity of all good Christian Men, and namely of Priests and Curates. The preface of R. Taverner to the reader, declaring how the book is to be read; 'I have thought it expedient, that since the postill is by me, tho' not made, yet recognized, and in divers places augmented, briefly to admonish the reader how it ought to be read.' The copy of king Hen. 8 to Rich. Bankes ad. p. 146, imprimendum solum." Lond. 1540, qu.

Fruit of Faith, containing all the Prayers of the Holy Fathers, Patriarchs, Prophets, Judges, Kings, renowned Men, and Women in the Old and New. Test. Lond. 1582, in tw.

Various Poems in Latin and English.

Hortus sapientiæ, lib. 2[2].
Sententiarum flores[3].
In Catonis disticha, lib. 4[4].
In Mimum Publianum.
Catechismus fidei.

These are mention'd by Jo. Bale[5], but I have not yet seen any of them, and therefore I cannot tell you whether they are in Eng. or Lat. [184]

He also translated from Latin into English (1) *Rob. Capito* (Grosthead) *his Prayers on the Psalms.* Lond. 1539, oct. (2) *Confession of the Germans exhibited to the Emperor Charles 5 in*

[8] [See an original letter from Rich. Taverner to archbishop Parker, dated from Wood-Eaton, Febr. 6, 1562; which was to inform him that he had received a writ under the privy seal to lend the queen 100*l.* which he was not able to do. Vide my vol. 41, p. 159, (in the British museum). COLE.]

[9] [But at her death he appeared zealous for the reformation. Strype, in his *Annals*, 243, says he sent John Fox a copy of card. Pole's last will; and in his *Life of Parker* he is mentioned as one of the witnesses of the archbishop's consent to the election of the dean and chapter of Canterbury for him to be their archbishop. WATTS.]

[1] St. Mary's pulpit was then of fine carved ashler-stone, joining to the upper pillar of the south side of the body of the church: which pulpit was taken away when Dr. John Owen was vicechanc. about 1654, and a framed pulpit of wood was set on the pedestal that upheld the frame of stone.

[2] [*The garden of Wysdome conteyninge plesaunt flowres; that is to saye, propre and quycke sayinges of princes, philosophers and other sortes of men. Drawen forthe of good authors by Rychard Taverner. Newly recognised and augmented.* Lond. by Ed. Whytchurche, to be sold at the west dore of Poules by Wyllyam Telotson, 8vo.

The seconde booke of the garden of Wysedom wherein are contained wytty plesaunt and newe sayenges of renowned personages, collected by Richard Taverner. Anno MDXXXIX. Printed at London by Richard Bankes. KENNET.]

[3] [*Flores aliquot sententiarum ex variis collecti scriptoribus. The flowers of sentences gathered out of sundry wryters by Erasmus in Latyne, and Englyshed by Richard Taverner.* KENNET.]

[4] [*Catonis Distica Moralia cum castigat. D. Erasmi, vna cum annotationibus et scholiis Richardi Tauerneri, Anglico idiomate conscriptis, in vsum Angliæ Juuentutis.* Lond. 1553, 8vo. 1555, 4to. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 710, 830.]

[5] In cent. 3, nu. 96.

the Counsil of Augusta in the year 1530, [and 1536] to which is added, *The Apology of Melanchthon of the said Confession.* Lond. 1536, in oct. Translated at the command of the lord Cromwell lord privy-seal. (3) *Common-places of Scripture orderly and after a compendious form of teaching*, &c. Lond. 1577, oct. Written by Erasmus Sarcerius. (4) *An Introduction to a Christian concord and unity in matters of Religion.* Translated from Erasm. Roterod. *De sarciendâ ecclesiæ concordiâ.* Which translation was done by our author upon K. Hen. 8 his coming into the parliament-house, an. 1545, at which time he exhorted the members thereof (of which number R. Taverner our author was one) to charity, unity and concord. At length after he had lived beyond the age of man, and had been a zealous promoter of reformation and the protestant religion, laid down his head in peace, and willingly resign'd up his last breath at Woodeaton near to, and in the county of, Oxford[6], in the manor-house now standing there, (which he did build from the ground, about 1544) on the 14th day of July in fifteen hundred seventy and five. Whereupon his body being convey'd to the church there by two heralds or officers of arms about five days after, was buried in the chancel with great solemnity near to the body of his first wife Margaret. Soon after the said officers caused to be hung up, on the north wall of the said chancel, an helmet, standard, pennon and other cognisances belonging to esquires. All which continued there several years after the restauration of K. Ch. 2, and then were pulled down by Mr. Joh. Nourse the lord of that manor, to make room for a monument and banners for his relations. He the said Rich. Taverner had married two wives; the first was Margaret daugh. of Walt. Lambert, esq; by whom he had several sons, whose male issue is now, as I conceive, worn out, except that of Peter his second son, of Hoxton in Hertfordshire. His second wife was Mary daughter of sir John Harcourt, of the noble and antient family of the Harcourts of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire, by whom having only one daughter that survived, named Penelope, she was married to my grandfather (by the mother's side) named Rob. Le Petite, commonly called Pettie, of Wifald near to Henly, and of Cottesford near Bister, in Oxfordshire, gentleman, a younger son of Joh. Pettie of Tetsworth and Stoke-Talmache near Thame in the said county esq; The next brother in order to the said Rich. Taverner, was named Roger, born in Norfolk also, and educated for a time in Cambridge, afterwards surveyor-general on this side of the river Trent of the king's woods to Hen. 8, Ed. 6, and qu. Elizabeth, who in the year 1560 wrote a[7] book *De fame*, viz. *of the means to prevent famine in this land*, dedicated to qu. Elizab. who delivered it to Dr. Parker archb. of Canterbury, he gave it afterwards with many other MSS. to Bennet coll. library in Cambridge, where it now remains, and hath had this testimony given of the writer by some of that house in the beginning of Ch. 1. that 'tho' the author was no professed scholar, yet he was competently learned, well versed in the affairs of the commonwealth, and of the estates of kingdoms in foreign parts; and that the book was worthy of publication.' He died at Upminster in Essex (where he had a fair estate) and was buried in the church there, in 1582, leaving behind him a son named John, who in 1600 published a little treatise concerning *The making of Ponds, breeding and feeding of Fish, and planting of Fruits*, &c. printed several times. Which John succeeded his father in the [185] surveyorship before-mention'd, and dying in 1606, was, as I conceive, buried by his father, leaving then behind him a son named Roger, living 1636.

1575.

[The effect of ye license granted by K. Ed. 6 to Rich. Taverner of Woodeaton com. Oxon. to preach, and signed by ye said K. Edw.

"Whereas ye people are ignorant through the slackness of pastors, to ye intent y^t^ people may learne how to use themselves toward God, & us: Having knowledge of ye learning & honest conversation of our servant Rich. Taverner sometimes student in Oxenford & Cambridge, & M^r^ of arts, wee have authorized him to preach in all places of our dominions, comanding all Bps. & officers of ye clergy & laity to permitt him freely to preach, & to apprehend all ye shall interrupt him, &c. Geoven under our hand and seale the 13 May in ye year of our raigne. Woon, MS. paper among Tanner's collections, No. 451.

Dec. 5, 33 Henr. VIII. Ric. Taverner one of the clerks of the signet, was committed to the Tower for slandering the ladie Ann of Cleve. MS. Cotton, Titus, B 1, folio 203.

Two original letters from Taverner, MSS. Harl. 416, fol. 125; 1581, fol. 385.]

HENRY BULL, a Warwickshire man born, became demy of Mag. coll. in 1535 or thereabouts, perpetual fellow in 1540, being then bach. of arts, and afterwards a zealous[8] man for reformation in K. Edw. days, an exile in the time of qu. Mary, and a double, if not a treble, beneficed

[6] [From the register of Wood-Eaton near Oxon. "An. 1561, maystrys Margryth Taverner the wyfe of mayster Rychard Taverner esquer, was buryed the last day of Januarij.—An. 1567, mayster Thomas Yate was wedded unto maystress Margaret Taverner the fyrst day of March.—An. 1593, baptizatus fuit Rich. Freman filius Thomæ Freman, 28 die mensis Aprilis; Mr. Rich. Taverner and Leonard Trale godfathers. BAKER.]

[7] See in Dr. Tho. James his *Eclogæ Oxonio-Cantabrig.* printed at Lond. 1600, p. 94, numb. 348, who there entitles the book *De fame*; and saith it was written by Robert (instead of Roger) Taverner: followed by John Pits in append. ad lib. *De illustr. Angl. Scriptorib.* p. 903.

[8] See *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 271.

man in the reign of qu. Eliz. He hath transmitted to posterity,

Christian Prayers and holy Meditations, as well for private as publik Exercise, gathered out of the most godly learned of our time. Printed at Lond. several times; one edit. bears date 1584, another 92, a third in 1605, and all either in oct. or 16mo.

Lydie's Prayers, with certain godly Additions. He also translated from Lat. into English, *A Commentary upon the 15 Psalms called Psalmi Graduum, that is Psalms of Degrees, from Psal.* 120 *to Psal.* 133, *faithfully copied out of the Lectures of Dr. Mart. Luther.* Lond. 1577, qu. &c. published with an epistle before it by Joh. Fox the martyrologist, at which time the translator had been dead about two or three years, for, if I mistake not, he gave way to fate about fifteen hundred seventy and five. One of both his names, who was a rich physician of London, died there in June (or thereabouts) in 1577, but what of kin to the former, I know not.

1575.

NICHOLAS WHITHALK, a theologist of Losanne, studied several years in Merton coll. for the sake of the warden thereof Dr. Bickley, with whom he had contracted an acquaintance while he was an exile in the time of qu. Mary, but whether he took a degree, tho' supplicate he did for one, it appears not. He hath written,

Christianæ fidei ac veræ religionis compendium, in locos communes digestum, & nunc primum in vulgus emissum. Lond. 1575, oct. dedic. to sir Will. Cecil lord Burleigh. No doubt there is but he hath published other things, but such I have not yet seen. " In 1577, I find him sacrist of Corpus " Christi coll. but how long he continued there, " I cannot tell. He was also alive in 1582, much " respected by Mr. Camden, and Tho. Saville, for " his learning."

Claruit 1575.

LAURENCE NOWELL[9] the third son of John Nowell of Great Meerley in Lancashire (where his ancestors had lived several generations before him) by Dowsabell his wife, daughter of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in the said county, esq; was born, as I conceive, at Great Meerley before-mention'd, or at least in the said county, sent to Brasen-nose coll. to obtain academical learning, about 1536, where applying his muse to the study of logic for a little while, went to Cambridge, where taking the degree of bach. of arts[10], return'd to Oxon, and was incorporated in the said degree in July 1542. In the year following he was licensed to proceed in arts, and about that time being in sacred orders, became master of the free-school at Sutton-Colfield in Warwickshire, where he continued for some years[1]. In the reign of Q. Mary he absconded for a time in the house of sir John Perrot called Carew-castle in Pembrokeshire, where, besides that knight, he found two of his persuasion, viz. Mr. Perrot (sir John's uncle) who had been reader of the Greek tongue in the reign of K. Ed. 6, and another gent. called Banister. But before that queen died, he went into Germany, where finding out his brother Alexander Nowell, sorted himself among the English exiles there. After qu. Elizabeth came to the crown he was made archdeacon of Derby and dean of Lichfield, which he kept (with one or more benefices, besides the prebendship of Ampleford in the church of York, which he obtained upon the resignation of Will. Day bach. of div. 27 May 1566) to his dying day. He was a most diligent searcher into venerable antiquity, a right learned clerk also in the Saxon language, and was one of the first that recalled the study thereof. When he abode in Lincoln's-inn, in the lodgings of one of his brethren, who was a counsellor of note there, he was a tutor in those studies to Will. Lambard the antiquary of Kent, who was esteemed the second best of them, and made use of his assistance and notes when he compiled his book *De priscis Anglorum legibus.* Our famous antiquary Will. Camden[2] tells us that he (Laur. Nowell) was a man of good note for his singular learning, and was the first in our age that brought into use again, and revived the language of our ancestors the Saxons, which through disuse lay forlorn and buried in oblivion. [186]

He hath written,

Vocabularium Saxonicum, or a Saxon English dictionary. Written in 1567. 'Tis a MS. in qo. and was sometimes in the hands of the learned Selden, but now in Bodley's library[3]. Franc.

[9] [Laurentius Nowel moram trahens apud Sutton Colfield, ordinatus apud Whalley in com. Lanc. ordinatur diaconus 9 Nov. 1550. *Reg. Ridley.* KENNET.]

[10] [Laur. Nowell A.B. 1540-1. *Reg. Acad. Cant.* BAKER.]

[1] [The grammar school of Sutton Colfield, lately founded by John Harman bp. of Exeter, was conferr'd on Laurence Noel, Oct. 1, 38 Hen. 8. Soon after his settlement, the corporation took great exceptions against him for neglect of his school, and exhibited articles against him in the chancery; whereupon, after the sitting of a commission, and sundry depositions taken, he procured letters from the councell table, admonishing them that they should not go about his removall, except any notable crime could be proved against him; so that in conclusion, finding such slender esteem amongst them, he accepted of his arrears, and a gratuitie of ten pounds, whereof the said bishop of Exeter gave five marks; and in 1 Edw. 6 resigned, so that his stay in this place was not much more than a year. Dugdale, *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, by Thomas, Lond. 1730, vol. ii. p. 919.

1551, 28 Febr. (*i. e.* exeunte 1550) Letter to the warden and fellows of the King's town of Sutton not to remove Laurence Nowell from being schoolmaster of that place. *Regist. of Council of Ed. VI.* KENNET.]

[2] In *Britannia* in Cornwall.

[3] [This is now marked MS. Seld. Archiv. B. supra 63. It is the original copy, and was given by the author to Lambarde, who has written the following note on the first leaf.

" For the degrees of the declinatio of the old Inglishe or Saxo tongue, reade

Junius, who maketh honourable mention of the author, had a copy of it[4], and Will. Somner the antiquary of Canterbury made use of the original when he compiled his *Saxon Dictionary*. He also (L. Nowell) made several collections from antique historical MSS. which, as rarities, are kept to this day in the Cottonian library[5]. One of them is thus entitled,

Collectanea ex Chronicis Gregorii Caerquent Monachi Cœnobii Glocestrensis, ab an. 681 *ad an.* 1290[6]. 'Tis under Vespasian's head A. 5. with other collections out of the registers of Worcester and Glocester. This eminent antiquary died, as it seems, in fifteen hundred seventy and six, (his 1576.
will being dated 7 Oct. the same year) aged 60 or more, but where buried, unless in the cath. ch. at Lichfield, I cannot tell. He left behind him a son of both his names, who was a commoner of Brasen-nose coll. 1590, aged 18, and had, if I mistake not, for his successor in his deanery one George[7] Bulleyn, D.D. who dying in Jan. 1602, was succeeded by Dr. Will. Tooker. One Hen. Boleyne, D.D. was sometimes chantor and residentiary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Chichester and rector of Borneford, who died 1491[8], but what relation George had to this Henry, I know not.

1. The Lawes before the conquest.
2. The Saxō Chrō. of Peterborough, after the conquest.
3. The Saxō writte of H. 3 to Oxfordshire, in ye litle booke of old lawes, &c.
4. The pater nre, and crede of Rob. Grosted, in the booke of Patrices purgatorie, &c.
5. The rythme of Jacob in the booke called Bos Bord.
6. The chronicles called Brute, Gower, Chaucier, &c. By the wch and suche like it may appeare how, and by what steps, our language is fallen frō the old Ingnishe, and drawen nearer to the Frenche. This may wel be lightened by shorte examples taken frō theis bookes, and is meete to be discouered when this *Dictionarie* shal be empriuted. W. Lambarde, 1570.]

[4] [This beautiful transcript in Junius's own hand is now among that learned antiquary's MSS. in the Bodleian, No. 26. It contains several additions by Junius.]

[5] [Domitian XVIII. fol. 32, 49, 99. The latter contains, *Variæ mappæ chorographicæ, Hiberniæ, Scotiæ, Angliæ et Walliæ: quarum illæ quæ Angliam describunt, Saxonicis characteribus exarentur: additis quibusdam observationibus historicis. Catal. MSS. Cotton.* 1802, p. 575.]

[6] [*Gesta episcoporum Lindisfarnensium et Dunelmensium, a tempore S. Oswaldi regis, usque ad Hugonem episcopum: de communi libraria monachorum Dunelmensium, vel potius ex Symeone Dunelmensi collecta, per Laur. Noellum: cum aliis curiosissimis analectis de ecclesia S. Augustini Cantuariensis, ex historicis Thomæ Sprott et Nicolai Spinæ, et ex Saxonicis monimentis de Wigorniensi, aliisque ecclesiis et monasteriis; aliisque rebus ex chronico Gregorii Caerquent monachi Glocestriæ.* See the *Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.* folio, 1802, page 434.]

[7] The said George Bulleyn became rector of Bangor on the translation of Will. Chaderton from the see of Chester to Linc. in June an. 1575. [Geo. Bolleyn S. T. B. admiss. ad eccl. S. Dionysii Backchurch, Lond. ult. Febr. 1574; quam resign. ante 11 Aug. 1591. *Reg. Parker et Whitgift.* Obiit decan. Lichfeld, 1602, mense Januar. KENNET.]

[8] [In ala præcentorum infra eccl'ia Linc. 'Hic Jacet magister Henricus Boleyn S. T. P. quondam præcentor istius eccl'iæ et residentiarius archid'us Cicestrensis; rector GERARD LEGH son of Hen. Legh or Leigh of London, natural or base son of Randal Legh, (by his concubine one Woodroff's widow of Derby) second son of sir Edm. Legh of Baguly in Cheshire knight, (living 39 H. 6) was born in London, where being trained up for a time in grammaticals, was sent to Oxon to compleat them, and to obtain so much of the logicals that he might the better conquer the rudiments of the municipal law; for, if I am not mistaken, he studied for some time in one of the inns of court. But such was the vigour of his natural genius to heraldry, genealogies, and history, that he post-pon'd those beneficial studies, and totally gave himself up to those of honour and less benefit. All that he hath publish'd is that fruitful and worthy treatise, entit.

The Accedence of Armory, Lond. [1562,] 1608, [Bodl. 4to. A. 13. Art. 1576, 1591, 1597] and 1612, in qu. Which being the first book of that nature that was ever printed in the English tongue, was a pattern or platform to those that came after, viz. to Will. Wyrley in his *True use of Armory*, printed 1592, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 33. Art.] to Joh. Boswell when he wrote his *Works of Armory in three Books*. Lond. 1597, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 33. Art.] and to others. In the beginning of Apr. 1577, there was some dispute made among the relations of the said Ger. Legh who should administer his goods, debts, chattels, &c. So that I presume he died in fifteen hundred seventy 1576.
and six; (18 Elizab.) which is all that I yet know of him, or his works. "Quære, Whether this be "not he [illegible] with *Gerard Legh* of the Inner "Temple, gentleman, who died the 13 of October "1563, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church "in Fleetstreet, in the east end of the north "choir; where on the wall over his grave is a "large epitaph in long and short verses, with a "dialogue written between a citizen and Hospes. "See in Stow's *Survey of London*, p. 743."

WILLIAM BLANDIE was born at New- [187]
bury[9] in Berkshire, educated in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, elected probationer-fellow of New coll. in 1563[1], took one degree in arts three years after, and the same year was removed thence by the bishop of Winton in his visitation of that coll. but for what reason, unless for Popery[2], I cannot tell. About the same time he went to London, became fellow of the Middle

Bolnesford. Obijt A. D. MCCCCLXXXI. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.' The author therefore or the press mistakes 1491 for 1481. KENNET.]

[9] [He dedicates his translation of Osorius to lord Leicester, and dates it April 6, 1570, at Newbury, so that he probably had some property in that town.]

[1] ['Gu. Blandy de oppido Newbery, admiss. 1563, Jun. 9.' MS. Rawl. in Bibl. Bodl. *Misc.* 130, fol. 68.]

[2] [Hearne seems to corroborate this supposition; see col. 429, note 3.]

Temple, and afterwards translated from Lat. into English, *The five Books of the Hieronimus Osorius, containing a Discourse of Civil and Christian Nobility.* Lond. 1576, qu. [Bodl. C. 17. 27. Line.[5]] What other things he hath translated, or whether he hath written of any subject I cannot tell.

Clarult 1576.

ANTHONY RUSSHE, a florid and frequent preacher of his time, was born in the diocese of Norwich, admitted probationer-fellow of Magd. coll. in July 1554, did compleat the degree of master of arts 1558, and soon after quitting his fellowship, became chaplain to qu. Elizabeth, and dean of Chichester (in the place perhaps of Barth. Traheron) doctor of divinity, and in the year 1567 canon of Windsor. He hath written,

A President for a Prince: Wherein is to be seen by the Testimony of ancient Writers, the Duty of Kings, Princes and Governors. Lond. 1566, in qu. —— other things, as I conceive, but such I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature on the first day of April, in fifteen hundred seventy and seven, aged 40 or more, and was buried in the chappel of St. George at Windsor. Over his grave is an epitaph containing a great eulogy of him, which for brevity sake I shall now omit, and in the mean time proceed to the next writer in order to be mentioned.

1577.

[Anton. Rush A. M. admiss. ad rect. de Wodeham Walter, com. Essex, 30 Junii, 1565, ad pres. Tho. com. Sussex. *Reg. Grindall.* 1569, 25 Maii, D'nus admisit Tho. Cheyney clericum, ad eccl. paroch. sive prebendalem de Brightlinge, per resign. magri Antonii Rushe S. T. P. ad pres. Tho. Alfrey de Battell in com. Sussex, yeman. Sede Cicestr vacante. *Reg. Parker, Cant.* KENNET.

Two letters among archbishop Parker's MSS. at Corp. Ch. coll. Camb. No. CXIV. One at p. 581, from Dr. N. Wootton recommending Mr. Anthony Rush to be schoolmaster at Canterbury; dated Cant. ult. June 1561; the other, at p. 171, from the earl of Sussex, desiring the archbishop to recommend Dr. Rushe to the queen for the deanery of York; dated 7 Feb. 1560[6].]

RALPH GUALTER, son of the famous Ralph Gualter, was born at Zurich in Helvetia, spent several years in this university, (mostly in Merton coll.) took the degree of master of arts in 1573, and then returning to Zurich, became minister of St. Peter's church there, where he was held in great admiration for his quick and forward parts. He hath written,

Elegia de militia Christianorum in his terris adversus Satanam, carnem, & mundum militantium.

Epitaphium in Hen. Bullengeri obitum. Written in Greek.

Epicedium in obitum Joh. Parkhursti Episcopi Nordovicensis. Tigur. 1576, qu.

Argos Helvetia. Sive carmen de Tigurinorum navigatione Tiguro Argentoratum usque uno die confecta.

Carmina in imagines Doctorum nostri seculi virorum.

Varia Epigrammata & Epitaphia. At length having spent his short life in learning and virtuous industry, surrendered up his pious soul to him that gave it, in fifteen hundred seventy and seven, aged 25 or thereabouts. Whereupon his body was buried, as 'tis said, in St. Peter's church before-mention'd; at which time the chief scholars there did much bewail his loss by their poetry. A certain[7] author tells us that this Ralph Gualter the son, hath written *Homilies on the lesser Prophets*, but such I have not yet seen. The father hath, and therefore I suppose there is a mistake in the matter.

1577.

" THOMAS UNDERDOWN, son of Stephen " Underdown, spent some time in this university, " but left it without a degree. He hath trans- " lated into English *Ovid's invective against Ibis.* " To which the translator hath added of his own " composition, *A short Draught of all the Stories " contained in the said Invective.* Lond. 1569[8], " and 1577, in oct. in an Engl. char. dedicated " to Tho. Sackvile lord Buckhurst, an encourager " of poets, and a friend to the father of the trans- " lator.

" T——— Peend, gent. much delighted in " poetry and classical learning, hath translated " into English verse, *The Pleasant Fable of Her- " maphroditus and Salmacis*, which is a part of " Ovid's *Metamorphosis.* To which the translator " hath added, *A Moral to the Fable in English " Verse*, and an explanation or character in prose " of the names of men and women mention'd in " the said fable. All which were printed at " Lond. in an Engl. char. 1565 in oct.[9] and by the [188]

[5] [This was formerly Hearne's copy, who has written on the blank leaf: 'This is a rare book. I think Mr. Blandie, the translator, was a Roman catholick. At the beginning of this book is a copy of verses in Latin written by Thomas Newton the poet. But 'tis not in his *Encomia illustrium virorum* in Leland's *Collectanea.*']

[6] [Nasmith's *Catalogue*, p. 143, 158.]

[7] Edward Leigh in his *Treatise of Religion and Learning*, &c. p. 216.

[8] [A copy among Wood's books in Ashmole's museum, Oxford, No. 87.]

[9] [A copy of this very rare piece is also in Wood's study, in the Ashmole museum, No. 87. It contains three sheets octavo, 'Imprinted at London in Fletestreat beneath the conduyt, at the signe of S. John Euangelyste, by Thomas Colwell.' The author in his dedication (which is dated 'from my chamber ouer nygaynst Sergeant's Inne in Chancery lane, 1564') says that he had employed himself some time in translating Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, intending to have published them, but was prevented by the appearance of 'those foure bookes of metamorphosis whych be so learnedly translated all redye.' He alludes to Golding's version.

At the end of the translation and moral, is *A pleasaunt Question* written, as it seems, by the author, who signs himself at the end T. D. Peend. This *Question* is rather a

" translator, then living in Chancery-laue against " Serjeants-inn, dedicated to Nich. Sentleger, esq."

[He translated also, *An Æthiopian Historie, written in Greeke by Heliodorus*, which he dedi- singular one: it inquires why Venus desired to defile the bed of her father who was old, or marry Vulcan, who was notoriously deformed; or how Phædra could fall in love with 'Hypolite blunt, being rude in loue,' when Eccho, Medea, Dido, Helen, Sappho, and a hundred others, had been captivated with the manly beauty and exquisite proportions of their lovers?

I extract the conclusion of this piece as a curious specimen of irregular verse.

I dare not sure disolue thys doubt,
I feare to iudge on thys:
To haue to do wyth gods aboue,
How daungerous it is!
Tiresias olde, which was some tyme
A judge of Iunoe's game
In iestyng stryfe, for tellyng trueth,
The judge dyd beare the blame;
He loste hys syght,
For judgyng right.
O judg unwise,
Thou knowest ye price
Of telling trueth!
More was ye rueth!
Tiresias, thou prophet olde,
Whych hadst the grace for to vnfolde
The secret hyd of thynges to come,
Though Iuno shee did make the blind,
Yet Ioue to thee was not vnkynd;
He dyd restore
As good therfore,
Thy lacke of sight
Thy knowledg doth
Auayl wel aunght;
This is the truth.
For by the same
Unto the skyes
Thy worthy name
It dyd aryse.
How be it I am not so bolde
With iudgement thys for to vnfolde,
The goddesse grace I more regarde
Then hope to haue of Ioue's reward.
For doubt of blame
I dare not say,
Or shew the same
Whych erst alway
I thought. For sure, if I may chose,
Dame Venus Ioue I wyll not lose.
Silk me bear blame
For telling troth,
To shew the same
I wolde be loth;
Wherefore now I
Wil cease to writ,
And you hardly
By iudgement ryght,
As one exempt from Venus might,
May be more bolde
Thys to vnfolde.
And so to you
I leue it now,
That this moste weyghty doubt,
At further leasure, when you lyste,
Your selfe may fynde it out.'

It should be stated that this extract is here printed according to the metre. In the original it is given throughout in lines of equal length.

This author has also a copy of verses before Studley's *Agamemnon*, 1566. See *British Bibliographer*, ii. 373.]

cated to the earl of Oxenford. Printed by Henrie Wykes, for Fraunces Coldocke, 4to. without date (Bodl. 4to. E. 12. Jur.) in 1577, and again in 1587. Tanner ascribes to this writer *The Excellent Historie of Theseus and Ariadne*, Lond. 1566, 8vo.

A very short specimen from his translation of Ovid shall suffice.

' Here shal one of the furies cut
With cruel whips, thy sides,
And shall constrayne thee to confesse
The summe of thy misdedes.
The second shal thy toern limmes
Commit to serpents ire;
The third thy face, bemoyst with teares,
Shall cast into the fire.
Thy sinfull ghost a thousand wayes,
Shall there be put to payne,
And Æacus to punish thee
Shall search his skilfull brayne.

Sigu. C v. b.]

MORGAN PHILIPPS, or PHILIP MORGAN, a Monmouthshire man born in the dioc. of Landaff, became a student in the university in 1533 or thereabouts, made so great a progress in logic and philosophy, and become so quick and undermining a disputant, that when he was bach. of arts, he was commonly called Morgan the sophister. In the year 1538 he was elected fellow of Oriel coll. being then an year standing in the degree of bachelor, and taking that of master of arts, he entered into the sacred function. In 1546 he was made principal of St. Mary's hall, and three years after was one of the triumviri that undertook a public disputation in the divinity school with Pet. Martyr. In 1550 he resign'd his principality, being then bach. of div. and in the beginning of qu. Mary's reign he became chantor of St. David's cathedral. Whereupon, and because of his absence from Oriel coll. for more time than was allowed, he was denounced non socius in 1554. In the beginning of qu. Elizabeth he left his preferment, friends, and country for religion sake, spent most of his time at Louain and Doway, and wrote several books, as 'tis said, but I have seen only these following which go under his name, viz.

Defence of the Honour of Mary Queen of Scotland, with a Declaration of her Right, Title, and Interest to the Crown of England, Leig. 1571, in two books in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 26. Art.] " Of " this book and its author see Will. Stranguage, " who follows him in the *History of the Life and* " *Death of Mary Stuart Queen of Scotland*, " printed at London, 1624, sub an. 1569, p. 73."

A Treatise shewing that the Regimen of Women is conformable to the Law of God and Nature, in one book. Ib. 1571, oct.

These two treatises, containing three books, were published under his name, but written as a

noted[8] author tells[9] us by Joh. Lesley bishop of Ross[1] in Scotland, upon occasion of sundry pamphlets that came out against the marriage of Mary qu. of Scots to be had with the duke of Norfolk, and the right by which she claimed to become heir unto England. Which bishop, as 'tis farther added, did afterwards ingeniously acknowledge in his *Commentaries*, that he had his arguments for her right of succession secretly from sir Anth. Browne chief justice of the common-pleas, [see col. 356] and from serjeant Joh. Carryll an excellent common lawyer of the Inner Temple. So that if Morg. Philipps was not the author of the said treatises, I cannot justly say that he wrote any thing else, only his

Disputatio de Eucharistiæ Sacramento in Univ. Oxon. habita contra D. Pet. Martyrem, 31 *Maii, an.* 1549, Lond. 1549, qu. &c. See more in Pet. Martyr an. 1562, and in Will. Tresham 1569, &c. But let our author Camden, and his follower here quoted, say what of Lesley's being the author of those books, and others judge of the matter as he and they please; while I tell you that a writer[2] before Camden in time, and equal with him in learning, as to the studies he professed, reports, that the said 'Morgan Philipps, a man of good 'account for learning among those that knew 'him, was thought to have written the said trea-'tises (divided into three books) by the advice 'and assistance of sir Anth. Browne: which 'thing is made the more credible by the many 'authorities of our common law, which there are 'alledged. The first book doth endeavour to 'clear Mary Q. of Scots of the murther of the 'lord Darley her husband, which by many was 'laid against her. The second doth handle her 'title to the crown of England; and the third 'doth answer the book of Joh. Knox the Scot, 'entit. *Against the monstrous Government of Wo-'men.* But not long after the said book was 'published, John Lesley bishop of Ross in Scot-'land (who at that time was embassador for the [189] 'said qu. of Scots in England) did more largely 'handle, in the second book of a treatise which he 'published, her title to the crown of England,' &c. Thus he; so that according to this author's opinion here quoted, Lesley had no hand in the said treatise, but in another different from them, which I think is most true. At length, after our author Morg. Philipps had suffered about 17 years exile, died at Lovain, or rather at Doway in fifteen hundred seventy and seven; for on the 15th of Feb. the same year, was a commission[3] granted from the prerogative court of Canterbury to George Farmour of Estneston in Northamptonshire, esq; to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of Morgan Philipps, clerk, sometimes chantor of the cath. ch. of St. David, who lately died in parts beyond the seas. 1577.

THOMAS DORMAN was born at Berchamstede in Hertfordsh. partly educated in the free-school there under Mr. Rich. Reve a Protestant, by the care and exhibition of his uncle Tho. Dorman of Agmondesham alias Amersham in the county of Bucks, and partly in Wykeham's school near to Winchester. At length being made full ripe for the university, he was elected probationer-fellow of New coll. but leaving that house before he was made compleat fellow, (upon what account I know not) was, after qu. Mary came to the crown, elected fellow of All-souls coll. in 1554, where following his studies with indefatigable industry, was admitted in the university to the reading of any book of the institutions of the civil law, an. 1558. But upon the alteration of religion which soon followed in the beginning of qu. Eliz. he left all he had in the university, his friends, country and patrimony, and went to Antwerp; where being encouraged in his studies by Dr. Tho. Hardyng, then an exile in those parts, (and therefore zealously took his part against Jewell,) became bach. and at length doctor of divinity. He hath written,

A Proof of certain Articles in Religion denied by Mr. Jewell. Antw. 1564, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 16. Th.]

A Request to Mr. Jewell that he keep his promise made by solemn Protestation in his late Sermon at Paul's Cross, 15 June 1567. Lond. 1567, oct.

Disproof of Mr. Alex. Nowell's Reproof. Antw. 1565, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 12. Th.] Besides other things, which being printed beyond the seas, we seldom see them in these parts. As for the death of this our learned and pious author, which happened at Tournay in the Low Countries about fifteen hundred seventy and seven, this note following 1577. written in a MS. remaining in the English coll. of Seculars at Doway, doth intimate thus of it. 'Thomas Dormannus vir doctus, qui unum aut alterum librum edidit contra hæreticos, postea fuit pastor in civitate Tornacensi, & ibidem obiit circa an. 1577.'

GEORGE GASCOIGNE an esquire, and an Essex man born, had his education in both the universities[4], chiefly, as I conceive, in Cambridge;

[8] Camden in *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1569, & Gul. Udall qui illum sequitur in *Hist. Vitæ & mortis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ*, Lond. 1636. *Angl.* oct. p. 145.

[9] [The late most noble duke of Hamilton (who was so unfortunately murder'd when duelling with the late lord Mohun) assured me that this John Lesley bishop of Ross, and not Morgan Philips, was the author of the former of these two books, which is now grown extremely scarce. Wanley.]

[1] [See col. 357, note 2.]

[2] R. Doleman alias Rob. Persons in his *Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England*, part 2, cap. 1.

[3] *Reg. of Administrations* in the Will office Lond. which begins 1 Jan. 1571, fol. 141, b.

[4] [It does not appear that he ever was of Oxon. He says himself that he was of the university of Cambridge. Cole. This appears from his own confession:

'Pray for the nurses of our noble realme,
I meane the worthy universities,

whence being translated to Grays-inn to study the municipal law, made less progress in that profession than in logic, which was but little; for having a rambling and unfixed head, he left that place, went to various cities in Holland [5], and became a soldier of note, which he afterwards professed as much, or more, as learning, and therefore made him to take this motto, 'Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.' From thence he went into France to visit the fashions of the royal court there, where he fell in love with a Scottish dame. At length being weary of those vanities, and his rambles in other countries, he returned into England, and retiring to Grays-inn again, was esteemed by all ingenious men there, to be a person of breeding, eloquent, and witty, the most passionate among them to bewail and bemoan by his dexterous pen the perplexities of love, and the best of his time for his activity in advancing the stage part. Afterwards receding to his patrimony at Walthamstow in the forest, within the province of Essex, (at which place, if I mistake not, he was born) he published several matters, among which [190] are these that follow.

Flowers, poems so called. The first of which is entit. *The Anatomy of a Lover*. The second, *The Arraignment of a Lover*. The third, *The Passion of a Lover*. And the last is, *The Lover encouraged by former Examples, determineth to make Virtue of Necessity*. Several of these poems are contained in those made by him called *The Devises*.

The delectable History of sundry Adventures passed by Dan. Bartholmew of Bath. This is written in verse.

The Reporter, or the Reporter's Conclusion. This is also a poem.

Fruits of War, written upon this theam, 'Dulce bellum inexpertis.' Began to be written at Delft in Holland.

Hearbs, poems so called. In which are several translations, as I shall tell you anon, and several copies of verses that are in *The Devises*.

Weedes, poems so called, with several things intermix'd in prose.

The Devises. These are also poems; among which are various copies of verses made by our author on certain theams given by several gentlemen, among which are Francis and Anthony Kynwelmersh, Essexians and noted poets of their times, (the former having had several poems printed in a book entit. *The Paradise of dainty Devises*. Lond. 1578,) Alex. Nevill of Cambridge, Richard Curtop, &c.

The Steel Glass. A satyr. Lond. 1576, qu. Before which is the author's picture in armour, with a ruff and a large beard. On his right hand hangs a musquet and bandileers, on his left stands books and ink-horn, and under him is written, 'Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.' Among several commendatory verses set before it, Walt. Rawley of the Middle Temple hath one.

The Complaint of Philomene. An elegy. Lond. 1576, qu. This elegy was begun in Apr. 1562, continued in Apr. 1575, and finished the 3 day of the same month 1576.

Discourse of the Adventures of Mr. F. J. (Freeman Jones [6].) Written mostly in prose, about 1572.

Glass of Government. A tragical comedy so entit. because therein are handled as well the rewards of virtue, as also the punishment for vice. Lond. 1575, qu. Written partly in rhime, but mostly in prose.

Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth Castle. A mask written in verse and prose. 'Tis a relation of the entertainment of qu. Elizabeth given to her there by Robert earl of Leicester, 9, 10, 11, &c. of July 1575.

Certain Notes of Instruction concerning the making of Verse and Rhime in English. This is written in prose. He also translated from Italian into English, (1.) *The Supposes*, a comedy, originally written by Ariosto. This com. was set out by Gascoigne, and publicly acted at Grays-Inn in 1566. 'Tis among his poems called *Hearbes*. (2.) *The Pleasant Fable of Ferdinando Jeronimi and Leonora de Valesco*. Translated from the riding tales of Bartello. 'Tis among Gascoigne's poems called *Weedes*. And from Greek into English, *Jocasta*, a tragedy; written by Euripides. This also was set out by Gascoigne, and publicly acted in Grays-inn, 1566. In this translation the said Gascoigne had the assistance of Francis Kynwelmersh before-mention'd, who translated about half of it. The epilogue was written by an ingenious gentleman of the said inn called Christoph. Yelverton, afterwards an eminent counsel-

And Cantabridge shall have the dignitie
Whereof I was unworthy member once.'

Steel Glass, Sign. H i.

In his dedication of *The Hermit's Tale* to queen Elizabeth, he says, such Italian as I have learned in London, and such Latin as I forgot at Cambridge, such French as I borrowed in Holland, and such English as I stole in Westmereland, even such, and no better have I here poured before you.]

[5] [In no part of his works, which abound with accounts of himself, does it appear that Gascoigne 'travelled to Holland,' according to the acceptation generally received; it is true he was in Holland, but it was in his military capacity: that he went from thence 'into France to visit the fashions of the royal court there, where he fell in love with a Scottish dame,' is a ludicrous mistake of honest Antony's, originating, most probably, in a superficial examination of our author's works, among which is a sonnet 'wrote unto a Scottish dame whome he chose for his mistresse in the French court;' which, upon minuter inspection, he would have perceived was written in an assumed character. Indeed in *The Hermit's Tale* (printed in the first volume of *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*) he thinks it necessary to apologize for his French, as being learned in Holland. His return into England appears to have proceeded from other causes than 'a weariness of those vanities, and of his travels in other countries.' GILCHRIST.]

[6] [This is no other than the first edition of 'The fable of Ferdinando Jeronimo.' GILCHRIST.]

lor, a knight and a judge, who dying at Easton Maudit in Northamptonshire 1607, left behind him several sons, of whom Henry was the eldest, afterwards a knight and a judge also, as I shall tell you elsewhere. This trag. is among Gascoigne's poems called *Hearbs*. All which poems and translations being gathered together, were printed in an English character in two vol. in qu. One of which was printed at London about 1577, and the other there (after the author's death) an. 1587, at which time it was usher'd into the world by various copies of verses written by the poets of that time. As for the author of them, he made his last exit, or yielded to nature, in his middle age, at his house in Walthamstow beforemention'd, in Octob. or Nov. in fifteen hundred [191] seventy and eight, and was buried, as I suppose, 1578. in the church there. I find another George Gascoigne, esq; but later in time than the former, of whom I know nothing, but only that he was of the Middle-Temple, and that he died about 1619.

[Nearly all Gascoigne's works are reprinted in Chalmers's edition of the British Poets, vol. 2; an excellent account of his life will be found in *Censura Literaria*, i. 110, and Whetstone's poetical *Remembrance* on his death is reprinted entire by Chalmers. In the latter production it is stated that the poet died at Stamford, and on this subject Mr. Gilchrist has favoured me with the following information: 'I have searched the registers of the six parishes for his interment without success. The result is this: Geo. Whetstones had wealthy relations, possessors of the manor of Walcot (four miles distant from Stamford), which parishes to Bernack, where the family of Whetstones usually buried, and where a monument of the Elizabethan style of architecture still remains: and I conjecture that Geo. Gascoigne dying at Stamford was carried to Bernack by his friend Geo. Whetstones, 'a witnes of his godly and charitable end,' and interred there in the family vault. I have endeavoured to ascertain this, but no old register of the parish of Bernack is to be found.'

Gascoigne wrote a preface to *A discourse of a discovery for a new Passage to Cathia*, written by sir Humphrey Gilbert [4to. 1576]. Henry Bynneman had licence for printing an *Almanack and Prognostic of George Gascoigne*. (Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 991.)

A very correct list of the various editions of Gascoigne's pieces will be found in the *British Bibliographer*, i. 77.

For the following account of, and extract from, a MS. work of Gascoigne's, I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq.

The Grief of Joye. Certeyne Elegies; wherein the doubtfull delightes of mannes lyfe, are displaied. Written to the Queenes moste excellent Matie. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. 1576, 4to. MS. on paper.

The dedication is dated the first of January 1577. It is followed by a short preface in verse, beginning, 'Mownt mynd & muze, you come before a queene,' &c.

The first song is entitled, 'The Greeues or Discommodities of lustie youth.' 43 stanzas.

The second, 'The Vanities of Bewtie.' 68 stanzas.

The third, 'The Faults of Force and Strength.' 38 stanzas, all of seven lines each.

The fourth, 'The Vanities of Actiuityes.'

At the end of the fourth song, the last of the forty-six stanzas of which consists of six instead of seven lines, is

'Left vnperfect for feare of horsmen.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio.'

The motto, again repeated here, however, shews the work to be as complete as Gascoigne himself made it.

Toward the end of the dedication Gascoigne says: 'Howsoeuer it be, I right humbly beseeche youre highnes to accept this trifle for a new yeres gyfte, and therewithall to pardon the boldnes of your seruant who eftsones presumethe (by contemplation) to kysse your delicate and most honorable handes, and vowethe willingly to purchase the continewance of youre confort, by any deathe, or perill, whiche occasion maie present for accomplishment of any least seruice acceptable to so worthie a queene.'

He signs it,

'Youre Maties ioyfull greened seruant,
George Gascoigne.'

The first song begins:

1. 'The griefe of ioye, in worthie wise to write,
That by the vice, the vertue might be founde,
Requireth skyll and cunning to endight.
First: skill to iudge, of euerie griefe the grounde,
Then arte to tell, wherein mens ioyes abownde,
My muse therefore (not causelesse) dreadeth blame,
Whose arte and skill, (God knowes) long since were lame.

2. The wandring waies, of reckles ranging youth,
Made will forgett, the little skill I had,
And wanton rimes, whereof no frewte ensewth,
Haue made my style, (which neuer good was) badde.
Well maie I then, accompted be but madd,
To take in hande, a worke so greate and graue,
Withe those fewe tooles, which yet vntoucht I haue.

3. But as the man, whiche serues his prentishoode,
With artisanes, whose cunning doth excell,
Although his skill be neuer halfe so good,
As theirs hathe bene, whose brute did beare the bell:
Yet will th' worlde expect he shulde doe well,
And partely graunt that he deserueth fame,
Because his masters were of worthie name;

4. Even so myselfe, (who sometyme bare the bookes,
Of such as weere, great clerkes and men of skill)
Presume to thinke that euerie bodie lookes
I shulde be lyke vnto my teachers still,
And thereupon I ventet my good will
Yn barreyne verse to do the best I can,
Lyke Chaucer's boye, and Petrark's iorneyman.

5. You then, who reade, and rifle in my rimes,
To seeke the rose, where nothing growes but thornes,
Of curtesie, yet pardone hym which clymes,
To purchase praise, although he fynd but skornes.
nili cuius contigat adire Corinthum. Full well wot you, that Corynth shoyng hornes
Maie not be made, like euerie noddies nose,
No buckler serues to beare all kynde of blowes.

6. But if some English woorde, herein seem sweet,
Let Chaucer's name, exalted be therefore,
Yf any verse do passe on plesant feet,
The praise thereof redownd to Petrarks lore.
Few words to use, yf either lesse or more,
Be fownde herein, whiche seeme to merite fame
The lawde therof be to my souereigns name.

7. Reproofe myn owne, for all that is amysse:
And faults must swarme where little skill doth reigne.
Yet for myselfe, I can alledge but this:
The mazed man, whome bewties blaze hath slaine,
Dothe goe in griefe, and yet perceyues no payne.
And they whome loue hathe daunted withe delight,
Fynd seldome fault, but thinke that all goeth right."

It should be added, that the conclusion of the fourth song relates to *Dancing, Wrestling, and Riding*. MS. Reg. in mus. Britan. 18 A lxi.]

JOHN HARPESFEILD, a grand zealot for the Rom. cath. religion, was born in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen (in Old Fishstreet) within the city of London, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1534, took the degrees in arts, holy orders, was made chaplain to Bonner bishop of London, and left his fellowship about 1551, being then beneficed in London. About 1554 (being then D. of D.) he was made by his patron archdeacon of that place, in the room of John Wymesley of less activity by far than Harpesfeild; and it was then (temp. Mariæ reg.) observed that as Dr. Bonner B. of London shew'd himself the most severe of all bishops against heretics, as they were then called, so our author Harpesfeild of all archdeacons, which was the reason he fared the worse for it upon the change of religion. In 1558, some months before qu. Mary died, he became dean of Ch. Ch. in Norwich, upon the resignation of John Boxall, but forced to leave that dignity in the beginning of 1560, to make room for John Salisbury suffragan bishop of Thetford, who had been ejected in the first year of qu. Mary. "Concerning this person, Dr. Burnet in his "*History of the Reformation of the Church of* "*England*, vol. or. part 2, lib. 3, p. 387, saith "further that, 'In February 1558, Harpesfeild "'had preached a sermon in Canterbury to stir "'up the people to sedition; and the members "'belonging to that cathedral church, had open-"'ly said that religion should not, nor could not "'be alter'd: Harpesfeild received a rebuke. "'And Harpesfeild in a convocation of clergy "'then held, he being prolocutor, did with the "'lower-house present an address to the queen "'for the discharge of their consciences con-"'tained in five articles, which were flat against "'the reformation she then intended.' Harpes-"feild was also one of the Catholic divines who "were to dispute with the reformed about settling "religion in the latter end of 1558." I find published under this doctor Harpesfeild's name these things following,

Concio ad clerum in Ecclesia S. Pauli, 16 *Oct.* 1553, *in Act. cap.* 20. 28. Lond. 1553, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 174. Th.]

Homilies to be read in Churches within the Dioc. of London. Lond. 1554-55. At the end of Bonner's *Catechism.*

Disputations for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, 19 *Apr.* 1554. Printed in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church*, by Joh. Fox: In which disputation archb. Cranmer bore a part.

Disputes, Talkings, Arguings, Examinations, Letters, &c. Printed also in the said book of *Acts and Mon.* After qu. Elizabeth came to the crown, he was committed prisoner to the Fleet, where continuing for an year or more, was released upon security given that he should not act, speak, or write against the doctrine of the church of England. Whereupon retiring to the house of a near relation of his, dwelling within the parish of St. Sepulchre in the suburb of London, spent the remainder of his days in great retiredness and devotion. At length paying his last debt to nature in fifteen hundred seventy and eight, was buried, as I conceive, in the church of that parish. On the 5 Dec. in the same year, one Anne Worsop the nearest of kin to him, had[7] a commission granted to her from the prerogative court of Canterbury to administer the goods, debts and chattels of John Harpesfeild D. D. of the parish of St. Sepulchre in London, lately 1578.

[7] In a book of Administrations in the Will office, beginning 1 Jan. 1571.

deceased; so that I presume he died either in Oct. or Nov. going before. He had a brother named Nicholas, whom I shall remember under the year 1583.

[1554, 27 Apr. mag'r. Joh. Harpsfield theol. licentiat. archid. Lond. per resign. mag'r. Joh Wymmesley. *Reg. Bonner.*

1554, 4 Maij, Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. B. coll. ad eccl. s'cti Martini Ludgate. *Ibid.*

1554, 26 Maij, Joh. Harpesfeld theol. licentiat. coll. ad preb. de Holborn per resign. mag. Rob. Cousyn. *Ibid.*

1558, 14 Maij, mag. Joh. Morren S. T. B. coll. ad eccl. S. Martini infra Ludgate, per resign. Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. B. *Ibid.*

Eodem die mag. Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. P. coll. ad eccl. de Layndon per resign. Nich. Harpesfeld LL.D.

1558, 10 Dec. Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. P. coll. ad preb. de Mapesbury per mort. Gabrielis Dunne. *Ibid.*

1559, 13 Dec. Joh. Mullens admiss. ad archid. London. per privatione Joh. Harpesfeld ad pres. reginæ. *Ibid.*

1559, 10 Febr. Joh. Pilkington A. M. admiss. ad preb. de Mapesbury per privat. Joh. Harpesfeld.

Dr. Harpesfield made an oration in Latin to K. Philip upon his visiting Paul's church, Aug. 1554. Fox, *Act. and Mon.* vol. 3, p. 104.

Ann. 5 H. 8, inter protectiones a D. Rege concessas. Joh'es Harpsfield civis et pannarius London, alias dictus Johes Harpsfield nuper de London draper, alias Johes Harpsfield de London gentilman. T. R. apud Westm. 16 Junii. KENNET.

The following are in the British museum.

1. MS. Cotton, Vitell. C. ix. fol. 158. *Chronicon Johannis Harpesfeldi, a diluvio ad an.* 1559.

2. Idem MS. fol. 185, b. *Versus elegiaci, ex centuriis summatim comprehensi, de Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum.*]

JOHN FOWLER was born in the city of Bristol, educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, in 1555, resigned it in 1559, and the year after took the degree of master of arts, but did not compleat it by standing in the comitia. About that time leaving England, he took upon him the trade of printing, partly at Antwerp, and partly at Lovain, whereby he did signal service for the R. Catholics in printing their books for the vindication of their cause against the Protestants in England. He was well skill'd in the Greek and Latin tongues, a tolerable poet and orator, and a theologist not to be contemn'd. So learned he was also in criticisms, and other polite learning, that he might have passed for another Robert, or Henry, Stephens, printers. He did diligently peruse the theological sums of St. Thomas of Aquine, and with a most excellent method did reduce them into a Compendium. To which he gave this title,

Loca communia Theologica, &c. lib. 1. He wrote also,

Additiones in Chronica Genebrandi.

A Psalter for Catholics. Answered by Tho. Sampson sometimes dean of C. Ch.

Epigrams and other Verses. He also translated from Lat. into English, *The Epistle of Osorius*; and *The Oration of Pet. Frarin of Antwerp against the unlawful Insurrection of the Protestants under pretence to reform Religion.* Antw. 1566, oct. answered by Will. Fulke of Cambridge. At length giving way to fate at Newmark called by some Krainburg in Germany, 13 Febr. in fifteen hundred seventy and eight, was buried in the ch. 1578-9. yard of St. John the Evangelist, there, near to the body of John Harris, sometimes father to Alice his wife.

" THOMAS BENTHAM, a learned and pious " man of his time, was born in Shirebourne (a " market town, I think) in Yorkshire, admitted " perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. on the 16th of " Nov. 1546, proceeded in arts in the year fol- " lowing; and about that time did solely addict " his mind to the study of theology, and to the " learning of the Hebrew tongue; in which last " he was most excellent, as in those of Greek and " Latin, which he had obtained before he was " master of arts. After qu. Mary came to the " crown, he was turned out of his fellowship (for " his forward and malepert[s] zeal against the cath. " religion in the time of king Ed. 6,) by the " visitors appointed by her to regulate the univer- " sity, and especially for this reason, that when " being commanded by sir Rich. Read one of the " said visitors to correct the junior scholars for " their absence from mass, as being bound to do " it, as dean of the coll. he ingeniously confessed " his hearty sorrow for his former compliance in " the latter end of K. Hen. 8, and averr'd before " him, that he would not heap sin upon sin; " adding, that he esteemed it not equal to punish " that in others, which he himself had willingly " and knowingly committed, &c. Being thus " ejected he fled beyond the seas, retired first to " Zurich, and afterwards to Basil in Germany, " became preacher to the English exiles there, " and expounded to them the entire book of the " *Acts of the Apostles.* Afterwards being recalled " by some of the brethren, in the reign of qu. " Mary, came very privately and in a disguise to " London, and was by them made the superin- " tendent of their private convention or conven- " tions there (being the only church that the Pro-

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[s] " Vide Laur. Humfredum, in *Vita & Morte Jo. Jacki*; " edit. 1573, p. 72, 73, & in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. " 1, p. 275, b."

" testants had in those times of persecution) and " continued among them in a timorous condition " for some time. At length when qu. Elizabeth " succeeded, he was nominated bishop of Litch- " field and Coventry, upon the deprivation of Dr. " Ralph Bayne: To which see being elected, had " the temporalities thereof restored[9] to him, on " the 20th of Febr. 1559, being then about 46 " years of age. On the 24th of March following, " he was consecrated, and in the latter end of " Oct. 1566 he was actually created doctor of " divinity, he being then in great repute for his " learning. He hath written.

[193] " *Sermon on Matth.* 4, *ver.* 1, *to the* 11. Print- " ed at Lond. in oct. much about the time of the " author's death.

" *An Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles.* " This book was left by the author at the time of " his death, very fairly written, and fit for the " press, but whether ever printed I cannot tell. " Dr. Burnet, in his *Hist. of the Reformation of the* " *Church of England*, part 2, lib. 3, an. 1559, p. " 406, saith, Tho. Bentham, B. of Litchf. and " Cov. did translate into English the *Book of* " *Psalms*, at the command of qu. Elizabeth, when " the *Bible* was to be translated into English. " He also translated Ezekiel and Daniel. He " died at Eccleshall in Staffordshire (the seat 1578. " which belonged to his see) in fifteen hundred " seventy and eight, and was buried under the " south wall of the chancel belonging to the " church there. Soon after was a stone of ala- " baster laid over his grave, with this inscription " thereon. 'Hic jacet in tumba Benthamus " episcopus ille doctus, divinus, largus, pascens, " pius, almus. Obiit 19 Febr. 1578.' At the " head of the stone are the arms of the see of " Lichfield, and at the bottom are those of Ben- " tham, viz. A cross fleury between two roses and " two suns. The roses in the first and last quarter, " and the suns in the second and third."

GEORGE FERRERS seems to have been born at or near S. Albans in Hertfordshire, was educated for a time in Oxon, whence going to Lincoln's-inn, did after he was barrister, become as eminent for the law, as before he was for his poetry, having been as much celebrated for it by the learned of his time as any. " Afterwards " he was taken into the royal court, was held " in esteem by K. Hen. 8, in whose behalf he " engaged himself in several battles, and in 1542 " I find him to be parliament man for Plimouth " in Devonshire, &c. This person* who was naturally enclin'd to poetry, hath several things of that faculty extant in a book called, *A Myrrour for Magistrates*, &c. which I have put, but falsely, under EDWARD FERRERS, instead of this GEORGE, having been led thereunto to say so from Franc. Meres, in his second part of *Wit's Common Wealth*, publish'd at Lond. 1634, p. 626. The first edition of this book (*A Myrrour*) which was publish'd by Will. Baldwin, an. 1559, as I have told you in my character of him under the year 1564, is chiefly of Ferrers compiling. It is written in old English verse, and sheweth with what grievous plagues, vices are punished, and how frail and unstable worldly prosperity is found, even of those whom fortune seemeth most highly to favour. Most of the parts which our author Ferrers hath composed, I shall here set down. (1) *The Fall of Robert Tresilian Chief-Justice of England, and other his Fellowes, for misconstruing the Laws, and expounding them to serve the Princes Affections.* (2) *The Tragedy (or unlawful murder) of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Glocester.* (3) *Tragedy of K. Rich.* 2. (4) *The Story of Dame Elianor Cobham Duchess of Glocester*, &c. This story is more at large set down in the second edition of *The Myrrour for Magistrates*, &c. (5) *The Story of Humph. Plantagenet Duke of Glocester, Protector of England.* (6) *Tragedy of Edmund Duke of Somerset.* This is not in the first, but second edit. of the *Myrrour*. All these put together make six sh. in qu. and were reprinted in the third edit.[1] of the *Myrrour*, 1610. He hath also written other stories in the said book, which for brevity I shall omit, and only tell you that he hath translated from French into Lat. *The Statutes called Magna Charta*, the beginning of which is, 'Hic habes, candide lector, leges,' &c. and that he died at Flamsted in the beginning of the year, as it seems, of fifteen hundred seventy and nine; for on the 18th of 1579. May the same year, was a commission granted from the prerogative to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of him the said Geo. Ferrers of Flamsted, then lately deceased: Of whom, and his actions, you may see in the[2] *Encomia*

* *This person tho' he hath not writ much, as I can yet find, yet he is numbred among the illustrious and learned men of the age he lived in by Joh. Leland, the antiquary. He hath written,* Miscellany of Poems, *and translated from French into Latin,* The Statute called Magna Charta, *the beginning of which is 'Hic habes, candide, lector, leges,' &c. He ended his days at Flamsted in Hertfordshire in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred seventy and nine, and was as I conceive buried there. You may see more of him, his character and employments, in the author before quoted. In the year 1541, I find one George Ferers burgess for Plymouth to sit in a parliament then held, whether the same I know not.* first edit.

[9] " Pat. 2 Elizab. p. 11."

[1] [For an account of the various editions see *Censura Literaria*, iii. p. 1, and the introduction to the new edition by Joseph Haslewood, esq.]

[2] Joh. Lelandi in *Principum ac illustrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia Virorum, Encomiis, Trophoeis*, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 99. [As Leland's encomium throws some light on our author's history I have inserted it.

Si modo Verlamium, vetus urbs victoribus olim
Cognita Romanis, tota niteret ovans:
Te niveis certe insigniret grata lapillis
Texeret ac facili florea serta manu:

" of Joh. Leland the antiquary, who numbers " him among the learned and illustrious men of " the age he lived in."

[Wood's insertion of EDWARD FERRERS as a writer has been already noticed as incorrect, at col. 340. GEORGE FERRERS, the subject of the present article, it will be seen, is entitled to all the claim as an author of plays and of poetry hitherto divided with EDWARD, and the following circumstances concerning this writer may be added to Wood's account.

In 1542 he was imprisoned by Henry the eighth, but on what grounds cannot now be ascertained. However it seems, that the king did not long retain any animosity against him, for Mr. Gilchrist has pointed out to me that to the 'many good rewards[3]' which he received from Henry, may be added a hundred marks, which were bequeathed him in that monarch's will.

Patten in his *Account of the Expedition into Scotland under the Duke of Somerset*, printed 1548, sign. D v. relates an anecdote of Ferrers who he terms 'a gentlemā of my lord protectors, and one of ye comissioners of ye cariages in this army.' It seems that Ferrers discovered some of the enemy concealed in a cave, and not being able to take them prisoners, endeavoured to smother them in their hiding place, by setting fire to wet straw, and stopping up every aperture.

He was appointed lord of the pastimes in the king's (Edw. VI.) house, Nov. 1552, as appears by the *Register of Council*[4], and Stow informs us that 'the king kept his Christmas (in 1553) with open houshold at Greenewich, George Ferrers gentleman of Lincolnes inne, being lord of the merry disportes all the 12 dayes, who so pleasantly and wisely behaued himselfe, y^t the K. had great delight in his pastimes. (*Chronicle*, ed. 1615, (Bodl. K. 5. 14. Art.) p. 608, col. b.)

Queis tua congaudens redimiret tempora festa
Quod Musas deamet, Castaliumque gregem.
Concidit antiquæ sed gloria funditus urbis,
Albani fanum quod reparavit opus.
Fortunæ scandens alta ad fastigia summæ,
Cromuellus sibi te vir catus asseruit.
Deinde animo leges patrias evolvis, et illis
Sedulus inservis, causidicoque foro.
Patronum veterem repetis patronus et ipse,
Ac lepidis dictis lætitiæque studes.
Gloria at illius cecidit, magnamque ruinam
Passa est: sic versat sors male fida rotas.
Aulica vita tibi placuit, mox regia magni
Te Henrici gremio foverat ampla suo.
Horrida bella sonant, mortis fœtura coruscat,
Et Scotti et Morini tela cruenta vibrant.
Fortior occurris, gladio clypeoque resumpto,
Bellator prodis Martius, atque minax.
Vidisti Scottos victor Morinosque fugatos,
Et patuit virtus amplior inde tua.
Perge, ut cœpisti, magnum te ostendere factis
Ferrari, et nostro carmine major eris.]

[3] [See before at col. 340, where George Ferrers is certainly the person meant.]

[4] [Chalmers' *Apology for the believers in the Shakspeare Papers*, p. 347.]

He obtained this office also during the reign of Elizabeth, for Gascoigne, in his *Princelie Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle*, informs us that the stanzas spoken by the lady of the lake were said to have been devised and penned by M. Ferrers, sometime lord of misrule in the court.

Our honest chronicler Stowe, as before quoted, (p. 632) says, that Ferrers wrote that part of Grafton's *Chronicle* relating to the life of queen Mary. It does not seem that any of his plays or interludes exist.

The following lines from *Dame Eleanor Cobham* (*Mirrour*, p. 325, ed. 1610) are extracted as a fair example of Ferrers's best style.

Farewell Greenewich my palace of delight,
Where I was wont to see the christall streames
Of royall Thames, most pleasant to my sight:
And farewell Kent, right famous in all realmes,
A thousand times I mind you in my dreames;
And when I wake, most griefe it is to me
That neuer more againe I shall you see.

In the night time, when I should take my rest,
I weepe, I waile, I wet my bed with teares,
And when dead sleepe my spirits hath opprest,
Troubled with dreames, I fantasie vaine feares:
Mine husband's voice then ringeth at mine eares
Crying for helpe, O saue me from the death!
These villaines heere do seeke to stop my breath.

* * * * * * * *

I plaine in vaine, where cares be none to heare
But roring seas, and blustering of the winde,
And of redresse am nere a whit the neare,
But with waste words to feed my mournfull minde,
Wishing full oft the Parcas had vntwinde
My vitall strings, or Atropose with knife
Had cut the line of my most wretched life.]

WILLIAM WHITTYNGHAM son of Will. [194]
Whittyngham gent. (by his wife the daughter of Haughton of Haughton Tower) son of W. Whittyngham of Over, son of Seth Whittyngham of Swanlow in Cheshire, was born in the city of Chester, became a commoner of Brasen-nose coll. in the 16th year of his age 1540 or thereabouts, where being put under a careful tutor, did make great proficiency in learning. In 1545 he was elected fellow of All-souls college, being then bach. of arts, in which faculty proceeding two years after, was made one of the senior students of Ch. church, at which time it was founded by K. Hen. 8, and endeavoured by him to be replenish'd with the choicest scholars in the university. On the 17 May 1550, he had leave granted to him to travel for three years by the dean and canons of the said house; whereupon he went into France, and remaining in the company of learned men there for some time, had intentions to go into Italy, but being prevented by sickness (which took him at Lyons) he spent some time among the students at Paris, but chiefly in

the university of Orleans. About that time, if I mistake not, he took to wife Katharine the daughter of Lewis Jacqueine, by his wife, the heir of Gouteron lord of Ingrue and Turvyle near to the said city of Orleans. After he had spent more than an year there, he went to certain universities in Germany, and thence to Geneva, where tarrying till towards the latter end of K. Ed. 6, he returned into England. But that king dying, and religion seeming to put on another face, he went with other company into France, where hearing soon after that certain Protestant divines of England were for religion sake fled to Frankfort, and were about, with license from the magistrate, to settle a church there, did hasten thither and entred himself into their association: but they dissenting among themselves concerning matters pertaining to religion, were forced to disjoin, and those that did best like the forms of government of the church of England in the days of K. Ed. 6 were to remain at Frankfort, and those that liked better the order and discipline of the church at Geneva, were to go to that place, among whom Whittyngham was one and the chiefest, as you may further see in a book, entit. *A brief discourse of the troubles begun at Frankfort* 1554, printed 1575, wherein the opposite and restless humour of this person may easily be discern'd. Soon after their settlement at Geneva, Joh. Knox a Scot, minister of the English congregation there, was to leave that place and return to his country; so that Whittyngham being look'd upon as the fittest person to succeed, was earnestly desired by Joh. Calvin to take that employment upon him, but he alledging that in his former travels and observations, with the learning of several languages, he had fitted himself more for state employment than that, he modestly denied it. At length Calvin urging him farther, he was thereupon made a minister according to the Geneva fashion, and then took the employment upon him. Soon after Miles Coverdale, Christoph. Goodman, Anth. Gilby, Tho. Sampson, Will. Cole of C. C. coll. and this our author Whittyngham undertook the translation of the English *Bible*, but before the greater part was finished, qu. Mary died. So that the Protestant religion appearing again in England, the exil'd divines left Frankfort and Geneva and returned into England. Howbeit Whittyngham with one or two more being resolved to go through with the work, did tarry at Geneva an year and an half after qu. Elizab. came to the crown. At the same time also he turned into metre those psalms that we to this day sing in our churches, inscribed with W. W. They are in number five, of which the 119th psalm is one, as large as 22 other psalms[5], as also the ten commandments, and a prayer, at the end of his book of psalms. At length Whittyngham returning into England, he was appointed to go in company with Francis earl of Bedford to condole the death of the French king, an. 1560, and soon after to go with Ambrose earl of Warwick to Newhaven to be preacher there, while the said earl defended it against the French. Where, tho' he shew'd himself ready in his function, yet he spared not to persuade the English from uniformity, and observance of the rites and ceremonies of the church. [195] Notwithstanding this, so great a respect had the said earl for him, that upon writing to his brother Robert earl of Leicester, he procured for him from the queen, the deanery of Durham, in 1563, in the place of Ral. Skinner. Which deanery the queen having partly promised to Dr. Tho. Wilson one of the secretaries of state, was forced by the over-intreaties of the said earl to give it to Whittyngham, who enjoying it about 16 years, was then succeeded by the said Wilson, who enjoy'd it not two years. After Whittyngham had remained there for some time, sir Will. Cecill secretary of state was made lord treasurer, in whose place Whittyngham was among others nominated, and had he stirred in it, and made interest with his friend Robert earl of Leicester, he might have obtained it. About the same time the order of the sacerdotal vestures being generally established for church-men, and so pressed that they that would not use the same, should not be permitted to exercise their ministry, he then, and not before, submitted himself thereunto[6]. And being upbraided therewith for so doing by one that had been with him at Geneva, he answered that he, and others, knew, and had heard John Calvin say that for external matters of order, they might not neglect their ministry, for so should they for tithing of mint, neglect the greater things of the law. And as concerning singing in the church, Whittyngham did so far allow of it, that he was very careful to provide the best songs and anthems that could be got out of the queen's chappel to furnish his choir withal, himself being skilful in music. To pass by the good service he did his country against the Popish rebels in the north parts of England in 1569, and his church of Durham in repelling the archbishop of York his visiting it, an. 1578, I shall only take notice that whereas he is stiled by certain authors[7] the false

Instruct me, Lord, in the right trade
Of thy statutes divine:
And it to keep even to the end,
My heart will I encline:
Grant me the knowledg of thy law,
And I shall it obey,
With heart and mind and all my might,
I will it keep, I say.]

[5] [Whittyngham's share of this celebrated translation is not very poetical; a single stanza shall therefore suffice, from the fifth part of the 119th.

[6] [In this he was abetted by his patron the earl of Leicester. Churton, *Life of Nowell*, p. 115. See a letter by him to the earl on this subject, in 1564, in Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 156, app. p. 43.]

[7] Rich. Bancroft in his *Dangerous Positions*, lib. 2, cap. 4, and others.

and unworthy dean of Durham, was because he was only master of arts, the statutes of the ch. of Durham requiring that the dean thereof should be bach. of divinity at least; that he was not a minister according to the form of the church of England, but of Geneva, and that he was but a luke-warm conformist at the best; and that he did from Durham encourage Knox and Goodman in setting up presbytery and sedition in the kirk of Scotland[7]. The public works that he hath done as to learning are, (1) His translation of the *Geneva Bible*. (2) His turning into metre several of the *Psalms of David*, as I have before told you. (3) His translation into Latin the *Liturgy of the Church of Geneva*. (4) Nich. Rydley's *Declaration of the Lord's Supper*, Genev. 1556. To which Whittyngham put[8] a preface of his own making. (5) N. Rydley's *Protestation:* This I have not yet seen, and know nothing more of it[9]. (6) His translation from Lat. into English of *The Book of Prayer*, or the *English Liturgy:* see more in *A brief Discourse of the Troubles begun at Frankfort*, 1554, &c. printed 1575, p. 34, 35. He also wrote the preface to Christop. Goodman's book entit. *How superior Powers ought to be obey'd*, &c. [12mo. 1558,] with several other things, which are not yet, as I conceive, published. As for the works of impiety that he performed while he sate dean of Durham, were very many; among which I shall tell you of these. Most of the priors of Durham having been buried in coffins of stone, and some in marble, and each coffin covered with a plank of marble or free-stone, which lay level with the paving of the church (for antiently men of note that were laid in such coffins, were buried no deeper in the ground, than the breadth of the plank, to be laid over them even with the surface of the pavement) he caused some of them to be plucked up, and appointed them to be used as troughs for horses to drink in, or hogs to feed in. All the marble and free-stones also that covered them and other graves, he caused to be taken away and broken, some of which served to make pavement in his house. He also defaced all such stones as had any pictures of brass, or other imagery work, or chalice wrought, engraven upon them; and the residue he took away, and employ'd them to his own use, and did make a washing-house of them at the end of the centory-garth. So that it could not afterwards be discerned that ever any were buried in the said centory-garth, it was so plain and straight. The truth is, he could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodly religiousness, or monastical life. Within the said abbey-church of Durham were two holy-water-stones of fine marble, very artificially made and engraven, and bossed with hollow bosses, upon the outer-sides of the stones, very curiously wrought. They were both of the same work, but one much greater than the other. Both these were taken away by this unworthy dean Whittyngham, and carried into his kitchen, and employ'd to profane uses by his servants, steeping their beef and salt-fish in them, having a conveyance in the bottoms of them to let forth the water, as they had when they were in the church to let out holy-water, &c. He also caused the image of St. Cuthbert (which before had been removed from its proper place by dean Rob. Horne, who also had a hand in such impieties) and also other antient monuments to be defaced, and broken all to pieces, to the intent that there should be no memory of that holy man, or of any other who had been famous in the church and great benefactors thereunto (as the priors, his predecessors were) left whole and undefaced. I say it again, that he did this to the end that no memory or token of that holy man St. Cuthbert should be left, who was sent, and brought thither by the power and will of almighty God, and was thereupon the occasion of the erection of the monastical church of Durham, where the clergy and servants have all their livings and commodities from that time to this day. At length after his many rambles in this world, both beyond and within the seas, and his too forward zeal for the promoting his Calvinistical (if not worse) opinion, whereby much mischief happen'd to the church of England, he did unwillingly (being then full of worldly troubles) submit himself to the stroke of death, on the 10th day of June in fifteen hundred seventy and nine, and was buried in the Cath. church of Durham. Soon after was a tomb-stone laid over his grave, with an epitaph of twelve long and short verses engraven on a brass plate, fastened thereunto; which, with most if not all of the monuments which were set up after his time, were miserably defaced by the Scots when they invaded England in 1640. The first four verses run thus, 1579.

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'Quæ Whittinghami cernis monumenta sepulti,
Et vitæ & mortis sunt monumenta piæ.
Anglia testis erat, testis quoque Gallia vitæ,
Exulis hæc vidit, præsulis illa decus.'

So that as he before had in a woful manner violated the monuments of his predecessors and others, so was his by invaders, and nothing now left to preserve his memory, or person to shew the place where his carcase was lodg'd.

HENRY COLE, a zealous maintainer for a time of the Rom. Cath. religion, was born at Godshill in the isle of White in Hampshire, educated

[7] "Heylin's *History of the Reformation*, an. 1559."

[8] Bal. cent. 8, num. 87, in append.

[9] [It is printed with his *Assertio de Cœna Dominica*, under this title: *Præfatio et Protestatio Nicolai Ridlei, habitæ 20 Aprilis in Scholis publicis Oxoniæ, Anno* 1555, 8vo. Genevæ, apud Johannæ Crispinum, 1556. BAKER.]

[1] See a book entit. *The antient rites and monuments of the monastical and Cath. Ch. of Durham*, Lond. 1672, in oct. p. 101. Which book was written by anon. (one that had belonged to the choir of Durham) and published by Jo. Davies of Kidwelly.

in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1523, studied the civil law, travelled some years after into Italy, was at Padoua[1], where he advanced his studies, and afterwards, notwithstanding all this, he did acknowledge K. H. 8 to be supreme head of the church in England. In 1540, he being then returned and settled in London, he took the degree of doctor of the civil law, and the same year resign'd his fellowship, being then an advocate in the court of arches, prebendary of Salisbury, and about that time archdeacon of Ely in the place (as it seems) of Rich. Coxe. In 1542 he was elected warden of New coll. and in 45 he was made rector of Newton Longvill in Bucks. Soon after, when K. Ed. 6 came to the crown, he was altogether for reformation, was an admirer [197] of Pet. Martyr, was a frequenter of Protestant service and a receiver of the holy communion according to their way, did after preach up reformation in the church of St. Martin commonly called Carfax in Oxon, did approve of the proceedings of king Ed. 6 and other matters as a learned and puritanical[2] author tells you. In 1551 (5 Ed. 6) he resign'd his wardenship, and the year after the aforesaid rectory. In 1554 (2 Marie) he was made provost of Eaton coll. (in the place of Tho. Smith LL.D. of Cambridge) of which house he had been fellow, and the same year had the degree of doct. of divinity conferr'd upon him. Soon after he was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the university of Cambridge[3], became dean of St. Paul's cathedral on the removal of Feckenham to Westminster, an. 1556, vicar-general of the spiritualities under card. Pole archb. of Cant. and in 1558 one of the overseers of the said cardinal's will. I find extant under Dr. Cole's name these things following,

Letters to Joh. Jewell Bishop of Salisbury, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her honourable Council, an. 1560. Lond. 1560 in a pretty thick oct. It was afterwards remitted into Jewell's works. I find also that divers letters of Dr. Cole were sent to bish. Jewell after he had preached at Paul's-cross on the second Sunday before Easter in the year 1560, which are also printed.

Disputation with Archb. Cranmer and Bish. Rydley in the Div. School at Oxon, an. 1554, printed in the *Acts and Mon. of the Church.*

Funeral Sermon at the burning of Dr. Tho. Cranmer Archb. of Canterbury. " In the collec- " tion of records at the end of bishop Burnet's " 2d vol. of the *History of the Reformation,* num. " 4, is this Dr. Cole's *Answer to the first Propo-* " *sition of the Protestants at the Disputation before* " *the Lords at Westminster,* 1559." He hath also other things extant, which I have not yet seen. After qu. Eliz. came to the crown, he, with Jo. Whyte B. of Winchester, and five more zealous Cath. divines, did dispute with as many Prot. divines concerning matters of religion, when Q. Eliz. was about to make a reformation in the church of England. But that disputation, " wherein this " Dr. Cole was spokesman," coming to nothing, he was depriv'd of his deanery[5] to make room for Dr. Will. May master of Trin. coll.[7] in Cambridge, who dying about the beginning of 1561[8], Alex. Nowell succeeded him. About that time Dr. Cole was imprison'd, but where I cannot tell: sure I am that he died in or near to the Compter[9] in Woodstreet within the city of London, in the month of Decemb. in fifteen hundred seventy and 1579. nine, but where buried by his executor Humph. Moseley secondary of the said Compter, I know not. Joh. Leland the antiquary was Dr. Cole's acquaintance, and having had experience of his learning, hath eterniz'd his memory among other learned men of our nation and of his time, in his book of *Encomia's*[1], to which the curious reader may recur if he please, wherein he'll find a just character of this our author Dr. Cole and his learning.

[Henr. Cole admiss. ad rect. de Chelmsford, Essex, 11 Sept. 1540; coll. ad preb. de Holborn 5 Octob. 1540, quam resign. 9 Apr. 1541.

1542, 25 Mar. Henricus Cole LL.D. ordinatur diaconus ad titulum beneficii sui, viz. eccl'iæ de Celmesford. *Reg. Bonner.*

Henr. Cole LL.D. ad preb. de Sneating 9 Apr. 1541, eccl'iam de Chalmsford resign. 1547, in decan. Paulina electus 11 Dec. 1556, per deprivat. Frekenham, vicarius gen. sub Polo arc'po, et cardinali 8 Aug. 1557, officialis curiæ de arcubus, et decanus peculiarū 1 Oct. 1557. Index curiæ audientiæ mense Novemb. prox. sequ.

Henr. Cole LL.D. preb. de Wenlokesbern in eccl. Paul, 26 Septemb. 1 Mar. *Reg. Bonner.*

Henr. Cole LL.D. decanus eccl. D. Paul. Lond. factus est vicarius gen. Reginaldi card. ar'ep'i Cant. 28 Aug. 1557, *Reg. Pole,* fol. 27. Et officialis curie Cant. die 1 Octob. 1557, *ibid.* 28. Eodem die decan. de arcubu.

6 Jul. 1558, ar'ep'us contulit mag'ro Henrico Cole LL.D. eccl. de Wrothom decanat. de Shorham vac. per mort. nat. bone memorie d'ni Thome

[1] [In the British museum are two letters from Cole: one to Dr. Sarkey, dated at Padua, 1530; the other to Rich. Moryson, desiring intelligence concerning cardinal Pole, who was indisposed.' This was also written from Padua, but is without date of the year when. MS. Cotton, Nero B vi. fol. 168, and fol. 145. *Catalogue,* p. 219, 220.]

[2] Laur. Humfredus in *Vita & Mort. Jo. Juelli,* printed 1573, p. 129, 130, 131.

[3] [Incorporatus Cantabr. in visitatione legatina (cujus pars magna fuit), an. 1556-7. BAKER.]

[5] [He was also fined five hundred marks. *Biog. Britan.* edit. Kippis, vol. iv. p. 2.]

[7] [Queen's coll. COLE.]

[8] [Dr. Will. May died 8 Aug. 1560. KENNET.]

[9] [He was set at liberty Apr. 4, 1574. BAKER.]

[1] In *Principum ac illustrium, &c. in Anglia virorum encomiis, trophæis,* &c. Lond. 1589, p. 79.

Chethom nuper Sidon. ep'i. *Reg. Pole.* KENNET.

Roger Ascham speaks very highly of our author. 'Tantum ego et communi omnium voce de tua eruditione et frequenti Morysini sermoni, de tua humanitate semper tribui, doctissime humanissimeque Cole, ut imperitus ipse si te non colerem, et inhumanus si non amarem, verito videri possim [z].'

I cannot omit the following singular anecdote of Cole, the truth of which rests on the authority of the learned archbishop Usher. It is taken from Cox's *History of Ireland*, Lond. 1689, i. 308. (Bodl. M. 7. 5. Jur.) 'Queen Mary having dealt severely with the Protestants in England, about the latter end of her reign signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Ireland; and to execute the same with greater force, she nominates Dr. Cole one of the commissioners. Sending the commission by this doctor, who in his journey coming to Chester, the mayor of that city hearing that her majesty was sending a messenger into Ireland, and he being a church-man, waited on the doctor, who in discourse with the mayor, taketh out of a cloak-bag a leather box, saying unto him, here is a commission that shall lash the hereticks of Ireland (calling the Protestants by that title): The good woman of the house being well affected to the Protestant religion, and also having a brother named John Edmunds of the same, then a citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the doctor's words; but watching her convenient time, whilst the mayor took his leave, and the doctor complimenting him down the stairs, she opens the box and takes the commission out, placing in lieu thereof a sheet of paper with a pack of cards, the knave of clubs faced uppermost, wrapt up. The doctor coming up to his chamber, suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up the box as formerly. The next day going to the water side, wind and weather serving him, he sails towards Ireland, and landed on the seventh of October, 1558, at Dublin; then coming to the castle, the lord Fitzwalters being lord deputy, sent for him to come before him and the privy council; who coming in, after he had made a speech, relating upon what account he came over, he presents the box unto the lord deputy; who causing it to be opened, that the secretary might read the commission, there was nothing save a pack of cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost, which not only startled the lord deputy and council, but the doctor, who assured them, he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone. Then the lord deputy made answer, let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean while. The doctor being troubled in mind went his way, and returned into England, and coming to the court obtained another commission; but staying for a wind at the water side, news came unto him that the queen was dead. And thus God preserved the Protestants in Ireland.']

[z] [Epistola d. Colo, in *Epistolarum Aschami*, lib. tertio.]

PETER MORWYN or MORWYNG, a zealous reformer of his time, was born in Lincolnshire, made perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. in 1552, being then bach. of arts, and in the year after supplicating some few days before K. Edward's death that he might proceed in that faculty, did obtain his desire: but that king then dying and Morwyn foreseeing that religion would alter, he was not presented to that degree. Soon after, he, and others of his society, consulting how to withdraw themselves in private, obtained leave to be absent for a time, but to what place Morwyn went beyond the seas (for he was a voluntary exile in Germany) I find not. Sure it is, that after *qu.* Elizab. came to the crown, he retired to his coll. and in 1559 was presented to the degree of master, and became renowned among the academians for his great knowledge in the Lat. and Greek tongues and poetry. When Dr. Bentham was promoted to the see of Lichfield, he made him his chaplain, and, upon the next vacancy, prebendary and canon of the said church, and well [193] beneficed near to that place. He hath translated into English, (1) *A compendious and most marvellous history of the latter times of the Jews common weale, beginning where the Bible and Scriptures leave, and continuing to the utter subversion and last destruction of that country and people.* Lond. 1558-61, and 1593, in oct. Written in Hebrew by Joseph Ben. Gorion. (2) *The treasure of Enonimus containing the wonderful hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt times to prepare and distill Medicines.* Lond. 1565, qu. besides other books, which I have not yet seen. He was living at, or near to Lichfield, in the month of Clar. May, in fifteen hundred seventy and nine, in 1579. which year he was appointed one of the administrators of the goods, chattels, &c. of the said bish. Bentham, but how long he lived after that year, I cannot tell, nor where his reliques were lodg'd.

[xxii Jul. 1560, Matth. Cant. ar'ep'us contulit Petro Morwyng cl'ico in artibus mag'ro eccl. de Norbury, Coven. et Lichfeld dioc. per deprivat. Henrici Comberford ratione lapsus pro hac vice. *Reg. Parker*, fol. 350. See his pref. to his translat. of Ben. Gorion; wherein he proves him the same with Josephus. KENNET.]

JOHN LISTER was descended from those of his name in Yorkshire, spent some years among the Oxonians, and wrote,

A Rule to bring up Children; wherein is declared how the Father opposeth the Son in the Holy Scripture, whereby all Parents may be taught how to bring up their Children. Printed at Lond. in oct. Clar. about 1580. What other things he hath written 1579. and published I cannot yet tell.

JOHN ROGERS, called by some John Rogers the second, because one of both his names (of Pembr. hall [3] in Cambr.) was a writer in the reign of Ed. 6, and a martyr for the Protestant cause in the time of qu. Mary, was educated for some years in this university, but whether in Qu. coll. where one of both his names was fellow and proceeded master of arts, in 1536, or another John Rogers (of Merton coll. I think) who was admitted master in 1576, I cannot justly say. Sure I am, that Joh. Rogers of Oxon wrote and published these treatises following,

The displaying of an horrible sect of gross and wicked heretics, naming themselves the Family of Love, &c. Lond. 1579, oct.

The Lives of the Authors of the Family of Love. Printed with the former.

Answer to certain Letters maintaining the opinions of those of the Family of Love. Printed also with the former, and in the same year. What else this author hath publish'd I cannot yet find, nor when or where he died. I find one John Rogers to be a senior student of St. Albans-hall 1569, which perhaps may be the same with him of Mert. coll. because that when any postmaster or student there taketh the degree of bach. of arts, they commonly recede to the said hall, which joins to the coll. of Merton.

Claruit 1579.

[1551, 24 Aug. Mag'r John Rogers clericus, coll. ad preb. S. Pancratii per mortem mag'ri Joh. Reyston. *Reg. Ridley.*

1551, 10 Sept. Joh. Lawe cl'icus admiss. ad eccl. divæ Margaretæ Moyses, Fryday streete, per resign. mag. Joh. Rogers. *Ibid.* KENNET.

To the works of John Rogers may be added, *An Answer vnto an infamous Libell made by Chr. Vitel one of the chief English elders of the pretended Family of Love*, &c. 8vo. 1579 [4].]

ALAN COPE, to whom the city of London gave his first breath, was made perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. in 1549, the master of arts in 52, being that year senior of the act celebrated 18 July. In 1558 he was unanimously chosen senior proctor of the university, and in less than two years after, when he saw that the R. Cath. religion would be silenced in England, he obtained leave to absent himself for a time from the said college. Whereupon waiting for a prosperous gale, shipp'd himself beyond the seas, and at length went to Rome; where, tho' he before had for the space of five years studied the civil law in this university, he was actually created (as 'tis said) doctor or bach. of div. and became one of the canons of St. Peter's church there. Vir fuit eximii ingenii, (as one [5] saith) qui post magnos in ecclesiâ Dei pro fide Catholicâ tuendâ susceptos labores, scripsit opus quoddam insigne intitulat.

Historiæ Evangelicæ veritas; seu singularia vitæ Domini Jesu Christi, eo ordine quo gesta fuerunt recensita, & ipsis quatuor Evangelistarum verbis contexta, &c. Lov. 1572, and at Doway 1603. [Bodl. A. A. 12. Th.] He also published under his name,

Sex Dialogi, &c. Ant. 1566. [Bodl. 4to. C. 5. Th.] But those dialogues were written by Nich. Harpesfeild, as I shall tell you in my discourse of him. As for A. Cope he surrendred up his last breath at Rome about fifteen hundred and eighty, and was buried in the chappel belonging to the English hospital or coll. there, leaving behind him a most admirable exemplar of virtue, which many did endeavour to follow, but could not accomplish their desires.

[199] 1580.

DAVID DE LA HYDE was admitted probationer fellow of Merton coll. 1549, proceeded master of arts four years after, being then admired and much adored for his most excellent faculty in disputing, which he exercised as well in the public schools, as at home. Soon after he was licensed by the society of his coll. to study the civil law, but took no degree therein in this university: and being ejected the coll. for denying the queen's supremacy over the church of England in 1560, he went thereupon into Ireland; where, if I mistake not, he was born, and prosecuting his studies there, as he had done in Oxon, became an exquisite and profound clerk, well read in the Greek and Lat. tongues, expert in the mathematics, a proper antiquary, and an exact divine. His pen was not lazy (as one [6] saith) but daily breeding of learned books. He wrote,

Schemata Rhetorica in tabulam contracta. And an oration also entit.

De Ligno & Fano. Spoken in praise of Mr. Jasper Heywood, who was in the time of qu. Mary, rex regni fabarum in Merton college; which was no other than a Christmas lord, or a lord, or king of misrule. He hath written many other things, which being done and printed beyond the seas, we see them but seldom, or never, in these parts.

Clar. 1560.

JAMES WALSH an Irish man born, was educated in this university, but what degrees he took there, I find not. In the year 1572, and before

[3] [John Rogers martyr brought up in Cambridge, call'd by the merchant adventurers to be their chaplain at Antwerpe in Brabant, join'd with Tindal and Coverdale in translating the *Bible* into the English tongue, which is entitled the translation of Thomas Matthew—married and went to Wittenberge in Saxony—there minister of a congregation—returns in the beginning of K. Edward 6—presented by Nich. Ridley bp. to a prebend in Paul's, and the dean and chapter chose him to be reader of the divinity lesson there—imprison'd in Newgate, 1 Mar. for a sermon at Paul's cross—at condemnation 29 Januar. 1555—had been married 18 years, his wife then living and eleven children—burnt the protomartyr in qu. Marie's reign, Monday Feb. 4, 1555. Fox, *Acts and Mon.* 3, 130. KENNET.]

[4] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 667.]

[5] Anon. MS. quondam in manibus Gul. Crowe, ludimagistri Croydonensis.

[6] Rich. Stanyhurst in *Descript. Hibern.* cap. 7.

before, he had a chamber, and took his commons in Hart-hall, being then a student in divinity with Mr. Leonard Fitz-Simons his countryman. Both whom are entitled magistri that year in the[7] *Matricula* of the university, under Aula Cervina. The said Jam. Walsh hath written,

Epigrammata diversa. With other things of the like nature, and translated into English, *The Topography of Ireland*, written in Lat. by Silv. Giraldus. Which translation with scholia's was made also much about the same time by Joh. Hooker alias Vowell of the city of Exeter, as you may see elsewhere. In the time of this Jam. Walsh, studied in Hart-hall also divers of his country men of Ireland, some of whom having been afterwards men of note, or else writers, you shall have their names as they follow. (1) David Clere, bach. of arts 1565. (2) Nich. Clere of the county of Kilkenny, matriculated 1567, aged 19. (3) David Sutton a gentleman's son of Kildare, 1571, aged 16. (4) Pet. Nangle a gent. son of Dublin, 1571, aged 15. (5) Rich. Walsh a merchant's son of Waterford[8], aged 15, an. 1572. (6) Rob. Boteler a merch. son of the said city, aged 23, an. 1572. (7) George Sherlock the son of a merchant also of the same city, æt. 17, an. 1572. (8) Rich. Masterson a gent. son of Wexford, æt. 15, an. 1573. (9) Nich. Gaydon an esq; son of Dublin, æt. 19, an. 1574. (10) Tho. Finglas a gent. son of Finglas near to Dublin, æt. 18, an. 1571. (11) Will. Nugent a gent. son of Meath, or of the county of Meath, æt. 21, an. 1571. With several others of a later date, as Alex. Barrington a gentleman's son of Ireland, æt. 18, an. 1583, &c.

Clar. 1580.

LEONARD FITZ-SIMONS, was born in the diocese and county of Dublin in Ireland, admitted scholar of Trinity coll. (from that of Corp. Ch. of which he was clerk) 17 June 1558, aged 17, and the next year was made fellow[9], being then bach. of arts. In 1563 he proceeded in that faculty, but being a R. Cath. in his heart, and therefore unwilling to take holy orders according to the church of England, left his fellowship and retired to Hart-hall about 1571. At length going into his own country, had some employment conferr'd upon him, and was in his latter years, as I conceive, a Rom. priest. He is characterized by one[1] who knew him, to be profundus clericus, qui utrasq; linguas, theologiam & mathematicam admodum calluit & coluit[2]. And there is no doubt

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but that he hath written and published several books, which being printed beyond the sea, we seldom see them in these parts. He was famous and noted for his learning in Ireland in fifteen hundred and eighty, but when he died, or where his reliques were lodg'd, I cannot tell. One Hen. Fitz-Simons[3], a famous Jesuit, was also educated in Hart-hall, as I shall tell you elsewhere.

Clarmit 1580.

JOHN SECURIS, a Wiltshire man born, and a most noted person for his admirable parts while he studied in New coll. in the time of Ed. 6 (but not in the condition of a fellow) did retire to Paris for the improvement of his studies, where applying his muse to the faculties of physic and astronomy, became a diligent hearer of the lectures of Dr. Jacobus Silvius of high learning and famous memory, the reader of the physic lecture in that university, who usually had a thousand auditors every time he read. After he had compleated his studies there, he returned into England and settled within the city of Salisbury, where he was much frequented for his great knowledge in medicine, and wrote,

* *One of which for the year, &c.* first edit.

Several Prognosticons[4]. "Two* of "which for the years 1579 and 1580 "I have seen, and to the last* is joyned.

* *at.* first edit.

A compendium; or, brief instruction how to keep a moderate diet. In the title of the said *Prognosticon* he writes himself master of arts and physic, but whether he took those degrees in Oxon I cannot tell, because the register containing the acts of congregation and convocation is almost totally neglected during the reign of Ed. 6. In the preface to the said *Compendium*, he tells us that in his time fell near to Salisbury hail stones as big as a child's fist of three or four years old. Our author Securis hath also written,

A detection and querimony of the daily enormities and abuses committed in Physic, concerning the three parts thereof, that is, of the Physician's part, the part of Surgeons, and the part of Poticaries. Lond. 1566, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 24. Med.] dedicated in a Lat. epist. to both the universities, Oxford (of which he saith he was an alumnus) and Cambridge. After which follows a preface to the reader in old English verse, and at the end of

Clar. 1580.

[7] *Reg. Matric.* P. pag. 545.

[8] [There was a Robert Walsh, who was mayor of Waterford in 1615. See a letter from him to sir R. Moryson. MS. Cotton, Titus, B. x. fol. 234.]

[9] [Not only by the nomination, but by the dispensation of the founder, and at the earnest suit of Thomas Marshall, second dean of Christ Church. Warton, *Life of Pope*, edit. 1780, 8vo. page 423.]

[1] Rich. Stanyh. ut sup. cap. 7.

[2] [Besides these accomplishments he was also (as it appears from the following entry in the bursar's book 1561, 2, of Trin. coll.) skilled in the knowledge of music: "Solut. dom. Fitzsimmons pulsanti organa per annum, xx *s.*" Warton, *Life of Pope*, page 424.]

[3] [Leonard had a brother, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards beneficed in Ireland. Stanyhurst, *Descript. Hibern.* cap. vii.]

[4] [I have no doubt but that Securis published a *Prognosticon*, or rather it should be termed an *Almanack*, annually. Herbert notices them for the years 1563, 1566, 1568; and I have myself seen one for 1557. This is printed on the broad side of a single sheet. *A newe Almanacke for the yere of our Lord God M,D,LXVII. Practised in Salisbury by maistre John Securis Phisitian.* Over the various months are emblems of the several occupations of mankind at the various seasons of the year, very rudely cut in wood.]

the book is a peroration to both the universities. Contemporary with this noted author Securis, was another astrologer called Evans Lloyd a Welsh man, educated in logicals and philosophicals in Oriel coll. but took no degree here. Afterwards retiring to the great city, wrote several *Ephemerides*, which were much valued in their time; one of them written for the year 1582 I have seen supputated especially for the elevation and meridian of London, but may generally serve for all England. It was printed there the same year, and approved by Dr. John Dee, with whom, as also with Securis, he had acquaintance.

NICHOLAS QUEMERFORD was born in the city of Waterford in Ireland, took a degree in arts 1562, after he had spent at least 4 years in this university in pecking and hewing at logic and philosophy: Which degree being compleated by determination, he went into his own country, entred into the sacred function and had preferment there, but was turned out from it because of his religion. He wrote in English a pithy and learned treatise, very exquisitely penn'd as one[1] saith, entitled,

Answers to certain questions propounded by the Citizens of Waterford. Also,

Divers Sermons. Soon after he left his country for the sake of religion, went to the university of Lovain in Brabant, where he was promoted to the degree of doctor of divinity 23 June 1576, and afterwards, as 'tis said, wrote and published divers other things. See more in Peter White, under the year 1590. To him I now add his great friend and countryman Rob. Garvey of the diocese of Kilkenny, who was elected fellow of Oriel coll. 1563, proceeded master of arts three years after, and became noted for his skill in both the laws, and for a volubility in the English and Latin tongues, as my author[2] an Irish man tells me, but whether he published any thing I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in Ireland about 1579.

[201] Clar. 1580.

MAURICE CHAWNEY, CHAMNEY, CHANCY, or CHANNY, so many ways I find him written, was from his juvenile years a Carthusian monk in the house of that order near London, (now called by some the Charter-house, and by others Sutton's hospital) the brethren of which place, as of others in England, did commonly study in an ancient place of literature near to London coll. alias Burnell's inn within this university, and no doubt there is but that this M. Chawney did receive instruction in theological matters therein, or at least in some other house of learning in Oxon. But so it was, that at the dissolution of religious houses by K. Hen. 8, he, with his brethren (18 in number) being committed to custody for denying the king's supremacy[7] over the ch. of England, did at length with much difficulty escape out of prison, and so consequently death, which all the rest suffered at several times, before the year 1539[8]. At length settling himself at Bruges in Flanders became prior of some of his English brethren (of the same order) there: and from him do our English Carthusians beyond the sea at Newport in Flanders derive their succession in the said house near London, to this day, having always been by them esteemed a most devout and pious person. He hath written a book entit.

Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum, cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antehac typis excusa[9]. Printed (at Mentz in Bavaria as it seems) an. 1550 in qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 74. Jur.] and dedicated by Vitus à Dulken prior of the Carthusians of St. Michael near to Mentz and William à Sittart procurator of the said house, to Theodore Loher à Stratis prior of the Carthusians house of St. Mary the virgin in Buxia, near to Memmingen in Schawhen a province of Germany. This book

[1] Rich. Stanyh. ut sup. cap. 7.

[2] Id. ib. cap. 7.

[7] [He seems by his own account, cap. 12 and 13, to have taken the oath of supremacy, which he laments. BAKER.]

[8] [Mr. Anthony a Wood is very much mistaken in this paragraph concerning Chauncie or Channey, for so he wrote his name. For it is plain from his own book, giving an account of the sufferings of eighteen Carthusians (Passio 18 Carthus.) that he was not one of them, that he actually, tho' with great reluctance, swore the oath prescribed (cap. 9.) 'Demum in verba regis juravimus, sub conditione tamen, quatenus licitum esset, anno Domini 1534, 24 die Maii.' At length we swore to the words of the king, but under condition however, as far as it was lawful, on the 24th of May, 1534. Mr Rymer hath given us an account of this matter (*Fœdera*, xiv. 491, 583,) and Maurice Channey's name appears among the subscribers, but not one syllable of the condicion 'quatenus licitum est,' nor indeed had not this subscription been found, would it have seemed at all probable, that that condition had been allowed, more especially, if we remember whom they had to deal with, king Henry the Eighth. It is true, Maurice Channey doth not appear among the subscribers of this convent to the oath about the supremacy in 1537, but neither doth he appear among the recusants; and the reason I take to be this, that he was one of those four monks that had been sent to two other convents of the order in the extream parts of the kingdom, two of whom were afterwards executed for the denial of the king's supremacy, and the other two were brought to Sion house in Middlesex, and took the oath there; it is plain from his own words (cap. 13) about it, he took the oath somewhere, 'infra annum postquam nos consenseramus, irritum illi fecerunt suum pactum, omnes namque nos expulerunt a domo.' Within the year after we consented, they broke their words, for they turned us all out of the house. But they who consented had pensions allotted them, and Maurice Chauncie among the rest (*Id.*) who, whatever other good qualities he was endowed with, had not the gift of perseverance under persecution, but got him abroad beyond sea, and returned not to England till the reign of queen Mary, who made him her confessor, according to sir Robert Chauncie his kinsman. (*Antiq. Hertf.* p. 51.) See Bearcroft's *Historical Account of Thomas Sutton*, 8vo. 1737, page 261, &c.]

[9] [Strype has printed much of the information contained in this book. See *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. i. p. 199.]

[9] [Recusa 1573 in 8vo. cum præfatione bene longa; dat. Monachii, 1563. See the same book, MS. inter codices MSS. Johannis nuper episcopi Eliensis. BAKER.]

contains (1) The epitaph of sir Tho. More, written by himself in Latin, fixed over his grave in Chelsea church near to London. (2) The captivity and martyrdom of John Fisher B. of Rochester. (3) The capt. and mart. of the said sir Tho. More, sometimes L. chan. of England. (4) The martyrdom of Reynold Brigitt a pious divine, and of others. (5) The passion of 18 Carthusians of London, beginning with the life and passion of John Houghton the prior of them all, contained in 14 chapters, &c. This passion and martyrdom of the said Carthusians was by the care of our author represented[2] in figures; and being afterwards engraven on copper, were printed at Colon. Ub. about 1608. He also review'd, corrected, and put some additions to a book entit. *Vita Carthusiana*, written by Peter Sutor prior of the Carthusians at Paris, an. 1522. Which being so done, he wrote the epistle dedicatory before it; all printed together at Lovain, 1572, in oct. Our author Chancæus (as he writes himself in that book) was then living in his cell at Bruges before-mention'd, with several English Carthusians under his government. I have seen a MS. written by our author Chancæus, bearing this title.

The divine cloud of unknowing. The beginning of which is, 'Goostly friend in God, I pray thee and beseech thee that thou wilt have a besy beholding to the course and manner of thy calling,' &c. It containeth 75 chapters, and with it is bound his *Epistle of private Counsel*, the beginning of which is, 'Goostly friend in God, as touching thy inward occupation,' &c. And at the end of the book is this written, 'Liber domûs Salvatoris beatissimæ virginis Mariæ juxta London. Ordinis Carthusiani, per M. Chawney, quem exaravit secundum Willmum Exmeuse.' The said Exmeuse or ex Mewe, who had been bred [202] in Christ's coll. in Cambridge did enter .. aself a Carthusian of the said house near London in the 28th year of his age, being then sufficiently versed in the Gr. and Lat. tongues. Afterwards he was made vicar, and thence removed to be procurator thereof: and being one of the number that denied the king's supremacy, suffered death by hanging, drawing and quartering, 19 June 1535. As for our author Chaney he submitted to fate on the 1581. 12 July in fifteen hundred eighty and one, according to the accompt followed in Flanders. Whereupon his body was buried, as I suppose, in the chappel belonging to the Carthusians at Bruges before-mention'd. He hath left behind him a most celebrated name for his rare piety, which is preserved among those of his profession at Bruges, Newport in Flanders, and at other places. Neither is it denied by any knowing and moderate Protestants, but that his name is worthy to be kept in everlasting remembrance.

[2] Theod. Petreius in *Biblioth. Carthusiana*, edit. Col. 1609, p. 245, 246.

[Chauncey the author of the *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, who was descended from this writer, relates an anecdote of him that has escaped the penetration of Wood. It seems that Chawney after quitting Oxford removed to Gray's inn, where he studied the common law. During his residence there, he, willing to pay his duty to his father at Pishobury, obtained the favour of another gentleman of the same society to accompany him thither, intending to spend their Christmas there. The old gentleman his father, affected with a plain habit, was displeas'd with the gayety of their apparel, and expressing his dislike to it; the son immediately resented it, and returned to London, where he fell into a contrary humour; he laid aside his glorious apparel, exchanged Gray's inn for a monastery, took upon him the Carthusian habit, and became a monk in an house of that order, now called the Charter house, or Sutton's hospital) where he apply'd his study to divinity. —Page 58, col. a.]

RICHARD DAVIES, a Welsh man born, was educated, as it seems, in New inn, but what degrees he took in arts, it appears not. In qu. Mary's reign he retired beyond the seas upon account of religion, whence returning in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth, was elected bishop of St. Asaph on the deprivation of Tho. Goldwell; the temporalities of which see he receiving[3] 29 March 1560[4], was the year following translated to the see of St. David, and in 1566 was actually created [103] doctor of divinity. He hath published several things, among which are,

Epistle to all the Welsh, especially within his Diocese, wishing a renewing of the ancient Catholic Faith by the light of the Gospel of Christ. Printed and bound with the *New Test.* in Welsh, an. 1567. It was printed also among other things, and published by Charles Edwards a Welsh man. Ox. 1671, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. W. 72. Th.]

Funeral Sermon preached 26 Nov. 1576, in the Parish Church of Caermarthen at the burial of Walt. Earl of Essex, on Rev. 14. 13. Lond. 1567, qu. [Bodl. 4to. E. 5. Th. BS[5].] Whereunto is added *A genealogical Epitaph with memorials on the said Count*, but these were made by other men. "In "the new translation of the *Bible* made by order "of qu. Eliz. this Bp. Davies did part of the "*Old Testament*, viz. from the *Pentateuch* to the "second of Samuel." This bishop paid his last debt to nature about the month of Octob. in fifteen hundred eighty and one, aged about 80 years, and 1581. was buried in the parish church of Abergwilly

[3] Pat. 2. Elizab. p. 14.

[4] [Richardus Davies A. M. presbiter sec. natione Wallicus, annos natus 50 in ep'tum Asaph. consecratur Jun. 21, 1559. *Antiq. Britan.* p. 37. KENNET.]

[5] [A copy in St. John's college library, Oxford, contains the autograph of Robert earl of Essex, son of the deceased, to whom the sermon was dedicated.]

in Caermarthenshire, leaving then behind him a widow called Dorothy, and several children.

[Ric. Davies was the son of David ap Grown (descended paternally from Ithel Velyn lord of Yale) by his wife Joannett, daughter of David ap Richard ap Kynric (descended from Ednowen Bendew, one of the 15 tribes of North Wales) was born, as I take it, in Derbyshire. What preferments he had before he was bishop, I know not: but I find, that in the first year of qu. Eliz. 1559, he was by the name of Rich. Davies D. D. commissioned with others, viz. Rowland Meyric, Thomas Young, doctors of law, and Rich. Pates, 'jurisperitus,' to visit the cathedrals and dioceses of St. David's, Landaf, Bangor, St. Asaph, Hereford, and Worcester, and on the third of Nov. that year, he sat with the rest, upon his visitation, in All Hallowes church in Stratford upon Avon, and there deprived John Lloyd, dean of St. Asaph, for contumacy. He was also employed with others, that year, to translate *The Bible* into English, and translated all from the beginning of Joshua to the end of the second of Samuel. He also translated part of the *New Testament* into Welch, particularly some of the epistles. The original MSS. of which translation are in the custody of that worthy studious gentleman, Robert Davies of Llanerch esq. He was consecrated bish. of St. Asaph Jan. 21, 1559-60, and thence translated to St. David's. He held the rectory sine cura of Llansantfraid in Marchi and diocese of St. Asaph till his death. HUMPHREYS.

Ric. Davyes translated the Liturgy and N. Test. into Welsh, printed 1567, 4to. wherein he was assisted by W. Salesbury. P. W. Morgan's Epist. before the *Welsh Bible*. BAKER.]

JOHN TWYNE son of William, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of sir Brian Twyne of Long Parish in Hampshire, knight, was born at Bolingdon in the same county, educated, as it seems, in New inn, where applying his studies to the civil law, was admitted to the reading of any of the books of institutions, an. 1524, at which time the said inn was replenished, and did excellently flourish with civilians. After he had left the university he became supream moderator of the free-school within the cemetery at Canterbury, and in 1553 mayor of that city. At length growing rich (for his school was very much frequented by the youth of the neighbourhood, many of which went afterwards to the universities) he purchased lands at Preston and Hardacre in Kent, which he left to his posterity. He was a person well read in Greek and Lat. authors, in the histories and antiquities of our nation, and much valued for his abilities in other matters by the learned men of his age, particularly by his acquaintance[6] Joh. Leland, who numbers him among the illustrious worthies of his time, and Mr. Cambden in his *Britannia* in Kent mentions him as a learned old man. He hath written,

De rebus Albionicis, Britannicis atq; Anglicis commentariorum libri duo. Lond. 1590, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 95. Art. Seld.] written to his son Thomas; who afterwards, with an epistle, made it public. Our author John Twyne hath also written and collected divers things of antiquities, which are dispersed in several hands, and some of them descending to his grandson Brian Twyne, he gave them at his death to the library of C. C. coll. At length our author arriving to a good old age, gave way to fate 34 Novemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and one, and received sepulture in the chancel of the church of St. Paul within the city of Canterbury. Over his grave is an inscription, wherein he is stiled 'armiger,' and said to have been mayor of Canterbury in the time of Wyatt's rebellion, in the beginning of qu. Mary. This epitaph being written in verse, I shall now omit, and commend you to that just encomium of him given by Leland before-mentioned. By Alice his wife (who died 20 Oct. 1567, aged 60, and in the 43d year of her wedlock) daughter of Will. Piper of Canterbury, he had issue divers sons. The first was Laurence Twyne who was fellow of All Souls coll. and bach. of the civil law, an ingenious poet of his time, as several copies of verses, set before books, written in commendation of their respective authors, do sufficiently attest. He was a married man, lived at Hardacre in Kent, and left issue behind him at his death several children. The second was Tho. Twyne before-mention'd, whom I shall mention under the year 1613. The third was John Twyne whose ingenuity also is scatter'd in several copies of verses before books in the time of qu. Elizabeth; and the fourth was Nicholas, of whom I know nothing.

[203]

1581.

[Twyne's MSS. bequeathed to Corpus Christi college, are on antiquarian and historical subjects. In one of them, entitled *Collectanea Varia*, vol. iii. fol. 2, he says, that he had written the *Lives of T. Robethon, T. Larpset, Rad. Barnes, T. Eliot, R. Sampson, T. Wriothesle, Gul. Paget, G. Day, Joh. Christopherson, N. Wooton.* At fol. 95, he notices a work meditated by him, *On the lives and Fortunes of the Kings of England from the Conquest to Hen. VIII. Locos communes ex poetis et aliis autoribus Romanis.* Collect. v. &c.

Holinshed mentions Twyne in the first edition of his *Chronicle*[7], as 'a learned antiquaric, and no less furnish'd with old outentyke monuments than ripe judgment and skillfull knowledge for the perfect understanding thereof as by the fruits of his labours, part whereof he meaneth to leave to posterity, it will no doubt right evidently appear:' but this eulogy is omitted in the edit. of 1587. Somner notices[8] Twyne's *Antiquities of Canter-*

[6] In *Principum ac illustrium, &c. in Anglia virorum encomia trophæis*, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 83.

[7] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 729.]

[8] [*Antiq. of Cant.* preface, sign. ** 3, b.]

bury, as spoken of in his *Comment. de reb. Alb.* but adds that he could not obtain them. Prefixed to his brother's translation of Lhuyd's *Breviary of Britayne*, are some of his lines to the readers[9]. Tanner[1] gives the following singular extract from a MS. in Corp. Ch. Coll. Camb. No. CXX. which we can scarcely reconcile to his tutorial dignity or literary character. 'An. 1560 Mr. Twyne schoolmaster was ordered to abstain from ryot and drunkeness, and not to intremeddle with any public office in the town.'

At the commencement of the second book of Twyne's *Comment. de reb. Alb.* p. 69 et seq. the author notices several of his friends, and among others, is the following honourable testimony of the benevolence and virtues of Reginal Wolfe the printer. 'Nec Reginaldus Wolfius, Londonensis, typographus regius, vir bonus, ac bene doctus, natione Germanus, nostri amantissimus, silentio prætermittendus, cujus amicitia re salva ac perdita mihi usu contestata est: qui arcis Londonensis olim ergastulo solutum in ædes, situ squaloreque obsitum, recepit, priusquam in dulcissimam patriam et ad suavissima pignora reverti licuisset.' Bishop Kennet says that Twyne wrote an epistle prefixed to *The History of Kyng Boccus and Sydracke*, 4to. 1510[2].]

RICHARD COXE was born[3], as 'tis[4] said, at Whaddon in Bucks, elected from Eaton school, scholar of King's coll. in Cambridge, in 1519, where taking the degree of bach. of arts, went to Oxon for preferment, was made one of the junior canons of the Cardinal coll. and in Decemb. 1525, was, with other Cantabrigians incorporated in the same degree. About that time he supplicated that he might answer at the Austin Fryery (now called 'Disputations in Austins') and answer the masters in formal disputations, which was granted conditionally that he also oppose at the said Fryery. This exercise being by him performed in order to the taking of his master's degree, he was licensed to proceed in arts, 8 Feb. following, and accordingly did proceed in an act celebrated 2 July 1526. Soon after being notoriously known to be a follower and abettor of the opinions of Luther, he was forced to leave Oxon, and some years after became master of Eaton school near to Windsor, where by his diligent instruction, the boys profited much. About the year 1537 he proceeded D. of D. at Cambridge[5], became archdeacon of Ely, [Dec. 4, 1540[6]] in the room, as it seems, of Tho. Thirlby promoted to the see of Westminster, and afterwards was incorporated at Oxon in the degree of doctor. In 1543, Jan. 8, he was made dean of the new erected cathedral of Osney near Oxon, and in 1546 when that see was translated to Ch. Ch. he was also made dean there. In 1547 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, being in great favour with the then K. Ed. 6. By which election it fell out, that as the Oxonians enjoyed one that had been partly educated in Cambridge, so it was with the Cantabrigians in former time, by their election of John Bromyerd an Oxonian, and an eminent writer in the reign of Rich. 2, and since by their election of Dr. Thomas Ruthal in the reign of Hen. 7. But what mad work this Dr. Coxe did in Oxon while he sate chancellor, by being the chief man that worked a reformation, I have elsewhere[7] told you. In 1548, July 16, he was installed canon of Windsor in the place of Dr. Thomas Magnus, who resigned that dignity in 1547, and about that time was made one of the privy council, almoner to the king, and dean of Westminster: but when qu. Mary came to the crown, he was deprived of his deaneries, and Aug. 15 put into the Marshalsea, from whence being discharged 19 Aug. 1559[8], he among others fled to Frankfort in Germany, where he shewed[9] himself among the English exiles a zealous man for the Common Prayer, as used in the days of K. Ed. 6, against Joh. Knox a Scot and a violent Calvinist. When qu. Elizabeth succeeded in the empire, he was appointed the chief of the Protestant divines to encounter those of the Rom. persuasion, in a disputation, when that queen was about to settle a reformation in the church of England. But that disputation coming to nothing, he was made bishop of Ely, to which see he was consecrated 21 Dec. 1559; yet whether it was for his retiredness, or small hospitality, or the spoil he was said to make of his [204]

[9] [The first are here given, as of some curiosity.

As they of all most prayse deserve,
that first with pen did show
To vs the sacred lawes of God,
wherby his will wee know;
So, many thanks are due to those
that beate their busie brayne,
To let vs learne our earthly state
in which we here remayne, &c.

Bodl. 8vo. L. 36. Art. Seld. Sign. ¶ iiij.]

[1] [Ut supr.]

[2] [The only copy of this rare book I have been able to see, wants the first pages. This is in St. John's college library, and belonged once to the celebrated Dr. Simon Forman.]

[3] [In carta regis Hen. 6, de fundatione eccl. colleg. de Eton, dat. 11. Octob. anno regn. 19, occurit Ricardus Cokks inter scolares indigentes. Quære, an forte pater hujus Ricardi? Kennet. Willis says that he was born in an ordinary house, of mean parents, whose names were called also Staughton. *Cathedrals*, p. 359.]

[4] In *Cat. præposit. soc. & schol. coll. Regal. Cant.* MS. sub an. 1519.

[5] [Ric. Coxe S. T. B. Cant. an. 1535, tunc episcopi Eliens. sacellanus, S. T. P. an. 1537, post studium 2 annorum in theologia. *Reg. Acad. Cantabr.* Conceditur Ric'o Cox. art. bach. Cant. et art. mag'ro Oxon. ut sit hic (viz. Cantab.) in eodem gradu, &c. quo apud Oxon. Baker.]

[6] [Ric. Cox inter canonicus ecclesiæ Eliensis in ipsa fundat. carta regia nominatur 10 Dec. 33 Hen. 8. Kennet.]

[7] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 269, 270, 271, &c.

[8] [1553. Cole.]

[9] *Brief discourses of the trouble begun at Frankfort*, 1554, printed 1575. p. 38, 39.

woods and parks, feeding his family with powdered venison, he was but in little favour with the said queen[1]. At Cambridge he was esteemed a good scholar, and a better poet than Dr. Wal. Haddon, who call'd him master, as having been either his scholar or servant. There goes under this Dr. Coxe's names,

Oration at the beginning of the disputation of Dr. Tresham and others with Pet. Martyr.

Oration at the conclusion of the disputation. These two orations, which are in Latin, were printed 1549, in qu. and afterwards among Pet. Martyr's works. [The last also in Strype's *Annals of Reform.* i. append. No. xliv.] Dr. Coxe also had a considerable hand in framing the first *Liturgy of the Church of England*, and a hand in the third, an. 1559, and also turned into metre the *Lord's Prayer*, at the end of the *Psalms of David*, besides other works not yet remembred by public authors: "Such as his *Resolutions concerning the* "*Sacraments*, printed in the collection of records, "at the end of Dr. Burnet's *History of the Re-* "*formation of the Church of England.* He wrote "also, *Resolutions of some questions relating to* "*Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending* "*to the reformation of the Church, began by King* "*Henry* 8. Ibid. And also *Answers to certain* "*queries concerning the abuses of the Mass.* In "the collection of records num. 25, at the end of "Dr. Burnet's 2 vol. This Bp. Cox translated "the *Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Epistle to* "*the Romans.*" He yielded up his last breath
1581. 22 July[2] in fifteen hundred eighty and one[3], and was buried in the Cath. church of Ely near to the monument of bishop Goodrich[4]. I find another Rich. Coxe who was living (and a writer) in the time of the former, but that Rich. Coxe which Joh. Leland the antiquary and poet doth so much[5] celebrate for his faith and integrity in a copy of verses written to Thom. Leigh of Adlington esq; must be understood of bishop Coxe before-mention'd.

[1] [And yet he seems to have complied with her wishes in the alienation of part of the episcopal revenues, for he sold her the manors of Hatfield, Little Hadham and Kelshall in Hertfordshire, parting in all with about 700*l.* per annum of the old demeasnes, being a third part of the revenues of the bishoprick. See Willis, *Cathedrals*, sub Ely, p. 338, 339.]

[2] "13 July (Stow's *Annals*, 1581)." [Wood refers to Stow as his authority for this date, yet Stow kills the bishop on the 15th. *Annales*, 1631, p. 694. Gilchrist.]

[3] [Aged 81, according to his deposition in the proceedings against bishop Gardiner, being then 51. See Fox, *Martyrs*, edit. prima, p. 808. Baker.]

[4] [Upon his grave-stone are written these verses, which he spake as he was dying:

Vita caduca vale, salveto vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit, spiritus alta petit.
In terra Christi Gallus Christum resonabam;
Da, Christe, in cœliste sine fine sonem.

Hatcher's *Catalogue of the Provosts, Fellows, &c. of King's Coll. Camb.* MS. Bodl. Rawl. B. 274.]

[5] In *Encomiis, trophæis*, &c. ut supra, p. 89.

[Coxe was appointed first prebendary of Ely, Septemb. 10, 1541. He was presented by the king to the prebend of Sutton cum Buckingham in the church of Lincoln, June 3, 1542, and resigned it in 1547[6]. He was admitted to the rectory of Harrow, Middlesex, Sept. 28, 1544[7]. He was the king's tutor, and in the *Register of Council Edw. VI.* are the following entries. '1550, Oct. 7. Dr. Cox ordered to repair into Sussex to appease the people by his good doctrine, which are now troubled through the seditious preaching of the bishop of Chichester and others[8].'—'1550, Sept. 19. Order to the treasurer to deliver 20*l.* per mens. to Mr. Cox the almoner to be employed on his majesties privy alms, as hath been heretofore accustomed[9].' He married Joan, daughter of George Inder, alderman of Cambridge, and widow of Dr. William Turner dean of Wells[1]. Our author relates, (in his *Annals*, ii. 100, edit. Gutch,) that Coxe was the first who brought his wife into college, and not only permitted canons and heads of houses and halls to marry, but suffered idle huswives and bawling children to enter each house. But what is most to the discredit of Coxe, was his unwearied diligence in destroying the ancient MSS. and other books in the public and private libraries in Oxford. The savage barbarity with which he executed this hateful office, can never be forgotten; it will render his name hateful to posterity, for the loss sustained by literature and the arts through his means can never admit of forgiveness. Forrest before mentioned, (col. 297) in his life of Catharine[2], gives us Coxe's character in the most odious colours, but his account is too long for this place. He notices the destruction at Christ Church:

Hee robbed the churche of Frydyswis (I say)
Of chalyces, crosses, candylstycks withe all
Of sylver and gylte, both preacious and gaye,
Withe coapis of tyssure, and many a rich pall,
Dedycat to God above eternall.
And other collegis may him well curse
For thorowe hym they are farre yeat the wurse.

Of the various beautiful MSS. in duke Humphrey's library, one specimen only has escaped the ravages of these monsters: this is a superb folio of Valerius Maximus[3], written in the duke's age, and probably purposely for him. The mischief committed at this time can scarcely be conceived. I have seen several fine old chronicles and volumes of miscellaneous literature, mutilated because the illuminations were supposed by the reforming visitors to represent popes and saints, when they were really intended for the portraits

[6] [Willis, *Cathedrals*, 248.]

[7] [Newcourt, *Repertor.* i. 637.]

[8] [Strype's *Mem. of Cranmer*, 227.]

[9] [Kennet.] [1] [Kennet.]

[2] [MS. in bibl. Bodl. Wood, Empt. 2.]

[3] [Now in the Bodleian, (*Cat. MSS. Ang.* 2439) marked Auctarium, F. 1, 1.]

of kings and warriors; nay, some were absolutely mathematical figures! The malice of these barbarians was only equalled by their ignorance.

Coxe left two sons, John his executor, and Richard, afterward knighted, and justice of the peace for Ely; and two daughters, married to John Parker and John Duport, both prebendaries of Ely.

He wrote,

1. *Carmen in coronacionem Annæ augustissimæ Anglorum reginæ.* MS. Harl. 6148, fol. 117. imperf.

2. *A Catechism*, Lond. 1591, 8vo.

3. *Carmina varia in perfidiam et crudelitatem, quam Carolus nonus Galliæ rex in Christianos exercuit.* MS. Corp. Ch. coll. Cantab. No. CLXVIII.

4. *Notæ historicæ de rebus Anglicanis, principio regni reginæ Eliz.* MS. ibid.

5. *Epigrammata, Epitaphia*, &c. MS. ibid.

6. *Epistolæ variæ.* MS. col. Gonvil et Caii, Camb. et MS. Corp. Ch. Camb. CCXLI. with other epistles and a few short pieces that will be found in Strype, *Annals*, edit. 1725, vol. i. Append. p. 56, 59, 100; *Life of Parker*, Append. No. XXII. and p. 432, &c.[4]]

NICHOLAS SAUNDERS[5], the most noted defender of the R. Cath. cause in his time, was the son of William Saunders and Elizabeth his wife[6], born at Charlewood in Surrey, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. an. 1548, bach. of the laws 3 years after, and about 1557 shagling lecturer, or as he himself[7] saith tanquam regius professor juris canonici. But religion putting on another face in the beginning of Q. Eliz. he left England about 1560, and going to Rome was made priest[8] and D. of D. and soon after went with cardinal Stanislaus Hosius to the council of Trent, where he shew'd himself to be a man of great parts by his several disputations and arguings. Which cardinal having an especial respect for him, made him his individual companion in his journey into Poland, Prussia and Lithuania. As for the chief actions of his life that followed, his sister's son John Pitseus will tell[9] you. But that which I must not forget to let you know, is, that when he was a nuntio from P. Gregory 13 into Ireland (where he, with 3 ships full of Spaniards, landed at Smerwick in Kerrey, about the first of July 1579) to encourage the Irish there to take up arms and rebel against qu. Elizabeth, was (after they with the said Spaniards had been overcome by the English) forced to abscond in caves, dens, woods, &c. At length after two years time, being not able to hold out longer, did miserably perish by hunger and cold, at the same time as my author saith (but it seems false) that Gerald Fitz-Gerald earl of Desmond chief captain of the rebels was [205] taken in a poor cottage and kill'd. Of which matter hear what the learned Cambden[1] tells us: 'The principal of whom (meaning the priests that 'persuaded the said earl to forfeit his allegiance 'to his prince) was Nich. Saunders an English 'man, who, very near at the same instant of 'time, was miserably famish'd to death; when, 'forsaken of all, and troubled in mind for the 'bad success of the rebellion, he wandered up and 'down among the woods, forests, and mountains, 'and found no comfort or relief. In his pouch 'were found several speeches, and letters, made 'and written to confirm the rebels, stuffed with 'large promises from the bishop of Rome and 'the Spaniard. Thus the divine justice (if a man 'may judge) stopped that mouth with hunger, 'which had been always open to encourage rebellions, and to belch forth malicious lies and slanders. 'For (to omit other things) he was the first man 'that broached that abominable lye concerning the 'birth of qu. Elizabeth's mother, which no man 'in those days (though the hatred and the malice 'of the Papists was then fresh against her, and 'might remember it) ever knew, England in full 'forty years after never heard of, the computation of time doth egregiously convince of falshood and vanity; and he, forgetting himself, '(which a lyar should not do) doth himself plainly 'confute,' &c. The things that he hath written are mostly these.

The Supper of our Lord set forth according to the truth of the Gospel and Cath. Faith, with a confutation of such false doctrines, as the Apology of the Church of England, Mr. Al. Nowell's challenge, or Mr. Jewell's reply have uttered touching the real presence of Christ in the Sacrament. In seven books. Lovain 1566 in a thick qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 12. Th.] Answered by Will. Fulke of Cambridge. [See Bodl. 8vo. F. 41. Th.]

A Treatise of the images of Christ, and of his Saints; and that it is unlawful to break them, and lawful to honour them[2]. *With a confutation of*

[4] [See Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 205. To Coxe are also ascribed, *Determinations of the Questions at the Divinity Act at Cambridge, before qu. Eliz. An.* 1564. MS. penes me. BAKER.]

[5] [One of both his names became fellow of Queen's coll. Cambridge, in 1527. MS. Lambeth, No. 805. LOVEDAY.]

[6] [Who died in exile. *Vid. Concert. Eccl. Catholicæ.* BAKER.]

[7] *In Vindi. Monarchiæ Eccles. lib.* 7, num. 1858.

[8] [Priest by Dr. Goldwell, bish. of St. Asaph, at Rome, as he says himself. BAKER.]

[9] *In Illustr. Angliæ scriptorib. æt.* 16, num. 1925.

[1] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1583.

[2] [The true opinion of not going to heretical service came not from the Jesuits as they boast. It came from beyond the seas I confess, but yet out of a secular priest's shop. Doctor Sanders having written a book in English of Images made a long preface to it, wherein he admonished all such as were Catholicks in hart and mynd to shun and avoid all communication with hereticks in their service: the which booke made many to abstaine from their conventicles, and amongst the rest I give God hearty thanks I myself was one. Dr. Ely in his notes on the *Apologie*, 1603, 8vo. p. 67. KENNET.]

such false doctrine as Mr. Jewell hath uttered in his reply concerning that matter. Lov. 1567, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 129. Th.]

Brief declaration, which is the true Church of Christ. This is written by way of preface to the *Treatise of the images*, &c.

The rock of the Church, wherein the[6] *primacy of St. Peter and of his Successors, the Bishops of Rome, is proved out of God's word.* Lov. 1567, [Bodl. 8vo. S. 83. Th.] and St. Omer 1642 in oct. Answered by the said W. Fulke.

Brief treatise of Usury, Lov. 1568, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 95. Th.]

De typicâ & honorariâ imaginum adoratione, lib. 2. Lov. 1569, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 48. Th.]

Sacrificii Missæ ac ejus partium explicatio. Lov. 1569, oct.

Tractatus utilis, quòd Dominus in sexto capite Johannis de sacramento Eucharistiæ propriè sit locutus. Ant. 1570, in tw.

De visibili Monarchiâ Ecclesiæ, lib. 8, &c. Lov. 1571[1]. Antw. 1581.[7] Witeburg 1592, fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 9. Th. Seld.] In which book, written before the author went into Ireland, he doth avow the bull of P. Pius 5th, against qu. Elizab. to have been lawful, and affirmeth that by virtue thereof, one Dr. Nich. Moreton[8] an old English fugitive and conspirator, was sent from Rome into the North parts of England to stir up the first rebellion there, whereof Charles Nevile earl of Westmorland was a head captain. And thereby it may manifestly appear to all men how the said bull was the ground of the rebellions both in England and Ireland.

De clave Davidi, seu regno Christi lib. 6, *contra calumnias Acleri pro visibili Ecclesiæ Monarchiâ.* Witeburg. 1592. fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 9. Th. Seld.]

De origine ac progressu schismatis Anglicani, lib. 3, *quibus historia continetur, maxime ecclesiastica, annorum* 60 *lectu dignissima*, &c. Col. Agrip. 1585[9], Rom. 1586. Ingolst. 1588. Col. Agrip. 1590, &c. oct. Which book being left in many places imperfect, was supplied, augmented and corrected by Edw. Rishton. [Printed Col. Agrip. 1610. Bodl. 8vo. S. 103. Th. and again in 1628. Bodl. 8vo. S. 29. Th. Seld.] Afterwards the book being translated into French, and printed 1673-4, gave occasion to Gilbert Burnet D.D. to write his two volumes of *The History of the Reformation of the Church of England.* In the appendix to [206] the first of which, you may read more of Saunders and his work *De Schismate*, as also of Edw. Rishton and his corrections and additions of, and to, that book.

De justificatione, contra colloquium Altenburgense lib. 6, *in quibus*, &c. Aug. Trev. 1585, in a thick oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 12. Th.] This sometimes goes under the title of *De Lutheranorum dissidiis circa justificationem.* Col. Ag. 1594, oct.

De militantis Ecclesiæ Rom. potestate. Rom. 1603, qu.

De martyrio quorundam temp. Hen. 8 *et Elizab.* printed 1610, oct. With other things which I have not yet seen, the titles of which you may see in[2] Joh. Pitseus, who tells us that he died in Ireland about 1580, yet Edw. Rishton, who was his contemporary and knew him well, saith in the preface to the first edition of the book *De orig. & progressu schism.* printed at Col. Agrip. 1585, that he died in Ireland (in the county of Kerrey) in fifteen hundred eighty and one. So that how it 1581. comes to pass that Cambden should say[3] that he died in 1583, I cannot justly tell, unless his information was, that he died at that instant of time (as is before said) when the E. of Desmond was killed, which was[9] 1583, as he saith. The reader must now know, that whereas Cambden (whom I follow in some things) tells us that our author N. Saunders was miserably famish'd to death, seems to be contrary to what a certain[1] author of Cambden's time reports, but he being one of Saunders's persuasion may perhaps not be believed by many. He tells us, that before the end of the said war, wherein Desmond was kill'd, Saunders was overtaken with the flux, (a usual disease with strangers in Ireland) and tho' he was strong, and in the judgment of all near to him far from the approach of death, yet in the beginning of the night he desired Cornelius the bishop (titular) of Killaloa to give him the extream unction, for, saith he, 'This night I shall die, having received a call from my Creator.' Whereupon Cornelius made answer that there was

[1] [*Responsio ad Sanderi Calumnias in Septimo libro de visibili Ecclesiæ Monarchia.* Lond. 1573. Bodl. 4to. S. 1. Th. Seld. The author of this answer was Bartholomew Clerke, of whom see the FASTI under the year 1574. It was also answered by George Ackworth, orator of Cambridge. See FASTI, under the year 1566, and Bodl. A. 15. 4. Linc. and 4to. S. 1. Th. Seld. where the two copies somewhat differ, although by the same printer and in the same year.]

[2] [He wrote likewise, *Pro defensione Excommunicationis a Pio quinto latæ in Angliæ reginam, lib.* 1. Printed, but afterwards suppress by the author. Of which see *The Answer to English Justice*, p. 65. This book of Saunders was printed about the year 1570, 1. BAKER.]

[3] [Nic. Moreton A. B. Cant. an. 1542-3; A. M. 1545. Vide Strype's *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 389; Bombinum in *Vita Campiani*, p. 64, 89; living an. 1580. *Tract. de visibili Romanarchia contra Nic. Sander.* p. 54, authore G. A. Sander. *De visibili Monarchia*, lib. 7, p. 706. BAKER.]

[6] [Nouvelles editions sont si differentes de la primiere, qu'on peut dire, que ce est une nouvelle ouvrage. Richston, qui avoit fourni la copie sur laquelle les imprimeurs de Cologne avoient travaillée, mourut a St. Menehoue la même année: de sorte qu'il n'a eu aucune part a toutes les additions qu'on a faites dans les suivantes. Vid. *Le grand Defense de Sander*, pref. & p. 211. BAKER.]

[7] In lib. *De illustr. Angl. script.* an. 16, nu. 1025.

[8] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1583.

[9] Ibid. & in *Hibernia*, in com. Kerrie.

[1] Philip Osullevan Bearrus Hibernus, in lib. cui tit. est, *Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ compendium.* Ulyssippon, 1621, in oct. tom. 2, lib. 4, cap. 16.

no need of it, seeing that his body was strong, and no sign of death near it. Notwithstanding this, his disease pressing forward, he was anointed in the middle of the night, and about the time of cock-crowing he surrendred up his soul to God. In the night following he was carried to his grave by four Irish chevaliers, whereof Dermitius Osullevan (father to the author, whom I here quote) was one, and was buried by certain priests according to their manner, his body having been exposed to the sight of certain persons as well of England as of Ireland, who for privacy sake, were prohibited their presence at his funeral. Afterwards Cornelius went into Spain and died at Lisbon, an. 1617. Thus in effect the said author, who tells us not the name of the place where he died, or was buried, neither the time when [a].

EDMOND CAMPIAN, [or CAMPION, so he writes himself. BAKER[1].] another stiff defender of the R. Cath. religion, was born in London on St. Paul's day in Jan. 1540, educated in school-learning among the blue coats in Ch. Ch. hospital within the said city, spoke an eloquent oration before qu. Mary there at her first coming to the crown, an. 1553, was put in scholar of St. John's coll. by the worthy founder thereof at its first foundation, took the degree of master of arts in 1564, and was junior of the act celebrated on the 19 of Feb. the same year; at which time speaking one or more most admirable orations, to the envy of his contemporaries, caused one [b] of them, who was afterwards an archbishop, to say, that rather than he would omit the opportunity to shew his parts, and 'dominare in una atque altera concionecula,' did take the oath against the pope's supremacy, and against his conscience. Soon after, if not before, he took holy orders according to the church of England from the hands of Rich. Cheyney bishop of Glocester [2], (who had encouraged him in his studies) and became a florid preacher. [207] In 1566, when qu. Elizab. was entertained by the university of Oxon, he did not only make an eloquent oration [c] before her at her first entry, but also was respondent in the philosophy act in St. Mary's church, performed by him with great applause from that queen and the learned auditory. In 1568 he was the junior proctor of the university, being the first of his coll. who did undergo that office, and in the year following he took a journey into Ireland, where improving his time very industriously, did, by the help of his admirable parts, write in short time a history of that country; but then he being discovered to have left the church of England, and to labour for proselytes, was seized and detained for a time; but getting loose from his keepers, did, with much ado, obtain footing on the British shore an. 1571 where making but short stay, took shipping again and went into the Low-Countries, and settling for a time in the English coll. at Doway, made an open recantation of his heresy, as they there stil'd it, studied divinity, and had the degree of bach. of that faculty confer'd upon him. Thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus in 1573, and being esteemed by the general of that order to be a person every way compleat, was sent into Germany, where living for some time at Bruney and afterwards at Vienna, compos'd a tragedy called *Nectar & Ambrosia*, acted before the emperor with great applause. Soon after settling at Prague in Bohemia, where had been newly erected a college for Jesuits, taught there, for about 6 years time, philosophy and rhetoric, and became amongst them a constant preacher in the Latin tongue. At length being called thence to Rome, was, with father Persons, sent at the command of P. Gregory 13 into England in 1580, where arriving at Dover on the day next following that of St. John Baptist, was the day after that received with great joy by the Catholics in London. Afterwards he printed privately and by stealth his neat well penn'd book called *Rationes decem*, of which many copies were dispersed in St. Mary's church at an act-time, an. 1581, by one who was sometimes a member of St. John's coll. (in the time of Campian) named Will. Hartley a R. priest, a native of Nottinghamshire, and a learned man, who being taken in short time after, was imprison'd, and in Feb. 1584 being released, was (with other priests and jesuits) put on ship-board at Tower-wharf, and thence at the queen's charge was wafted over the seas to Normandy, where he and his company were left to their shifts. Afterwards it being commonly known that Campian was in England, great inquisition was made after him. At length at the desire and insinuation of Walsingham secretary of state, one George Eliot a priest-catcher (sometimes a zealous Catholic) undertook, for a considerable reward, to find him out. But all his searching in London availing not, he did at length, upon some intimation received, go into Berks, where with his attendants making great enquiries, did, with much ado, find

[a] [Of this writer a very particular account will be found in Strype's *Life of Parker*, book iv. chap. 15 and 16.]

[1] [Quære, whether not related to Edmund Campion S. T. B. admitted to the vicarage of Althorne, Essex, 16 May 1532, and dyed before 27 July 1536? *Reg. Stokesley.* KENNET.]

[b] Tob. Matthew in *Concione Apologet.* edit. Oxon. 1638, p. 61.

[2] [Quære, since in a letter to the bish. from Rome, cal. Nov. 1571, he presses him in a rude and dogmatical manner to embrace and profess openly the Catholic faith (insinuating that he was much inclined to it) and tells him that otherwise his hands, which had given pretended orders to many young men, would be burnt in hell flames. In the same letter he frankly declares the bishop's great favors shewn to him at Glocester, and reminds him of a sort of disputation that they had in 1567 in the house of one Thomas Dutton at Sherburne. WATTS.]

[c] [Published in his *Opuscula*, by Sylvester a Petra Sancta, Antw. 1631. WATTS.]

him out (disguised like a royster, as 'tis said) in the house of Edw. Yates, esq; at Lyford[7]; a little before which time Persons the jesuit, who had been with and accompanied him in his travels to and fro, had left him, and diverted his course towards Kent. So that being carried as a prisoner with triumph through Abingdon, Henley, Colebroke, and so through part of London with a paper fastened to his hat, and a writing thereon to shew the people that he was Edm. Campian a most pernicious Jesuit, was clapp'd up a close prisoner within the Tower of London, where he did undergo many examinations from several people, abuses, wrackings, tortures, and I know not what; but scarcely answered the expectation raised of him, when certain divines disputed with him. About which time a little pamphlet was published in oct. containing a discourse of his apprehension, which I have not yet seen. All writers, whether Protestant or Popish, say that he was a man of most admirable parts, an elegant orator, a subtle philosopher and disputant, and an exact preacher whether in English or Lat. tongue, of a sweet disposition, and a well-polished man. A certain[8] [208] writer saith, he was of a sweet nature, constantly carrying about him the charms of a plausible behaviour, of a fluent tongue, and good parts. And another[9] who was his most beloved friend saith, that he was upright in conscience, deep in judgment, and ripe in eloquence. As for the works by him written, and published under his name, they are these,

Nectar & Ambrosia, trag. Much praised by Greg. Martin.

Rationes decem oblati certaminis in causa fidei, redditæ Academicis Anglic. Printed first of all privately in the house of one Stonor a Cath. gent. living near to Henley in Oxfordshire, an. 1581, afterwards, at least five times, publicly beyond the seas, (of which one was at Aug. Trev. 1583 in *Concertat. Eccles. Cath.*) [another at Rochel in France, 1585. Bodl. 8vo. J. 5. Th.] and at length were translated into English. Lond. 1687, qu. These reasons were very learnedly answered by Will. Whittaker of Cambridge[1], and replyed upon by John Durey a Scot; which Durey was answered by Dr. Laur. Humphrey.

Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy-Council, an. 1581. See more in Mer. Hanmer, under the year 1604, and in Rob. Persons, an. 1610.

Various Conferences concerning Religion, had with Protestant Divines in the Tower of London, on the last of Aug. and on the 18th, 23d, and 27th of Septemb. 1581. Lond. 1583, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 38. Th.] Among those divines that he disputed with, were Alex. Nowell dean of St. Paul's cath. and Will. Day dean of Windsor.

The History of Ireland[2], *in two Books.* Written 1570. The MS. or orginal of which, being in the Cottonian[3] library, was afterwards published by sir James Ware of Dublin, knight. Dubl. 1633, fol.

Chronologia Universalis. Much commended by Greg. Martin before-mention'd.

Narratio de divortio Hen. 8 Regis ab uxore Catherina. Printed at the end of Nic. Harpesfeild's *Ch. History*, at Doway, [1622. Bodl. H. 1. 5. Th. Seld.] by the care of Rich. Gibbon a Jesuit, who also added thereunto a Lat. translation of John Speed's *Catalogue of Religious Houses, Colleges, and Hospitals in England and Wales.*

Orationes.
Epistolæ.
Tractatus de imitatione Rhetoricâ. } Ingolst. 1602, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 11. Th.]

Among which orations are those[4] (as I suppose) which he made at the funeral of sir Tho. Whyte, and of the lady Amey Robsert the first wife of Robert earl of Leicester, whose body having been at first buried in Comnore church near Abington, (for there she died, or rather was murdered, in the manor house there belonging to Anth. Forster, gent. 8 Sept. 1560) was taken up and reburied in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxon.

Literæ ad Rich. Chenæum Episc. Glocestr. The beginning of which is, 'Non me nunc, ut olim,' &c. [This is a single letter, and is printed at p. 125 of Canisii *Antiquæ Lectiones*, tom. 1. Bodl. 4to. C. 5. Art. Seld.]

Letters to Everard Mercurian, General of the Society of Jesus, giving an account of his Proceedings in England, an. 1580. Printed in Lat. in *Concertatio Eccles. Cath. in Anglia*, part 1. p. 3, and elsewhere. Besides all these, are other things of our author Campian, which I have not yet seen[5], that were collected and published among some of his works by Silvester a Petra Sancta a Jesuit of Italy, printed at Antw. 1631, in tw. but those things being scarce and rare to be had, I can make no farther report of them, nor their author, only that he, with other Rom. priests, having

[7] [Or Lufford near Wantage. Lovedan.]
[8] Tho. Fuller in his *Ch. Hist.* lib. 4. p. 114.
[9] Rich. Stanyhurst in *Descript. Hibern.*
[1] [Vide *Casauboniana*, Hamb. 1710. Bodl. 8vo. C. 742. Linc. pagiñ. 27, 30, 240.]

[2] [*The History of Ireland* is extant in MS. (only part) in the public library at Cambridge, dedicated to Rob. earl of Leycester, in an epistle dat. May 27, 1571; being then upon the point of his departure to leave the land, as he there says. Dated Dublin, 27 May, 1571. Baker.]
[3] Sub. effig. Vitellii, F. ix. [It was dedicated to the earl of Leicester.]
[4] [They are not in the *Opuscula*. Watts.]
[5] [It is in English in Fuller's *Church History*, p. 114. Watts.]
[6] [Pro Campiano illud addo, prodiisse nuper ejus nomine ac titulo multa quæ ejus non esse, vel stilus clamat vel argumentum. — Ego præter *Decem rationum Libellum*, ac duas tresve epistolas, quicquid ejus nomine circumfertur, suppositititum reor; aut exercitationis gratia, ab ejus discipulis, ex ejus dictis excerptum. &c. Bombinus in *Vita Campiani*, in admonit. ad lectorem. Baker.]

been found guilty[7] of treason according to the act of 25 Ed. 3, and of adhering to the bishop of Rome, the queen's enemy, and of coming into England to disturb the peace and quiet of the realm, &c. were executed at Tyburn near London[8] 1581. on the first of Decemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and one, but what afterwards became of Campian's carcass I know not. Paul Bombin a jesuit hath written his *Life and Martyrdom*, published at Antw. 1618, in 12mo. and afterwards at Mantua an. 1620, in oct. But that pamphlet, which I have several years look'd after[9], but in vain, is the *Report of the Death and Martyrdom of E. Campian, R. Sherwin, and A. Briant*, printed in English, in oct. soon after their death[1]. The two last of which I am now about to mention. [209]

RALPH SHERWYN, where born, unless in the Western parts of England, I know not, was made fellow of Exeter coll. by sir Will. Petre a principal benefactor thereunto, in July 1568, went through with great industry the several classes of logic and philosophy, and in 1574 proceeding in arts, was made senior of the act celebrated 26 July the same year, being then accounted an acute philosopher, and an excellent Grecian and Hebritian. Afterwards he (with Joh. Currey M. of A. and fellow of the said coll.) obtaining leave to travel beyond the seas in July 1575, left the university, utterly renounced the religion in which he had been mostly educated, went to Doway, spent some time in the study of divinity in the English coll. there, and was made priest with Laur. Johnson (who afterwards was hanged by the name of Richardson) 29 March 1578-7. In that place (and for a time in the English coll. at Rome) he continued in making progress in divine studies till about the beginning of 1580, and then instead of going into England with certain persons of his society into the mission, he went to Rheimes upon public concerns to be had with Thom. Goldwell bishop of St. Asaph then there, who being at that time in a sickly condition, and therefore not able to serve Sherwyn and his brethren as to episcopal confirmation, and other matters relating to the mission, he waited upon the said bishop in the quality of a chaplain during his sickness. Afterwards being well, and sent for to Rome, Sherwyn went into England, and before he was quite settled in London, he was taken in the house of one Roscarriot or Roscarrock, committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, and had fetters fastened to his legs. While he continued there he had notice once or twice that he should prepare himself to dispute with certain Protestant divines; whereupon shewing himself very ready to encounter them, he was translated to the Tower of London, where, after he had many questions proposed to him concerning Campian, Persons, and other priests, he shew'd himself afterwards to be a man of parts, and one that needed not to be asham'd of his education in Exeter college. At length after he had continued there more than an year in great misery, was at length tried for his life, and refusing several times the oath of supremacy and going to hear service in the Protestant churches, was condemned to die. His writings are,

Discourse in the Tower of London with Edm. Campian the Jesuit.

[7] [A full account of the trial of Campian, Sherwyn, Bosgrave, Cottam, Johnson, Bristow, Kirby, and Cirtone, will be found in MS. Harl. 6265, fol. 223. The title sets forth, 'that at Champaigne, Rhemes, Rome, &c. they had conspired the death of the queen's majesty, the subversion of the state, and that for the intent thereof they had stirred up strangers to invade this realm: moreover that they took a journey from Rhemes towards England to persuade and seduce the queen's subjects to the Romish religion, obedience to the pope, and from their duty and allegiance to her honour; and that the 1st of June they arrived in England for the self-same purpose.']

[8] [Queen Elizabeth could scarce be prevailed on to have Campian took up: at Tyburn he publickly professed (as well as his brother sufferers) that he was not guilty of what was laid to his charge, that he only came to England to preach the gospel. See preface to Camden's *Elizabeth*, p. 49, &c. Lovedat.]

[9] [Hearne, who met with a copy, has given the following account of it in his *Textus Roffensis*, 1720, append. No. xi. p. 407. *A true Report of the death and martyrdome of M. Campion Jesuite and Prieste, and M. Sherwin, and M. Bryan Priestes, at Tyborne the first of December* 1581. *Observid and written by a Catholike Priest, which was present thereat. Whereunto his annexid certayne verses made by sundrie persons.* It consists of three sheets and a quarter in 8vo. neither the name of the place where, nor the year when, printed, is added. It is printed in the black letter. This tract was in answer to one by Anthony Munday or Mundy the continuer of Stowe's *Survey*, &c. entitled, *A Discoverie of Edmund Campion, and his Confederates, their most horrible and traiterous Practises, against her majesties most royall person and the realme*, &c. &c. 1582, 12mo. In the *True Report* we are told that 'Munday was first a stage player, after an apprentise, which tyme he wel serued with deceauing of his master, then wandring towardes Italy, by his owne report, became a cosener in his journey. Comming to Rome, in his short abode there, was charitably relieued, but neuer admitted in the seminary, as he pleseth to lye in the title of his booke, and being wery of well doing, returned home to his first vomite, and was hist from his stage for his folly. Being thereby discouraged, he set forth a balet against playes, tho' (O constant youth) he afterwards began again to ruffle vpon the stage. I omit (continues this author) among other places his behaviour in Barbican with his good mistres, and mother. Two things however must not be pass'd over, this boye's infelicitie two several wayes of late notorious. First, he writing vpon the death of Everard Haunse, was immediately controled and disproved by one of his owne hatche, and shortely after seting forth the apreliension of M. Campion, was disproved by George (I was about to saye Judas) Eliot, who writing against him, proved that those things he did were for very lucers sake only, and not for the truthe, although he himself be a person of the same predicament, of whom I muste say, that if felony be honest, then he may for his behaviore be taken for a laweful witnes against so good men.']

[1] [This book was translated into French, and from thence into Italian; the Italian is in my possession, and is called *Martirio del rever. P. Edmondo Campione—patito in Inghilterra per la fede Catholica el primo giorno di Decembre*, 1581. In Turino, 1582. 4to. Bowle.]

An account of the Disputations in Wisbich Castle between Will. Falke of Cambridge and certain R. Priests who were Prisoners there. These two are not printed, but kept in MS. as choice relics among R. Cath. beyond the sea. Where, or else in the Tower, Rich. Stanyhurst saw them.

Epistles and Letters to divers Persons.[1] Two of which are in a book entit. *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ*. Aug. Trev. 1594, fol. 71, 72, &c. See more of him in the latter end of Pet. White, under the year 1590. At length being found guilty of high treason, was hang'd, drawn, and quartered
1581. at Tyburn 1 Decemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and one. At the same time suffered Edm. Campian before-mentioned, who was much pitied by all learned men, especially by his contemporaries in Oxon, as Sherwyn was, who had been very often a companion with Campian in his travels. Alex. Briant also (whom I am now about to mention) did suffer at the same time, and tho' not so much commiserated by scholars, yet by many others, because he was, as the character went on both sides, 'juvenis pulcherrimus, vultu innocens & prope angelico,' &c. Contemporary with Ralph Sherwyn was one Martyn Ayray, who, after he had left this university, was one of the first that was brought up in the English coll. at Rome, and was companion there with the said Sherwyn. Afterwards he became a good workman in England, and of great edification for divers years (as those of his opinion say) both before he was taken, and afterwards in prison. He was living in 1602, which was the last year of qu. Elizab. at
[210] which time he was provost of the English church and residence of St. George in St. Lucar of Spain.

ALEXANDER BRIANT received his first breath in Somersetshire, was admitted a student of Hart-hall about Lent-term in 1573-4, aged 17 or more, where being trained up under a tutor sufficiently addicted to Popery, left the university and went to Rheimes, and afterwards to Doway: At the last of which places taking the priesthood on him, he returned into his own country, an. 1579, and settling for a time in Somersetshire, converted the father of Rob. Persons the Jesuit to the R. Cath. religion. On the 28 Apr. 1581, he was taken in the night time in his lodging by one Norton, who took away 3*l.* in money from him, besides cloaths, and conducting him to a magistrate, was, after examination, committed close prisoner to the Compter in London, where enduring great misery till the morrow after the Ascension, was removed to the Tower of London, and there (as[2] 'tis reported) he was tormented with needles thrust under his nails, racked also otherwise in cruel sort, and specially punished by two whole days and nights with famine, which they did attribute to obstinacy, but indeed (sustained in Christ's quarrel) it was most honourable constancy. While he was in prison he wrote[3],

Literæ ad reverendos patres societatis Jesu in Anglia degentes. The beginning of which is, 'Quoties mecum cogito, reverendi patres,' &c.[4] They were written purposely that they would be pleased to receive him into the order of Jesus before he died, which accordingly they did, to his great comfort.

Several Letters to his Friends, and afflicted Catholics. Whether extant I know not. At length being found guilty of high-treason at a sessions in London, he was hang'd, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on the first day of Dec. in fifteen hun- 1581.
dred eighty and one; whereupon his quarters were hanged up for a time in public places. He had for his tutor in Hart-hall (after he had continued there for some time) one Rich. Holtbie born at Fraiton in Yorkshire, educated for a time in Cambridge, and afterwards going to Oxon, settled in the said hall, an. 1574, aged 21 and more; but departing without any degree in this university, he went beyond the seas to Doway, then to Rhemes and other places, became a noted Jesuit, and spun out his time to a fair age. The reader is now to know, that during the principality of Philip Rondell of Hart-hall, who had weathered out several changes of religion (tho' in his heart he was a Papist, but durst not shew it) many persons who were afterwards noted in the Rom. church, were educated under him, but they having not exercised their pens upon any subject that I can yet find, I can claim no pretence to set them down among such writers that that ancient house of learning hath sent into the learned world.

JAMES DYER second son of Rich. Dyer of Wymaulton in Somersetshire, esq; by his wife the dau. of one Waiton of the said county, was born, as I conceive, at Wymaulton[5], but in what house he was educated in Oxon (for he was a commoner for some time there) it appears not, notwithstanding tradition tells us in Broadgate's hall. From thence, without the honour of a degree, he went to the Middle Temple, where making great proficiency in the municipal laws, was, after he had continued for some time in the degree of barrester, elected Autumn or Summer reader of that house 6 Ed. 6, about the same time he was by writ called to the degree of ser-

[1] Card. Will. Allen in his *Modest Defence of Engl. Cath. that suffer for their faith*, &c. written against *The execution of Justice*, p. 11.

[2] *Concertatio Eccles. Catholicæ in Anglia adversus Calvino-papistas*, &c. Aug. Trev. 1588, p. 229. Ibid. iterum 1594, fol. 74, 75.

[3] [This is also printed in English with another long letter to Mr. Gerarde, touching the persecution of Catholics in England, by another hand, or rather by the same hand. Pr. at Doway in Artois, penes me. It contains much history, if true. BAKER.]

[4] [He was born at Round-hill in Somersetshire, as may appear to any by the herald's visitation thereof. Lloyd, *Statesmen and Favorites*, edit. 1665, p. 404.]

jeant at law[s], "and chose speaker of the house "of commons in the parliament which began at "Westminster 1 March 1552." In the reign of qu. Mary he was made a justice of the common-pleas, (being about that time a knight and recorder of Cambridge) and in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth lord chief justice of that court, in the place of sir Anth. Browne*. As for his writings, which shew him a great and eminent sage of the law, and a person of great abilities, are these,

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*and not lord ch. justice of the king's bench, as one doth falsely report. Sir Will. Dugdale in his Chron. series, at the end of Orig. Jurid, sub an. 1559. First edit.

Reports: or, a Collection of Cases with divers Resolutions and Judgments given upon solemn Arguments, &c. and the Reasons and Causes of the said Resolutions and Judgments, in the Reigns of K. Hen. 8, Ed. 6, Phil. and Mary, and Qu. Eliz. Lond. 1601, 1621, &c. fol. abridged by sir Tho. Ireland of Grays-inn, (the same person who abridged the *Eleven Books of Reports of Sir Edw. Coke*) and by another, with a table made to them. Printed by Rich. Tothill[t].

Learned reading upon the useful Statute of 32 Hen. 8, chap. 1, of Wills, and of 34 and 35 Hen. 8, chap. 5, for the Explanation of that Statute. Lond. 1648, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 14. Jur. BS.] At length this great lawyer having arrived to a good old age, paid his last debt to nature at Stowton in Huntingdonshire (where he had purchased an
1581. estate) on the 24th of March in fifteen hundred eighty and one, whereupon his body was buried in the parish church of Much Stowton in the said county, near to that of his wife, on the 9th day of Apr. 1582. His said wife was named Margaret dau. of sir Maurice Abarrow of Hampshire, knight, widow of sir Tho. Eliot of Carleton in Cambridgeshire, (by whom she had 3 sons but all died without issue) which Margaret[u] died 25 Aug. 1569, but having had no children by sir James Dyer her second husband, the estate of the said sir James went after his death to Richard, son of his brother Laurence Dyer, whose posterity are at this time baronets in Somersetshire.

[In the register book of Great Stoughton com. Hunt. where sir James had his seat near the church, afterwards belonging to sir Edward Coke, now (1717) in possession of capt. John Howe, are these entries: '1583, Sepultus fuit Jacobus Dyar capitalis justitiarius de banco 25 die Martis.—1588, Baptizatus Richardus Dyar filius Richardi militis 15 die Decemb.—1605, Sepultus fuit d'ns Ricardus Dyer miles 18 die Decemb.—1608, Baptizatus Richardus Deyer filius 2dus d'ni Will'i Deyer mil. et Catharinæ uxoris ejus.'

On the north side of the chancel a fair monument in the wall, of alabaster and , with this inscription. 'Here lyeth sir James Deyer K^t. sometime lord chief justice of the common pleas and dame Margaret his wife, which dame Margaret was here interred the 20th day of August in the year 1560, and he, the said sir James, upon the 25th of March 1582. Patruo majori charissimoque ejus conjugi amantissimus possuit Ricardus Dyer miles.'

On another monument, 'Here lyeth S^r. Richard Deyer K^t. late one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to our sovereigne lord K. James, and dame Mary his wife, daughter to S^r. William Fitwilliams K^t. sometime lord deputy of Ireland, which dame Marie was here interred the two & twentieth day of October in the yeare 1601, and he the said sir Richard the four and twentieth day of Decemb. in the year 1605.' KENNET.

The opinion of sir James Dyer and other judges, touching the jurisdiction of the county palatine of Chester, and the controversy between the same, and the president and council of Wales: presented to the queen, Feb. 10, 1568. MS. Cotton, Vitellius C 1, fol. 275.

Lloyd has preserved *Forty Six Rules for the Preservation of the Commonwealth*, by sir James Dyer, which he printed from a MS. in his *Statesmen and Favourites*, page 405, edit. 1665.]

RICHARD BRISTOW, another most zealous person for the R. Cath. cause, was born of honest parents within the city of Worcester, educated in grammar learning under one Rog. Golbourne, M. A. (the same I think who was a reader in St. Bernard's coll. in the year 1540,) saluted the Oxonian muses in 1555, but whether he was then entered into Exeter coll. I know not. One Bristow I find to be chaplain of Ch. Ch. in 1549, 50, and 51, but him I cannot take to be the same with the former, because he of Ch. Ch. seems then to be master of arts. As for our R. Bristow he took the degree of bach. of arts in the beginning of the year 1559, that also of master in 1562, and was junior of the act celebrated 13 of July the same year, at which time he was entered in the proctor's book as a member of Ch. Ch. About that time having obtained credit among the academians, for his admirable speeches spoken while junior of the act, he applyed himself to the study of divinity, became noted in the university for his acute parts, and being recommended therefore to that singular lover of learning sir Will. Petre, was by him promoted to one of his scholarships or fellowships in Exeter coll. in July

[s] [J. Dyer, serjeant, May 19, 1552. Vide *Nov. Cas.* fol. 72. Was sworn a justice of the common bench, May 20, 1557. Vide Dyer, fol. 144. Afterwards justice of the king's bench, per pat. dat. Apr. 23, an. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary. Chief justice of the common bench an. primo Eliz. and sat there twenty-three years. BAKER.]

[t] [*Tableau Livre des Reportes de J. Dyer*, par T. A. Lond. 1600. Bodl. 8vo. D. 5. Jur. *Novel Cases.* Lond. 1601. Bodl. MM. 3. Jur. *Abridgement des reportes de mounsieur J. Dyer.* Lond. 1602. Bodl. 8vo. D. 4. Jur. *Reports abridged*, in English, by sir Tho. Ireland. Lond. 1651. Bodl. 8vo. D. 12. Jur.]

[u] *Lib. Certif.* in coll. Arm. Lond. J. 5. fol. 14.

1567, where exercising himself much in theology, did in a set disputation in the divinity school put the king's professor (L. Humphrey) to a non-plus, as those of our author's persuasion do report. At length being convinced that he had erred in his opinion, left the coll. in 1569, his religion, and the kingdom, went to Lovain and became acquainted with Dr. William Allen, who made him the first moderator (or prefect of studies) in the English coll. by him founded at Doway, took upon him the priesthood, being the first in that coll. that did so, and read the public lecture of divinity there. In 1573 his said scholarship or fellowship of Ex. coll. being pronounced void, because he had been absent several years, John Petre son of sir W. Petre before-mention'd, did put into his room Mr. Oliver Whiddon archdeacon of Totness 27 Oct. who resigned it in the latter end of Nov. following. Afterwards upon Dr. Allen's instituting another seminary at Rheimes, Bristow was sent for, and the care of that place was committed to him also in 1579, while another was his substitute at Doway. About which time he took the degrees in divinity, partly at Doway, and partly at Lovain, and became famous in those parts for his religion and learning. He hath written,

A brief Treatise of divers plain and sure ways to find out the Truth in this doubtful and dangerous time of heresy, containing sundry motives unto the Cath. faith: or, Considerations to move a man to believe the Catholics, and not the Heretics. Antw. 1599, in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 54. Th.] and before, at another place. Dr. W. Allen's testimony of this treatise is prefixed, dat. 30 Apr. 1574, wherein he saith, that the said book contains with great perspicuity, order, and art, divers most excellent works, whereby to discern in religion the true judgment of the Catholic church from the false vanity of the heretics, &c. that it is also in all points Catholic, learned and worthy to be read and printed. These motives were answered by Dr. Will. Fulke of Cambridge. [212]

Reply to Will. Fulke, in Defence of Dr. Allen's Scroul of Articles, and Book of Purgatory, Lov. 1580, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 24. Th.] Whereupon Dr. Fulke came out with a rejoinder the year following.

Anti-Hæretica Motiva, omnibus Catholicæ doctrinæ orthodoxis cultoribus pernecessaria. Atrebat. 1608, in two tomes in qu. [Bodl. KK. 20. Th.] This large book, which contains most, if not all the former motives, was translated into Lat. by Thom. Worthington, a secular priest, (afterwards a Jesuit) an. 1606, and by him published at Arras two years after.

Demands (51 in number) *to be proposed by Catholics to the Heretics.*—Several times printed in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 35. Th.] This also was answered in a book entit. *To the Seminary Priests late come over, some like Gentlemen,* &c. Lond. 1592, qu.

A Defence of the Bull of P. Pius 5. He also collected, and for the most part wrote *Annotations on the New Testament*, translated into English at Rheimes. And was also, as it seems, author of

Veritates aureæ S. R. ecclesiæ, autoritatibus vet. patrum, &c. Printed 1616, qu. for the name of R. Bristous Anglus is set to that book. At length after our author had lived at Rheimes about two years, he went privately into England (by his physician's advice) for health's sake in 1581, and going to London, was kindly received by, and entertain'd in the family of, one Bellamy, (Rob. or Jerome Bellamy as it seems) a sincere and constant lover of R. Catholics and their religion. But his distemper being gone too far, dyed the year following, and was by Bellamy buried pri- 1582.
vately, but where, unless near to Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex, where the Bellamies had a seat and lands, I know not. In the year 1682 I received a note from one of the English coll. in Doway, whereby I was instructed that Rich. Bristow was made D. of D. at Doway, from whence he was sent into England, where he died not far from London, 18 Oct. 1581. But this note I reject, because that what I have said already of his death, I had from the writings of one that knew him, viz. Tho. Worthington, who published his *Motives.*

[TIMOTHY KENDALL, who has escaped the industry of Wood, was the son of William Kendall and Alice his wife, who resided at North Aston in the county of Oxford. This family appears to have been settled there for some years by the following extracts from the parish register[9].

1569. Henrie Shepparde and Marye Kendall were married the 23rd day of Januarie.

1570. William Kendall[1] was buryed the 25th day of Maye.

1607. Richard Kendall was buried the 15th day of January.

1626. Lewes Watkins a poore way-fairing man working with Mr. John Kendall at ye woodd was buried the 26th of June.

Mr. Mayor accounts for no entry of our author's baptism appearing, by stating that the register does not commence till about 1565-6[2].

[9] [For which I am indebted to the Rev. John Mayor, M. A. fellow of Lincoln college.]

[1] [This was the poet's father. Kendall has an 'epitaphe vpon the death of his deare father, William Kendall: which died (beyng cut of the stone) and lyes buried at North Aston in Oxfordshire.']

[2] [Others of the same family dwelt at Bloxam in Oxfordshire: At sign. S. 6. b. is an epitaph on 'his deare aunt Ellen Kendall, which died and lyes buried at Bloxam.' He notices other relations in various parts of his volume; his vnkle Henry Kendall—his cosen Paul Tooley—his cosen Mary Palmer—his cosen Jhon Kendall—his dere brother Jhon Sheppard gent. of Grayes inn. In sir Aston Cockaine's *Poems*, 8vo. Lond. 1658, are epigrams to his kinsman Henry Kendall the younger,—and to his wife's niece Eliz. Kendall.]

Kendall received his education at Eton, whence he removed to Oxford, but as to what college he repaired, his own works (the only source from which this account is derived) afford no clue. Certain it is he did not take any degree. I have inspected, with due care, a list of such as supplicated for, or were admitted to, the degree of B. A. from the year 1505 to 1578, and no such name occurs[3]. It is fair therefore to suppose that he continued only a short time at the university, where, as Wood would have said, he delighted more in poetry and such idle fancies, than in pecking at logic, or diving into philosophicals. He certainly exercised his poetical vein there, for he has given us, 'Preceptes written in frend Richard Woodward's prayer booke, some time his companion in Oxford,' as well as, 'A letter written to T. W. gent. when he was scoller in Oxford.' This person's name was Wilmer, and the letter would lead us to suppose that he was a fellow student in music with Kendall, and had afforded him some pecuniary assistance in time of need.

Till tyme that fortune turne her wheell,
till thinges do go aright,
Accept, my WILMER, will in worth,
till welth may debt requite.—
On Saterday I will you send
some lessons for your lute,
And for your citterne eke a few;
take leaves, till time of fruite.

When he quitted college, Kendall entered himself a member of Staple's-inn, and whilst there, or at Oxford, he commenced an acquaintance with several respectable literary characters, among whom may be mentioned W. Seymous of Gray's-inn, George Whetstones, Abraham Flemінge, and Henry Knevet. This is the same person celebrated by Borbonius[4] in his *Nugæ*, 1540, p. 461.

Kendall is entitled to a place in these ATHENÆ from the following:

1. *Flowers of Epigrammes, out of sundrie the moste singular authors, as well auncient as late writers: pleasunt and profitable to expert readers of quick capacitie; selected, &c. by Timothy Kendall, late of the vniuersitie of Oxford, now student of Staple-inne in London.* London by Jhon Shepperd, 1577, small 8vo.

2. *Trifles by Timothe Kendall, deuised and written (for the moste parte) at sundrie tymes in his yong and tender age.* Printed with the former.

This volume is dedicated to the earl of Leicester, then chancellor of Oxford, whom the author terms 'a speciall patrone of learning and learned men.' In the preface we are told, that in the choice of epigrams from Martial and various other authors the chaste poems only have been selected, all those of an immoral or indecent nature being discarded. He promises also, if the present volume be well received, to publish more, as 'shortly as conuenient leisure shall serve;' but I cannot discover that this intention was ever carried into effect.

Perhaps the two following are as good as any pieces in the whole of this rare[5] volume; other extracts, communicated by the editor of the present work, may be found in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 150; and two of his most curious poems have been printed by Mr. Ellis in his *Specimens of Early English Poets*, vol. ii. p. 228.

To one that painted Eccho.
(From Ausonius.)

Thou witles wight, what meanes this mad intent,
To draw my face and forme, vnknowne to thee?
What meanst thow, so for to molesten mee,
Whom neuer eye beheld, nor man could see?
Daughter to talkyng tongue and ayre am I;
My mother nothyng is, when thinges are wayde.
I am a voyce without the bodie's ayde:
When all the tale is tolde and sentence saide,
Then I recite the latter ende a freshe,
In mockyng sort, and conterfayting wise.
Within your eares my chefest harbour lies,
There doe I wonne, not seen with mortall eyes;
And more to tell, and farther to proceede,
I Eccho hight of men below in ground.
If thou wilt draw my counterfet indeede,
Then must thou paint (O painter) but a sound.
Fol. 51.

What thyng he feareth moste.
(Original.)

No stabbyng glaue, nor stickyng knife,
Nor darte dread I, that reueth life;
No fencer's skill, no thrustyng pricks,
No thunderyng threates of despirat Dicks;
No chillyng cold, no scaldyng heate,
No grashyng chaps of monsters greate;
No plague; no deadly vile desease,
No broilyng blaze, no swallowyng seas,
No gnawyng greefes, no cares that crushe—
Of these I recke not of a rushe.
An ill there is whiche doeth remaine,
That troubles more, and puts to paine:—
A fawnyng frende moste mischief is
Which seekes to kill, yet seems to kisse.
Fol. 8.

I am not aware that any portrait of Kendall now exists; but, by his own account, he had a picture taken of himself.

[3] [Tho. Kendall was made B. A. Jan. 15, 1510, and a Richard Kendall became B. A. Feb. 16, 1576-7. *List of Degrees from 1505 to 1580.* MS. in the Bodleian; Gough, *Oxon.* 1. S. P. Rigaud, esq. Saville's professor of geometry, informs me that a J. Kendale was fellow of Exeter college in 1567.]

[4] [Of Borbonius there is a fine head among the Holbein drawings, engraved by Bartolozzi.]

[5] [For the loan of which I am indebted to the rev. Thomas Speidell, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.]

Of his owne picture,
My front well fram'd the painter hath,
Whiche he behelde with eye:
My harte is knowne to God alone
Which holdes the heauens on hye. Fol. 21.

Ritson[6] notices some verses by T. K. to the reader, prefixed to a book entitled, *Beware the Cat*. Lond. 1584, 8vo. which he seems inclined to attribute to Kendall, and with great plausibility.]

GREGORY MARTIN received his first breath at Macksfield near to Winchelsey in Sussex, was put in one of the original scholars of S. John's coll. by the founder thereof sir Tho. White, in 1557, where going thro' the usual forms of logic and philosophy with incredible industry, took the degree of master of arts 1564. Afterwards he was taken into the family of Thomas the great and mighty duke of Norfolk to be tutor to his son the lord Philip (afterwards earl of Surrey) and his brethren; where continuing for some years, it happened in that time that the said duke came to Oxon, and giving a visit to S. John's coll. had an eloquent speech delivered before him by one of that society, wherein of Gr. Martin he said thus—'Habes, illustrissime dux, Hebræum nostrum, Græcum nostrum, poetam nostrum, decus & gloriam nostram.' After he had done with his service in the said duke's family, and received sufficient rewards for his pains, he went beyond the seas, and renouncing his religion openly, (for before he was but a Catholic in private) he retired to Doway, where applying his mind to the studies of divinity, was made a licentiate in that faculty in 1575. Afterwards going into Italy, he went to Rome to do his devotions to the places and temples of the apostles, but making no long stay there, he went to Rheimes in France, where fixing his station in the English coll. became public professor, and one of the divinity readers there. He was a most excellent
[213] linguist, exactly read and vers'd in the sacred scriptures, and went beyond all of his time in humane literature, whether in poetry or prose. As for those things he hath written, they have been, and are, taken into the hands of men of his profession, but all that I have seen of them, are only these,

A Treatise of Schism, shewing that all Catholics ought in any wise to abstain altogether from heretical Conventicles, viz. *their Prayers, Sermons*, &c. Doway 1578. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 115. Th. 1587.] oct.[7]

A discovery of the manifold corruptions of the Holy Scripture by the Heretics of our days, especially the English Sectaries, and of their foul dealing herein by partial and false translations, &c. Rheimes, 1582, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 206. Th.] Answered in a book entitled, *A defence of the sincere and true translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue*, &c. Lond. 1583, oct. Written by Will. Fulke, D. D. master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge.

Treatise of Christian Peregrination and Relics. Printed 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 59. Th.]

Epistles to certain of his Friends[8]. The last of which (which is the largest) dat. 15 Oct. 1575, was written to Dr. Tho. Whyte then lately warden of New coll.[9] touching his following the world, and dissembling in religion against his conscience and knowledge.

Of the love of the Soul, with questions to the Protestants. Printed at Roan in Normandy. He hath also written other books which remain in MS. in several libraries beyond the sea, as I conceive, treating of divinity. In the year 1584, was set forth a certain book which one[1] calls a horrid piece of Popish malice against queen Elizab. wherein her gentlewomen were exhorted to act the like against the queen, as Judith had done with applause and commendations againt Holofernes[2]. The author was never discovered, but the suspicion lighted upon Gregory Martin, (one very learned in the Greek and Latin tongues) as my author before quoted saith; but how he could be the author, having been dead two years before that time, I cannot say. He also was the chief man that translated the *New Testament*, printed at Rheimes 1582; for which work his name remains precious to this day among those of his party. He also made other translations which are preserved in MS. in certain libraries, among which is the *Tragedy of Cyrus King of Persia*, which is, as some say, in the library of St. John's coll. in Oxon. See the titles of other books, which are remembred by one[3] that knew him, while I in the mean time tell you, that our author dying 28 Octob. in fifteen hundred eighty 1582.

[6] [*Bibliographia Poetica*, p. 259.]

[7] [For this book Carter the printer was tried and condemned. See *Concert, Ecclesiæ Cathol.* p. 127, 129, 130, &c. Strype's *Annals*, iii. 281, chapt. 23. Fuller's *Church History*, xvi. 169.]

[8] [These epistles are appended to the foregoing treatise. The first, to a married priest his friend, he dates from Paris, Feb. 15, 1580. The second is to his best beloved sisters, who it seems were of the reformed church, and the third to Dr. Whyte.]

[9] [Part of a letter from Greg. Martin to Dr. White, an. 1575, Mr. Baker's MSS. (at Cambr.) vol. xxxvii. No. 11, p. 89. Coll.]

[1] Gul. Camden in *Annal.* sub an. 1584.

[2] [This seems to be the same with his book *Of Schism*, where these words are found. This will further appear, by comparing it with Camden's account. He says Carter was condemned and executed for printing this book. Carter was executed for printing the book *Of Schism*. Camden, an. 1584. The printer was discovered that year, who boldly owned it and defended it: the book might be printed sooner, or reprinted in England. See Strype's *Annals*, ii. 587, 8; and W. Allen's *Answer to English Sadlers* p. 10, 11. Baker.]

[3] Jo. Pitseus in lib. *De illustr. Angl. script.* at. 16. an. 1031.

and two, was buried in the parish church of St. Stephen at Rheimes. There is an epitaph over his grave comprehended in sixteen verses, the two first of which are these,

'Quem tulit umbrosis tenerum Southsaxia sylvis,
Gallica quâ spectat regna Britannus ager.'

The rest I shall now omit for brevity sake, and proceed to the next in order.

[In Martin's letter to his sisters, affixed to *Christian Peregrination*, he gives the following account of himself, which proves at least the sincerity of his faith: 'It pleased my parentes to bring me vp in learning as you know, as I was not the best, so I was at al times not compted the worst among my felowes and companions: some small estimation I had in Oxforde above my desert, more afterwards whē it pleased the duke to make me though vnworthy, tutor to the erle his sonne: as long as his grace did prosper, I liued in his howse to my conscience without trouble: when he was in the tower, and other men ruled his howse, I was willed to receaue the communion, or to depart: if I would haue yeelded, I had verye large offers, which I neede not tell. It pleased God to staye me so with his grace, that I chose rather to forsake all, then doe agaynst my beleefe, against my knowledge, agaynst my conscience, aghynst the law of almightie God: For a time I lay secretly in England, afterwards I came beyond the seas into these Catholicke countries, out of schisme and heresie, for the which I do thāke almighty God much more, then for all the estimation that I had or mighte haue had in Englande. Whatsoeuer my estate is here, I doe more esteme it, then all the riches of England as it now standeth.'

To the list already given of Martin's works, we may add:

1. *Of the Excommunication of the Emperor Theodosius.* MS. in the library of Arthur Pits[4].

2. *Roma Sancta.*

3. *Dictionarium quatuor linguarum, Hebraicæ, Græcæ, Latinæ et Anglicæ.*

4. *Compendium Historiarum.*

5. *Orationes de jejunio, de imaginum usu et cultu,* &c. MS. in the library of John Pits[5].

6. *Pro veteri et vera Græcarum Literarum pronuntiatione, adversus Adolphum Mekerchum Brugensem.* MS. in bibl. Bodl. (Selden, Arch. B. supra 21.) Impress, 8vo. ed. Haverecamp, Lug. Bat. 1740, Bodl. Crynes 812.

7. *Carmina Diversa*[6], &c.]

"NICHOLAS LICHEFILD was born of "genteel parents, and after he had spent some "time here, he travelled and exercised himself "in feats of war. What he hath written I know "not; sure I am that he hath translated from "Spanish into English, a compendious treatise, "entit. *De Re militari; containing principal "Orders to be observed in martial Affairs.* Lond. "1582, qui written by the worthy and famous "captain Luis Gutierres de la Viga, citizen of "Medina del Campo; and by Lichefild, then "living in Lond. dedic. to sir Phil. Sydney." Claruit 1582.

[He translated also, *The first Booke of the Historie of the Discouerie and Conquest of the East Indias, enterprised by the Portingales, in their daungerous Navigations, in the time of King Don John, the second of that name,* &c. *Set foorth in the Portingale language by Hernan Lopes de Castaneda.* Lond. 1582, 4to.[7] Bodl. 4to. F. 38. Jur. In the dedic. to sir Francis Drake, the translator notices his own 'long and many yeares continuance in foreine countries,' and states that if the first be well accepted, he shall 'be greatly emboldened to proceede and publish also the second and third booke.']

WILLIAM HART, a most zealous young man for the R. Cath. cause, was born in Somersetshire, entred in his puerile years into Lincoln coll. an. 1572, where after he had been instructed in grammar and logic, left it without a degree, his relations and country, and going beyond the seas to Doway, compleated his studies in philosophy. Afterwards he travelled to Rome, studied divinity and was there made a priest. At length being sent into the mission of England before he was 24 years of age, settled in Yorkshire, where he administered comfort to the afflicted Catholics for a considerable time, with little or no interruption. [214] At length being taken and imprison'd in York, he wrote,

Letters to certain Catholics.

Letters to his spiritual Sons.

Letters to the afflicted Cath. and to those that suffer in Prison.

Letters to a noble Matron. All which, at least ten in number, were as I presume written by him in the English tongue. The Latin copies, with many things of their author, you may see in a book entit. *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Angliâ*, p. 104, [Bodl. 4to. C. 32. Th.] mention'd in Joh. Bridgwater among the writers following, under the year 1594. This Will. Hart was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, for being a R. priest, at York, on the 15th of March in fifteen hundred eighty and two, and his quarters afterwards hanged up in public places. In his time were several young scholars of Lincoln coll. educated, and afterwards professed themselves openly to be R. Catholics, having received instructions from some of the fellows that were inclined that way, but chiefly from the rector thereof Joh. Bridgwater before-mentioned, who always was in his heart a R. Catholic, and resign'd at last his rectory to 1582-3.

[4] [Jo. Pits, *De Script. Anglicis*, p. 782.]
[5] [Ibid.]
[6] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 514.]
[7] [Herbert states that there was an edit. in 8vo. in the same year. *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1013.]

prevent expulsion. Some of them I shall mention, as they lie in my way.

NICHOLAS HARPESFEILD an eminent theologist, well skill'd in both the laws, and in Greek, history, and poetry; in all, or most of which faculties, having written very well, do report him renowned by those of his own persuasion. His first being in this world, he received in the parish of St. Mary Magd. (in Old Fish-street) within the city of London, and his grammaticals in Wykeham's school near to Winchester. In 1536 he was admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. (after he had served two years of probation there) about which time having with great industry gone through all the parts of philosophy, he apply'd himself to the study of the civil and canon law, wherein he became very eminent. In 1544, he being then bach. of the civ. law of about an year standing, was admitted principal of an ancient hostle (mostly for civilians) called White-hall (on the site of which, Jesus coll. was afterwards partly built) and in 1546 he was appointed by K. Hen. 8 to be the king's professor of the Greek tongue in the university. In 1553 he left his fellowship, took the deg. of doctor of his faculty, and had then considerable practice in the court of arches. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury in the place of Edm. Cranmer[8], (brother to the archb.) deprived for being married, and in the beginning of qu. Eliz. he was one of the seven R. Cath. divines who were to dispute with those of the Protestant party concerning matters of religion, when qu. Eliz. was setting on foot a reformation in the church of England. But that matter coming to nothing, he was soon after imprison'd for denying the queen's supremacy over the church, and thereupon had opportunity given to write several books, some of which follow,

Dialogi sex, contra summi pontificatûs, monasticæ vitæ, sanctorum, sacrarum imaginum, oppugnatores & pseudo-Martyres. Antw. 1566, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 3. Th.] Which book being put into the hands of his friend Alan Cope, he put it out under his name, lest danger should befal the author in prison. See before in Alan Cope, an. 1580 [col. 456.] Our author Harpesfeild wrote also,

Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, à primis gentis susceptæ fidei incunabilis, ad nostra fere tempora deducta. Duac. 1622, fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 5. Th. Seld.] published by Rich. Gibbon a Jesuit. 'Tis a book no less learnedly, than painfully performed, and abating his partiality to his own interest, he well deserves of all posterity. The original of this *Ecclesiastical history*, written with the author's own hand, is in the Cottonian library, under Vitellius, C. 9, num. 12[9], and a copy of it in two volumes is in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, L. 3 and 4[1]. But in that copy in the Cottonian, are several things expunged by the licenser, and not at all remitted into the printed copy. Among which are these to be in p. 422, cap. 2, lin. 4, and to come in between the words 'Inter exitialem,' and 'Qui omnis,' &c. 'Nou ignoro magna Innocentium Romanum pontificem invidiâ propter Johannem (meaning K. John of England) apud quosdam laborare (quâ de re non est hic disceptandi locus, neque ego quidem idoneus arbiter, neque volo eam mihi quam non habeo, jurisdictionem prorogare) qui ut non forsan omni culpâ immodicâque cupiditate liberandus sit, ita certe Johannes, qui,' &c. Also in the same page and chapter, in the last line from the botton, saving one, are these words omitted between 'Innocentio suggerente' and 'Stephanum Langtonum, 'Aut ut quidam tradunt, pontificiarum dirarum terroribus exprimente.' There are many other things of the like nature omitted in the printed copy, which the MS. in Cotton's libr. had in it before they were expunged, especially matters that laid open the discords, broils, and ambitious poverty of the begging fryers. [215]

Historia hæresis Wicliffiana. Published by the said Gibbon with the former book; a MS. copy of which is also in Lambeth library, L. 5[2].

Chronicon à diluvio Noæ ad an. 1559. Written in Lat. verse, and is at this time in the Cottonian library, under Vitellius C. 9, nu. 11.

Impugnatio contra Bullam Honorii papæ primi ad Cantabrigiam. MS.

A Treatise concerning Marriage, occasion'd by the pretended divorce between K. Hen. 8 and Qu. Katharine. In three books. MS. in New coll. library. The beginning of the epistle to the reader is, 'It is an old saying,' &c. and of the work it self; 'Forasmuch as this matter is incident to the life and doings of sir Tho. More, &c.' At the end of the said book is this note. 'This copy was taken from the original, which was found

[8] [Nicolaus Harpesfield institutus 1554, 31 Mart. ad archidiatum Cant. vacantem per destitutionem Edmundi Cranmer clerici conjugati. Hujus prebenda Cant. data est Rob'to Collins 1554, 12 Apr. Eodemq. die Rob'tus Marshe institutus est in rectoria ejus de Jekham, *Reg. Cant.*

A. D. 1555. Wengham coll. in com. Kant. Pensio Edmundi Cranmer nuper magistri dicti coll. xx lib. M. P. (i. e. marinati et promoti.) *Ex MS. penes Petrū Leneve armig.* KENNET.]

[9] [Nicolai Harpesfeldii, *Ecclesiastica Historia, Seculum 14um & 15um* charta. MS. in mus. Brit. Reg. 13, exiii. Vide Casleii *Catalogum*, pagin. 225.]

[1] [New Numb. 53, 54. Todd's *Catalogue*, folio, Lond. 1812, page 7.]

[2] [No. 140, Todd's *Catal.* p. 16.]

[3] [There is a MS. life of sir Tho. More in Eman. coll. library, No. 74, wrote in queen Mary's time, and dedicated to Mr. W[m]. Roper, by one N. H. L.D. who had been put upon that work by Mr. Roper, to whom he owes most of his materials. In the title of the book (containing other things) is thus noted: This book was found by Rich. Topclyff in Mr. Tho. Moar's studdye, emongs other books at Greenstreet. Mr. Wayfayrer's house, when Mr. Moare was apprehended the 13 of April 1532. By comparing this note

by Mr. Topcliff in the house of William [4], sometimes servant to the said Dr. Harpesfield, who confessed that two lines [5] of the said original were of his said master's own hand writing. What other things he hath written, whether published, or in MS. I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that after he had been a prisoner in London more
1583. than 20 years, he gave way to fate in fifteen hundred eighty and three, having had this encomium given to him by the antiquarian poet [6] Joh. Leland. Atticæ linguæ interpres facilis, disertus, aptus. I find [7] another Nic. Harpesfeild who was bred in Oxon, and being 24 years of age 1496, became about that time minister of Uphill in Somersetshire by the presentation of Joan the relict of Edward viscount Lisle, and rector of Ashrengney alias Ryngesash in the dioc. of Exeter; but what relation the former had to this, I know not.

[1554, 27 Apr. Magister Nich. Harpsfeld jur. licentiat. coll. ad preb. de Harleston in eccl. Paulina, per deprivationem mag. Joh. Hodgskyns S. T. P. *Reg. Bonner.*

Nic. Harpesfield admiss. ad eccl. de Langdon cum capella de Basildon, Essex. Apr. 29, 1554, per deprivationem Joh. Hodgskyns. *Ibid.*

1558, 4 Maij, Mag. Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. P. coll. ad eccl. de Lagngdon per resign. Nich. Harpesfield LL.D. *Ibid.*

Nicolaus Harpsfield admissus 1555, 23 Maij, ad rectorium Saltwood, (cum cap. de Hith. TANNER.) vacantem per deprivationem Roberti Watson clerici conjugati. *Reg. Cant.*

Mag'r. Nic. Harpsfield LL.D. factus officialis curie Cant. literis Reginaldi Poli, cardinalis, die 28 Octob. 1558, et decanus de eadem literis ejusd. *Reg. Pole*, fol. 31.

Bulla Alex. papæ data 1498, 18 cal. Maij, concedens Nicolao Harpsfeld rectori eccl'iæ de Asbrengue Reignesash in dioc. Exon. ut duo alia beneficia quæcunq. cum eccl'ia predict. teneat. *Autog. penes dec. et capit. Cant.* KENNET.

In the Lambeth library is *The Life of our Lorde Jesus Christe, written in Latin by Nicolas Harpsfield, doctor of ciuil lawe; faythfully translated.* No. 446. Todd's *Catalogue*, p. 57.]

[HUMPHREY GILBERT, second son of Otho Gilbert of Greenway, in the county of Devon, esq.

with Mr. Wood, Nic. Harpesfield may be presumed to be the author, N. H. L.D. In that MS. he says, he intended a distinct treatise concerning the king's marriage, &c. BAKER.]

[4] [Hearne's MS. gave this man's sir-name, William Carter. *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 659, 723.]

[5] [Hearne mentions this book fully, and gives some very curious extracts from it, in the glossary to his *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 686, where he says, 'I saw this note at the end, but then for two lines 'tis two leaves in the MS.']

[6] In Cygn. Cant.

[7] *Reg. act.* O Kyng ep. B. & Well.

by Catharine his wife [8], daughter of sir Philip Champernon, knight, of Modbury in the same county [9], was educated at Eton, and thence removed to this university, where, says my author [1] he 'did prosper and increase verie well in learning and knowledge.' He was originally intended for the study of the law, and his friends were about to enter him at one of the inns of court, when his aunt, Catharine Ashley, who was an attendant on the queen, remarking his fine person and gallant behaviour, thought she could not promote her nephew's interest more effectually than by introducing him to her majesty. The queen struck with young Gilbert's comeliness and wit, became much attached to him, and after enjoying the pleasures of his conversation for a few years, gave him a strong recommendation to sir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, who received him with kindness, and shortly after made him captain of a hundred horse. That he merited the confidence thus placed in him is fully proved by Hooker's account of the services he performed, and he was soon rewarded with the post of colonel of Munster, and the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him by the lord deputy, in the church of Drogheda [2]. Having obtained victory over his opponents by his courage, and by his prudence established tranquillity throughout his province, he returned to Dublin, and obtained permission to return to England, where private business of considerable importance demanded his presence. Upon his arrival at court he was received by Elizabeth in the most favourable manner, and shortly after was sent to the Low Countries, being the first English colonel who was entrusted with the command of an English army in Holland. Here he conducted himself with his usual courage, and performed several actions of considerable renown; but finding the cause at that time hopeless, and his own strength not sufficient to cope with that of his adversary, he and his men returned to England [3]. It was about this time I conjecture that he married

[8] [This lady afterwards became the third wife of Walter Ralegh of Fardel, Devon, and mother of the celebrated sir Walter Ralegh. See Ralegh's *History of the World* by Oldys, *Life of Ralegh*, p. vi.]

[9] [Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, p. 326.]

[1] [Hooker, *Hist. of Ireland*, prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicle*, p. 132.]

[2] [Hooker, ut supra. Prince, *Worthies*, p. 327, says that he was knighted by queen Elizabeth in 1577; but this must be a mistake, first, by the testimony of Hooker, who knew him well; secondly, from a letter to Francis Walsingham, esq. from sir Tho. Smith, dated in 1572, which contains the following passage: 'Sir Humphrey Gilbert's sickness is turned into a quartain: some of them that came with him be buried at London.' Digges's *Compleat Ambassador*, Lond. 1655, folio, page 301.]

[3] [See *The Actions of the Lowe Countries, written by sir Roger Williams, Knight*, 4to. Lond. 1618. (Bodl. 4to. G. 31, Art.) p. 64—86.]

Anne, only daughter of John Aucher, esq. of Otterden place, Kent [4], by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter [5]. This union with a lady possessed of considerable property, enabled sir Humphrey to effect a design he had long meditated, which was to plant a colony in some unknown country. For this purpose he obtained the queen's patent [6] in 1578 to inhabit and possess any lands which were at that time unsettled by Christian princes or their subjects, with whom she was in alliance [7]. Sinking therefore his own patrimony [8], and selling his wife's estates in Kent [9], he made two voyages, the first in 1579 [1], in which he was unsuccessful, the second in 1583 to Newfoundland. Of this last and unfortunate expedition a full account is preserved in Hakluyt's *Collection of Voyages*, by which it appears that Gilbert and his followers arrived at Newfoundland in August 1583, took possession of the country in right of the crown of England, and assigned lands to every man in his company. He was then about to return to England, hoping that, with the queen's assistance, he might, the next year, be enabled to extend his researches, and enjoy his newly acquired property, when venturing to sea in a small vessel called the Squirrel, of ten tons burden only, he was on the ninth of September, at midnight, cast away, and, together with the whole ship's company, swallowed up. The end of this valiant sailor deserves to be more particularly recorded. He had been frequently importuned not to venture in the frigate, as she was not of sufficient size to outlive the sea at so advanced a period of the year; but he constantly made answer, 'I will not forsake my little company going homeward, with whom I have passed so many storms and perils.' His constancy in the hour of danger is related by an eye-witness, who saw him, with a book in his hand, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, and crying out, 'We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land.' Thus perished sir Humphrey Gilbert, an expert seaman, a valiant warrior, a good scholar, and a perfect gentleman. Hooker says that his abilities were manifested privately in his discourses with individuals, and publicly in his speeches in the parliaments of England and Ireland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert wrote, *A Discourse of a Discouerie for a new Passage to Cathaia*, Lond. 1576, 4to. [2] Reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, iii. page 11. At the end of this [3] he mentions another and larger *Discourse* on the same subject, as well as a *Discourse of Navigation*, both which are now probably lost.

Of Gilbert there are three engraved portraits, 1. in Holland's *Heroologia*; 2. a copy from it; and the last holding an armillary sphere, with Virginia in the distance [4].]

JOHN NICOLLS, a busy and forward Welsh man, was born near to Dunravon, or, as the R. Cath. writers say, at Cowbridge in Glamorganshire, did first of all apply his muse to academical learning in White-hall where Jesus coll. now stands, in the year of his age 16, where spending one year, he translated himself to Brasen-nose coll. and continued there till he was bachelor's standing. Afterwards leaving the university without a degree, he went into his own country, where at first he taught a gentleman's children, and then became curate of Withiscombe, under one Mr Jones vicar of Taunton in Somersetshire. From thence he removed to Whitestanton, where he exercised his function till 1577; at which time being possessed with certain motives, left the church of England, went to London and shipp'd himself for Antwerp, where tarrying for some time, he went to Rheims and at length to Rome. So that as soon as he was settled, and had gained an opportunity, he offer'd himself to the inquisition, made a recantation of his heresy, as 'tis there call'd, and forthwith was not only received into the bosom of the holy Cath. church, but also a member into the English coll. at that place, where, after he had continued about two years, did under pretence of going to Rheims, return into England, was seized on at Islington by London, sent prisoner to the Tower, and there recanted his R. Cath. opinions before sir Owen Hopton lieutenant thereof, several courtiers and others [5]. After which he publish'd these books,

His Pilgrimage, wherein is display'd the lives of the proud Popes, ambitious Cardinals, leacherous Bishops, fat bellied Monks, and hypocrital Jesuits. [216] Lond. 1581, oct.

Declaration of his Recantation, wherein he desireth to be reconciled, and received as a Member into the true Church of Christ in England. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 538. Line.] Soon after came out *A confutation of Joh. Nicolls his recantation*, &c. written by anonymus, but answer'd by an old puritan [6] call'd Dudley Fenner. Lond. 1586.

[4] [Hasted's *History of Kent*, iii. 401. Prince says his wife was Anne, daughter of sir Anthony Ager; but John Aucher, her father, was son and heir of sir Anthony Aucher, knight, which perhaps occasioned the mistake.]

[5] [Hasted, ii. 779. Prince says nine sons and one daughter.]

[6] [See it in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, iii. 135.]

[7] [Oldys, ut supra, p. xiii.]

[8] [Lloyd, *Statesmen and Favourites of England*, edit. 1665, p. 441.]

[9] [Hasted, iii. 401.]

[1] [Oldys, *Life*, p. xiii. and Granger, *Biographical History of England*, i. 246.]

[2] [Hakluyt's *Voyages*, iii. 139.]

[3] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1011.]

[4] [See Hakluyt, pages 23, 24.]

[5] [Granger, *Biog. Hist. of England*, i. 246.]

[6] [See an account of one of his canting productions in the *British Bibliographer*, iv. 224.]

qu. Which Fenner, a noted dissenter from the church of England, died at Middleborough in Zeland, in the winter time, an. 1589.

Oration and Sermon pronounced before the Cardinals, an. 1578, or as another title saith, *An oration and sermon made at Rome by commandment of the four Cardinals and the Dominican Inquisitor*, &c. Lond. 1581, oct. After which, the R. Catholics taking these things as unworthily and falsely done, one of them named Rob. Persons a Jesuit published a book against him entit. *A discovery of Jo. Nicolls' minister, misrepresenting* * *a misreported. Jesuit.* Printed 1581, in oct. After first edit. which Nicolls, to vindicate himself, published,

An Answer to an infamous Libel maliciously written and cast abroad against him. Lond. 1581, oct. Notwithstanding which, and the endeavours of D. Fenner and other puritans, who laboured to strengthen him in his faith, yet he went beyond the sea again, but upon what account I know not, tho' I am apt to think not upon any design of turning Mahometan, as N. Saunders or rather his continuator Rishton is pleased to tell[1] us. However it is, sure I am, that being got as far as Roan in Normandy, he was there seized on, clapt up in prison, an. 1582, and like to pay for his old tales against the Romanists. Soon after came out a pamphlet, entit. *A report of the apprehension and imprisonment of Jo. Nicolls Minister, at Roan, and his confession*, &c. Printed 1583, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 216. Art.] In this perplexity and restraint, the said Rishton tells us how Nicolls recanted all that he formerly had uttered against them, protesting that what he had formerly divulged, was either through vain-glory, envy, fear, or hopes of reward. About that time he also wrote,

Literæ ad D. Gul. Alenum. Printed at the end of Saunders his third book *De schism. Anglican.* Col. Agr. 1590, and

Literæ aliæ ad eundem Alenum. 19 Feb. 1583. Printed there also in the same edition. After which follows,

Confessio publica Joh. Nicolai: qua fatetur se multa mendacia contra summum Pontificem, Cardinales, & Catholicos Anglos protulisse, eo tempore, quo in Anglia versabatur, &c. What became of him afterwards I cannot find, nor do I know any more of him, only this, that it doth appear from his writings that he was an inconstant man in his religion, timorous, vain-glorious, and a meer braggadocio. I find another John Nicholls, who was born in Norwich, educated in Cambridge, and from the Popish religion, wherein he was trained up, became a zealous Protestant, but he lived and died before the time of the former Jo. Nicolls. See more in Jo. Bale, cent. 9, nu. 26.

Clar. 1583.

[1] In lib. 3. *De schism. Angl.*

THOMAS HETH, or HEATH, well known to, and respected by, Dr. Joh. Dee and Mr. Tho. Allen, was born in the city of London, admitted probationer fellow of All-souls coll. in 1567, proceeded in arts 1579, being then in great repute for his admirable skill in astronomical and physical affairs. The products of which are,

A manifest and apparent confutation of an Astrological discourse lately published to the discomfort (without cause) of the weak and simple sort.

Brief Prognostication, or Astronomical Prediction of the conjunction of the two superiour Planets, Saturn and Jupiter, which shall be in 1583, *Apr.* 29, &c. Printed with the former book. Both these were written 25 March the same year, to sir George Carey knight, knight-marshal of her majesty's most honourable houshold, who was a cherisher of the muse of our author, and printed at Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 286. Linc.] The said *Astrological discourse*, which our author answer'd, was written in the beginning of January, an. 1582, upon the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturn and Jupiter, which was to happen 28 April, (Heth saith 29) 1583, by Rich. Harvey a native of Saffron-Walden in Essex, brother to Dr. Gabr. Harvey, and a student in Cambridge, particularly, as I conceive, in Trinity-hall[1], afterwards a professed divine, and a man of note. Upon the coming out of the said *Astrological discourse*, the common sort of people were driven out of their wits, and knew not what to do. But when nothing happened, which was therein predicted, they fell to their former security, and condemned the discoverer of extreme madness and folly. Whereupon Tho. Nash did register[2] down the infinite scorn that the whole realm entertained it with, the adages also that ran upon it with Tarlton's and Elderton's nigrum theta set to it. What became of our author Tho. Heath I know not, nor of another Tho. Heath bach. of arts of Magd. hall, an. 1570[3], whom my friend takes to be the astronomer, and not him of All-souls coll. but mistaken, as I conceive for certain reasons not necessary to be now set down. Heath the astronomer was in great renown among those of his profession in fifteen hundred eighty and three, but when he died, or where he was buried, I cannot justly say. As for Rich. Harvey before-mention'd, it was the very self-same person who read the philosophy lecture

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Clarist 1583.

[1] [Primbroke hall, Ric. Harvey A. B. admissus socius aulæ Pemb. 1580, aut circiter. Art. bac. 1577-8. BAKER.]

[2] In his *Apology of Pierce Penniless or Strange news*, &c. Printed 1593, in qu.

[3] [Kennet gives the following memoranda of another Thomas Heth or Heath: Tho. Heath in coll. Merton, Oxon. admissus anno 1619, deinde cancellarius Petriburg. postea Romanum fidem amplexus solum vertit, et Gandavi in Flandria diu vixit. Ex *Catal. Sociorum Merton. MS.*

1629. Tho. Dove A. M. archid'us Northampt. concedit officium officialitatis per totum archidiatum suum Thomæ Heath in leg. bacc. cum omnibus commodis, feodis inductionum tantummodo exceptis, dat. 28 Maij 1629. KENNET.]

at Cambridge, and the same whom the whole university hist at, if you'll believe that noted buffoon[4] Tho. Nash, his contemporary there; who farther adds, that Tarlton at the theatre made jests of him, and W. Elderton consum'd his nicrotum'd-nose to nothing, in bear-baiting him with whole bundles of ballads[5]. 'Twas the same Rich. Harvey also that set Aristotle with his heels upward on the school-gates at Cambridge, and asses ears on his head, a thing that the said Tom did in perpetuam rei memoriam[6] record:

[4] Ibid. [Harrington, in his *Epigrams*, edit. 1618, sign. E. 3, b. has one

To Doctor Harucy of Cambridge.

The prouerbe sayes, who fightes with durty foes,
Muse needs be foyld, admit they winne or lose:
Then think it doth a doctor's credit dash,
To make himself antagonist to Nash.]

[5] [William Elderton was an attorney in the sheriff's court, London, and afterwards master of a company of comedians: on the 10th of January 1573-4 he received 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a play presented before the queen. He was a noted drunkard, as we learn from his epitaph preserved by Camden in his *Remaines*, p. 403, edit. 4to. 1637.

Hic situs est sitiens atque ebrius Eldertonus,
Quid dico, hic situs est? hic potius sitis est.

He is believed to have fallen a victim to his bottle before 1592. It is very probable that many particulars of Elderton's life might be gleaned from his own works, which consist chiefly of small poetical pieces, popular ballads, and drinking songs, none of any particular merit. Ritson has preserved the titles of several of his productions in the *Bibliographia Poetica*, and Percy has reprinted one of his ballads in the *Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, ii. 207, edit. 1794. To these may be added, 1. *A neave ballad entituled Lenton stuff, for a lytell mony we maye have inowghe. To the tune of the Crampe.* MS. in the Ashmole museum, No. xlviii. (6933).

2. *A new merry newes,*
As merry as can bee,
From Italy, Barbary,
Turkie and Candee.

London, printed by Hugh Jackeson, 1606, 8vo. In Corpus Christi college library, among Twyne's books, X—G. 11.

At sign. A 3 of this rare tract, we have the names of several of the London taverns of the day, of which few men were better calculated to afford correct information than Elderton.

There hath been great sale and vtterance of wine,
Besides beere and ale, and ipocrasse fine,
In euery countrey, region and nation,
But chiefly in London, at the *Salutation*;
And at the *Bore's head*, hard by London stone;
And the *Swan* at Dowgat, a taverne well knowne;
The *Myter* in Cheape; and then the *Bull head*,
And many like places to make noses red.
The *Castel* in Fish-street, *Three Cranes* in the Uintry,
And now of late at *S. Martins in the Sentry*.]

[6] See Th. Nash's book entit. *Have with you to Saffron-Walden*, &c. [Nash in his *Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Diuell*, 1592, records Harvey's folly, and alluding to him, says, 'Some tired jade belonging to the presse, whome I neuer wronged in my life, hath named me expressely in print (I would tell you in what booke it is, but I am afraid it would make his booke sell in his latter dates, which hetherto hath lien dead, and beene a great losse to the printer) as I will not do him, and accused me for reuiuing in an epistle of mine the reuerend meinory of sir Thomas Moore, sir John Cheeke, doctor Watson, doctor Haddon, doctor Carre, maister Aschan.' Fol. 18, b. In another place he says, 'Thou hast wronged one for my sake, whome for the name I must loue, J. N. the maister butler of Pembroke hall, a farre better scholler than thyselfe, in my iudgement, and one that sheweth more discretion and gouernment in setting vp a sise of bread, than thou in all thy whole booke. Why, man, thinke no scorne of him, for he hath held thee vp a hundred times, whiles the deane hath giuen thee correction, and thou hast cap'd and knee'd him, when thou wert hungry, for a chipping.' Fol. 19.]

and the same person who coming to take one Smith's (a young bachelor of Trinity coll.) questions, cried out, when he durst not venture on them, Aquila non capit muscas; and so gave them to him again. Whereunto, the other (being a lusty big-bon'd fellow, and a Goliath or Behemoth in comparison of him) strait retorted, Nec elephas mures, and thereupon parted. The same Dick Harvey also, of whom Christop. Marlo was wont to say that he was an asse and good for nothing but to preach of the iron age. But to let pass other matters which these vain men report of Rich. Harvey, it is fit that the reader should know some of the other works that he hath done, which shew him quite another person than what they make him to be, as (1) *A discourse of the eclipse of the Sun which happened in* 1582; as also *A compendious table of phlebotomy*. Both printed at the end of the *Astrological discourse*. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 17. Art.] (3) *Ephemeron, sive Pæan, in gratiam propurgatæ, reformatæque Dialectices*. Lond. 1582, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 33. Art. Seld.] (3) *Theological discourse of the Lamb of God, and his Enemies. Containing a brief commentary of Christian faith; together with a detection of old and new barbarism*. Lond. 1590, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 28. Th.] and fourthly was, as I conceive, the author of another book entit. *Philadelphus; or, a defence of Brutes and the Brutans history*. Lond. 1593, qu. This Rich. Harvey had a brother named John Harvey[7] a Cambridge man also, who wrote *An addition to the late discourse upon the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter*. Lond. 1583, oct. which discourse, as I have told you before, was written by his brother Richard, and thereunto was adjoin'd by John his translation of *Hermes Trismegistus his Iatromathematica*, and was afterwards author of *A discoursive problem concerning prophecies, how far they are to be credited, according to the surest rules of diu. phil. astrol. and other learning*, &c. Lond. 1588, qu.

[7] ['This John was hee that beeing entertand in iustice Meade's house (as a schoole-master) stole away his daughter, and to pacifie him, dedicated to him an almanacke.' Nash, *Haue with you to Saffron Walden*, sign. N i. This 'Almanacke' was the *Addition*, &c. now to be noticed, which is dedicated 'to the right worshipful master iustice Meade.']

THOMAS MARTYN, a younger son of Tho. Martyn, gent. was born at Cerneley commonly called Cearne in Dorsetshire, educated in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, an. 1539, where applying his genius to the faculty of the civ. law, made great proficiency therein. At length ob- [218]

taining leave to travel, went as a tutor to certain young gentlemen into France, where making his chief residence in the university of Bourges, took the degree of doctor in the same faculty there. Of whose behaviour and manner of life, while he continued there, is a testimony[8] extant, written by Francis Baldwin of Arras, doctor of the civ. law, and public reader at Bourges[9]. But forasmuch as the said Baldwin was an ill-natur'd, turbulent and quarrelsome man, as I understand from other places, and Jo. Bale the publisher of the said testimony (full of ill language) as bad almost as he, and one that speaks well of no R. Catholic, not so much as of sir Tho. More, Cuthb. Tonstal, cardinal John Fisher, &c. especially of those that wrote against priest's marriages, as our author Thom. Martyn did, they therefore, I presume, are not to be believed, tho' there is no doubt but that Martyn had his faults as well as they. Besides what is in that testimony, Bale calls him[1] a known pedant or paiderastes, the subtile[2] summoner of Berkshire, and the clark protector of the Pope's sodomites under Winchester a politic[3] gentleman that runs with all winds, the great[4] Hercules and mighty defender of stinking buggeries, &c. besides other ill language[5] elsewhere. But if you'll consult Pitseus you'll find him quite another man, as others also of his persuasion make him, which I shall now omit. In 1553, he resigned his fellowship, being then in good practice in the court of arches and an officer in the archdeacon's court of Berks. In the year 1555, he was incorporated doctor of the civil law in this university, about which time being in favour with Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and with Gardiner B. of Winton, became chancellor to the last, and of noted repute during the reign of qu. Mary, who had so great a respect for him and his abilities, that she commissionated him with Dr. Storie to go to Oxon to try and examine archb. Cranmer. He published,

A Treatise proving that the marriage of Priests and professed Persons is no marriage, but altogether unlawful. Lond. 1554, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 45. Th.] Whereupon Joh. Ponet or Poynet, bishop of Winton[6], came out with an answer thus entit. *An apology fully answering by Scriptures and antient Doctors a blasphemous Book gathered by Dr. Steph. Gardiner, Dr. Rich. Smyth, Albertus Pighius and other Papists, as by their Books appears, and of late set forth under the name of Tho. Martyn Doct. of the Civil Law*, &c. Printed beyond the sea, an. 1555-56, in oct. In which book, fol. 9, Ponet saith thus, 'Thy book hath 'betrayed thee, Martyn, for thy fondness was 'not known before it came abroad, but assoon as 'that shewed itself in men's hands, they might 'easily perceive that in playing the christmas 'lord's minion in New coll. in Oxon in thy fool's 'coat, thou didst learn thy boldness, and began to 'put off all shame, and to put on all impudence.' By the aforesaid title we are given to understand as if B. Gardiner, Dr. Smyth, &c. were authors of, or at least had considerable hands in, it; with whom agrees Baleus[7] before-mention'd, who stiles Martyn, 'Winchester's Voice,' but whether true I cannot say. The book hath been commended by many learned persons, and no doubt but he had helps in it, but whether by any of the former, is doubtful. About the same time came out another answer entit. *A defence of Priests marriages, established by the imperial laws of the Realm of England*, &c. printed in qu. To which, tho' no name is set, yet it is[8] said to be written by Dr. Matthew Parker, who was afterwards archb. of Canterbury. The same year Tho. Martyn put out,

A Confutation of Dr. John Poynet's Book entit. A defence for the marriage of Priests, &c. Lond. 1555, qu. He hath also extant,

Oration to Dr. Cranmer Archb. 12 March 1555. The beginning of which is, 'Albeit there are two governments,' &c.

Discourse between him and Archbishop Cranmer concerning Conscience and matters of Religion. [219] The beginning is, 'Mr. Cranmer, you have told here a long glorious tale,' &c. Which oration and discourse you may see in the *Acts and Mon. of the Ch.* by Jo. Fox, under the year 1555, besides Examinations and Conferences, under the year 1556.

Vita Gul. Wicami Wintoniensis Episc. Lond. 1597, Ox. 1690, in a large qu.[9] Printed after the death of the author, who took much of his matter from the life of the said bishop written by Tho. Chaundler[1] sometimes warden of New coll.[2]

[8] In Jo. Bale's *Declaration of Edm. Bonner's Articles concerning the Clergy of London Diocese*, &c. Lond. 1561, in oct. fol. 42, 43, &c. 46, 47, &c.

[9] [The testimony by Francis Baldwin is reprinted in a monthly publication called *Phœnix Britannicus*, p. 293, by one J. Morgan, in 1732, 4to. the same person who put out an *History of Algiers*. Cole. The *Phœnix Britannicus*, of which one volume only appeared, was a collection of rare and curious tracts, reprinted under the superintendance of captain J. Morgan.]

[1] Ibid. [i. e. Bale's *Declaration*, &c. as before] fol. 76, b.

[2] Ib. fol. 39, a. [3] Ib.

[4] Ib. fol. 15, a.

[5] In lib. *De script. Brit.* cent. 9, nu. 93.

[6] [Anno 1550, 28 Jun. Westm. Upon consideration that Mr. Poynett now elected bish. of Rochester, hath no house to dwell in, and his living small, it was agreed that he should enjoy his benefice in commendam. But from hence-forth it is decreed that no bishop shall keep other benefice then this bishopric only. *Register of Council, Edw. VI.* MS. Kennet.]

[7] In his *Declaration of Bonner's Articles*, as before, fol. 15 a. 57 b. 76 b.

[8] See Dr. John Cosin's book entit. *Apology for sundry proceedings by jurisdiction Ecclesiastical*, &c. Printed 1593, in qu. part 2, chap. 12, p. 109.

[9] [Reprinted by Dr. Nicholas, warden of New college. Lovelday. See a character of it by Lowth in his preface to his *Life of William of Wykham*, p. ix. 10.]

[1] Vide *Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 134, a.

[2] [*Chronica brevis de ortu, vita ac gestis nobilibus reverendi Domini Willelmi de Wykham olim episcopi Wintoniensis.* If

There is a copy of this book [that is, Martyn's *Life of Wykeham*] in the library of the said coll. and in a leaf before the title, are curiously delineated with a pen the effigies of the said W. Wykeham sitting in a chair. On the right hand is Chichley founder of All-s. and on the left, Waynfleet of Magdalen, college; both holding the pictures of their respective colleges in their hands, and presenting them, as 'twere, to the founder of New coll. they having had their education therein. As for our author Th. Martyn, he concluded his last day in fifteen hundred
1584. eighty and four, for in that year several books, of his gift, or bequest, were sent to New coll. library, to be there reposed for the use of the fellows thereof. In my former searches among records, I [1] found one Joan the relict of Tho. Martyn lately of Isfield in Sussex, to have received a commission from the Prerogative court of Canterbury, dated 26 June 1584, to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of the said Tho. Martyn lately deceas'd, but without the addition of doct. of civil law, or of that of gent. or esq. However he may be the same with the doctor, because, as I have observed, many whose names have been odious among some, or have retired in private because of their religion, their names in wills or administrations are barely written without addition of a title, or town sometimes, only in general of the county.

EDMUND PLOWDEN son of Humph. Plowden by Elizab. his wife, daughter of Joh. Sturey of Ross-hall in Shropshire, was born of an ancient and genteel family at Plowden in the said county, spent three years in the study of arts, philosophy and medicine at Cambridge, and afterwards, as I conceive, was entred into one of the inns of court. Soon after coming to Oxon, he spent four years more in the same studies there, and in Nov. an. 1552, he was admitted to practise chirurgery and physic by the ven. convoc. of the said university. But as about that time Dr. Tho. Phaer did change his studies from common law to physic, so did our author Plowden from physic to the common law, being then about 35 years of age. In 1557, he became autumn or summer reader of the Middle Temple, and three years after Lent reader, being then a serjeant at, and accounted the oracle of the law. He hath written in old French,

The Commentaries or Reports of divers cases, being matters in Law, and of arguments thereupon; in the times of the Reigns of K. Ed. 6, Qu. Mary, and Qu. Elizabeth: In two Parts. Lond. 1571, 78, 99, &c. fol. To which was a table made by Will. Fleetwood recorder of Lond. They are esteemed exquisite and elaborate commentaries, and are of high account with all professors of the law. Afterwards they were abridged in the French tongue. Lond. 1659, oct. (and several times before) translated by Fabian Hicks, esq; and printed also in oct.[4] "This Fabian Hicks, esq; was "buried in the Temple church in the long walk "on the Inner-Temple side, 4 Feb. 1651." There goes also under our author Plowden's name,

Plowden's Queries, or a moot-book of choice cases, useful for the young Students of the common Law. This was several times printed, and afterwards translated from French[5] into English, methodised and enlarged by H. B. of Lincoln's-inn, esq. Lond. 1662, oct. At length, as this famous lawyer Plowden mostly lived a R. Cath. in his heart, so he died in that faith; on the sixth

has been printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, part ii. page 355. Chandler also wrote, *Vita Thomæ de Bekintona, episcopi Bathonensis et Wellensis*, which, with some account of the author, may be found in the same volume, p. 357, and preface, p. xvii.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging an oversight in one of the former columns of this volume. In the life of Richard Bardney, col. 8, Wood says, that the life of Grostest or Grosthead is as yet in MS. It should have been stated that this metrical life has been printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, part ii. p. 323, and that Bardney wrote in addition, *Historia S. Hugonis martyris*. Wharton's *Præfat.* p. xvii. See also Churton's *Founders of Brasennose College*, pp. 219, 221, 506.]

[1] In a book of Administrations in the Will-office near St. Paul's cath. in London, beginning in Januar. 1580, fol. 108, b.

[4] [Transcribed from a memorand. in a blank leaf in Plowden's *Commentaries* written in an old hand, now (1741) in the hands of Mr. Blue, butler and librarian of the Inner Temple, given him by Mr. Geo. Grafton, bookseller, a° 1733. Wanley.

'Edmund Plowden the author of this worke was an auncient apprentice of the law, (so he tearmes himselfe,) that is, twice reader of the Middle Temple, and treasurer of that house, a° 1572, that yeare the hall was built. He was a man of great gravity, knowledge and integrity: in his youth excessive studious, so that (we have it by tradition) in three years space he went not once out of the Temple. He writ this learned worke (his *Comentaries*) consisting of two parts, both published by himselfe, the first 15° Eliz. the second 21°, workes of high account and honoured with the best of all professions of the law. He died a° 1584, a Roman Catholick, and was buried in the East end of the North ile of the Temple church, where is a faire toomb, with his full pourtraict remaining, with this epitaph:

Conditur in hoc tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden armigeris qui claris ortus parentibus in comitatu Salopiæ natus est: a puerilio in literarum studijs liberaliter est educatus; in provectiore vero ætate legibus et juris-prudentiæ operam dedit: senex jam factus et annum ætatis suæ LXVII agens, mundo valedicens in Christo Jesu sancte obdormivit, die vi° mensis Februarij, a° Domini, MDLXXXIV°.

Credo quod redemptor meus vivit, et in novissima die de terra resurrecturus sum: et in carne meo videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

His first reading was in autumn 4° and 5° Phil. and Mar. His second reading was in Lent, 3° Eliz. And afterwards in 5° and 6° Ph. and Mar. he was called amongst others ad gradu serv. ad legem suscipiendam a die Pasch. in tres Septim. Teste R. apud Westm. 27° Oct. Pat. 5 and 6° P. & Mar. part. 6°. But the queene dying 13 Decemb. following, I find that he was prætermitted in the coll. of serjeants 9° Eliz. and the reason thereof was because he was an unalterable Papist, but otherwise (every way) a person much esteemed of to his dying day.']

[5] [A copy in that language, MS. Harl. 561, fol. 1.]

1584-5. [220] day of Febr. in fifteen hundred eighty and four, aged 67 years, and was buried in the church belonging to the Temple, between the body of Katharine his wife (dau. of Will. Sheldon of Beoley in Worcestershire, esq;) and the north-wall, near the east-end of the choir; leaving then this character[6] behind him, (which shall serve instead of his epitaph, notwithstanding there is one already over his grave) that 'ut in juris Anglicani scientia, de qua scriptis bene meruit, facile princeps; ita vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus.' He left behind him a fair estate in lands lying at Plowden before-mention'd, at Shiplake in Oxfordshire[7], and at Burfield in Berks; as also a son of both his names to enjoy it, who dying in less than two years after his father, did bequeath[8] his body to be buried in the chappel at Bow built and erected by his ancestors, (wherein some of them were buried) joining to the church of North Lidbury (near to which place is the village called Plowden situated) in Shropshire. The name and posterity of this Edm. Plowden do now remain at Shiplake in Oxfordshire.

PATRICK PLUNKET baron of Dunsany in Ireland, son of Rob. Plunket baron of the same place (who died 1 Elizab. was educated in grammar learning at Ratough[9] under one Staghens, and from thence was sent to Oxon to obtain logicals and philosophicals, but to what house there, unless to Glocester-hall, (where many of his countrymen, and some of his sirname, studied in the time of queen Elizabeth, as I shall anon inform you) I cannot justly tell, or whether to Univ. coll. when Richard Stanyhurst (who calls him his brother) studied there, I am as yet ignorant. Howsoever it was, sure I am, that by the care of his father-in-law sir Christoph. Barnwell knt. he was maintained according to his condition for some years in this university, where profiting much in several sorts of learning, tho' honoured not, or was honoured with, any degree, did afterwards compose several things fit for the press, which[1] 'by reason of his bashful modesty, or modest bashfulness were wrongfully imprisoned, and in a manner stifled in shadowed couches—I doubt not,' (as my author[2] adds) 'but what by his fame and renown in learning, shall be answerable to his desert and value in writing,' &c. This worthy baron, who was of ancient extract in Ireland, and of the R. Cath. religion, was a person noted in his country for his great possessions there, for his good natural parts, and renowned therefore among the learned in fifteen hundred eighty and four: In which year, and after, he had books dedicated to him, as being not only a learned person himself, but also a patron of learning and learned men. While he studied in this university, were eight of his countrymen of Glocester-hall matriculated in 1574, having been students there some years before, as Walter, Henry, and John Talbot of genteel extraction, the first of which was then 21 years of age, and the other two 20; Edw. Plunket a gentleman's son, of 20 years of age; Christoph. Galway and John Martill, sons of plebeians, the former 19, the other 20, years of age; and one Pendergast and Whitty the sons of gent. the former 22, the other 21, years of age. Besides these were several other Irish men matriculated as members of that hall during the reign of qu. Elizab. as (1) Rich. Whyte a gentleman's son, aged 21, an. 1578. (2) Giles Hovenden of Leis in King's county, the son of a gent. an. 1582, aged 26. (3) Gerard Salwey (of Dromore) an esq. son, the same year, aged 14, with others to the beginning of king James his reign, which, for brevity sake, I now omit. Of the said baron Plunket's family was descended that most ven. and religious Dr. Oliver Plunket titular primate of Ireland, who being found by some persons to have been deeply engaged in the Popish plot in Ireland, an. 1678, 79, was brought over into England, where receiving sentence to die in Westminster-hall, was accordingly hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd at Tyburn on the first day of July 1681; whereupon his quarters only (not his head) were buried in the yard of St. Giles's church in the fields near to London, by the bodies of the five Jesuits, that were a little before executed, and buried under the North-wall of the said yard. In the said place Plunket's quarters continuing till the* crop-ear'd plot broke out in 1683, they were taken up and conveyed beyond the sea to the monastery of the Benedictines (of which order he was a brother) at Landsprug in Germany, where they were with great ceremony and devotion re-buried. Before I speak of the next writer, the reader may be pleased to know farther of this Plunket, that when the lady D. D. had borrowed 200 crowns of an Irish priest at Bologna; she, rather than repay that sum, procured the archbishoprick of Armagh (to which the primacy of Ireland is annex'd) for the said Plunket by the means of cardinal Rospigliosi; who, tho' he would not be at the congregation that day, wherein that matter was to be done, yet he made card. "Flavio" Chigi do it; and when card. Barbarini opposed the nomination, Chigi told the said cardinal that it must be so: This was about 1669.

Claruit 1584.

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* *fanatical.* first edit.

JOHN DE FECKENHAM was so called because he was born of poor parents living in a cottage, or poor house, joining to the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire, tho' his right

[6] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* per Gul. Cambd. an. 1584.

[7] [Which estate Mr. Jennings, school-master at Abington, purchas'd, in which family it now (1729) remains. LOVEDAY.]

[8] In *Reg. Rutland* in offic. prærog. Cant. qu. 1.

[9] Ric. Stanyhurst in *Descript. Hibern.* cap. 7.

[1] Ibidem.

[2] Ibid.

name was HOWMAN. While he was a child, he was very apt to learn, having a natural genie to good letters, and to any thing that seemed good; which being perceived by the priest of his parish, he was by the endeavours and persuasions of one or more considerable persons taken into Evesham monastry in the said county, the abbat and monks of which were of the order of St. Benedict. When he arrived to the age of about 18, he was sent by his abbat to Glocester coll. in this university, where there was a particular apartment for the young monks of that abbey to lodge in, and to continue there for certain years, purposely to obtain academical, or at least theological, learning. Afterwards, he being called home by his abbat to make room for other monks to succeed in the said apartment, his abbey was soon after dissolved, viz. 17 Nov. 1535, at which time he had an allowance[3] made him from the exchequer of annual pension of 100 florins during his natural life. Whereupon retiring to the said coll. of Glocester again, I find[4] him there in 1537, in which year he subscrib'd by the name of John Feckenham to a certain composition then made between Rob. Joseph prior of the said coll. and 29 students thereof on the one part (of which number Feckenham was one of the seniors) and three of the senior beadels of the university on the other; and in the year 1539, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being about that time chaplain to Dr. John Bell bishop of Worcester. But that bishop giving up his place in few years after, our author Feckenham was entertained by Dr. Bonner bish. of London, [as his chaplain,] with whom continuing till 1549, (at which time he was deprived of his bishoprick and put into the Marshalsea) he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, occasion'd, as 'tis said, by Mr. Rob. Horne, afterwards B. of Winchester. Soon after he was released, or rather borrowed thence for a time by sir Philip Hobie, for no other reason but to dispute about matters of religion to satisfy Protestants, who then thought that their religion could not be denied. The first disputation that he had with the chief of that party was at the Savoy in the house of the E. of Bedford. The second in the house of sir *Cannon-row. Will. Cecill in Channel-row*, and first edit. the third in that of sir John Cheeke at the Carmes (or White-fryers) lately dissolv'd. These three disputations which were well carried on with great vigour and dexterity, especially by Feckenham, were prorogu'd to other places, as first to Pershore in Worcestershire, in which town was then lately a monastery of the Benedictines standing, and in the said county was Feckenham then beneficed. At which place, I say, Hooper bishop of Glocester and Worcester did dispute with him, he being then in visiting his diocese, and receiving satisfaction from what he then said. 'The next was in the Cath. ch. of [222] Worcester, where Jo. Jewell did, as 'tis reported, (but I think false) oppose him. When these things were done, he was remanded to his prison in the Tower, where continuing till the first year of qu. Mary, was then released, and not only made dean of St. Paul's cathedral, but soon after (in Nov. 1556) abbat of Westminster and chaplain to that queen. In 1554 he was in Oxon, and openly disputed with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latymer about matters of religion before they were to sacrifice their lives in the fire, and in the beginning of 1556 he was actually created docter of divinity, being then in wonderful esteem for his learning, piety, charity, humility, and other virtues. All the time of queen Mary's reign he employ'd himself in doing good offices for the afflicted Protestants from the highest to the lowest, and did intercede with the queen for the lady Elizabeth, for which he gained her displeasure for a time. After the said lady Elizab. came to the crown, and religion was about to be alter'd, he denied, "and made speeches in the parliament "house against," the queen's supremacy over the church of England, in 1559. About that time he planted the elms[5], which do yet, or did lately, grow in the "dean's-yard"* belonging to the coll. of Westminster. But first edit. the queen having a very great respect for his learning and virtuous life, as also for his former tenderness of her, sent for, and had private discourse with, him; but what it was, none yet do positively know, tho' there be not wanting some that say, that she offer'd to him the archbishoprick of Canterbury, if he would take the oath and conform to the church of England, which he refused. The year after, he was committed prisoner again to the Tower, and about that time did undergo several disputes with Protestant divines about religion, but was not suffered to be one of those that were publicly to dispute with the said divines when the queen was setting on foot a reformation in the church of England. In the winter time 1563, he was committed to free custody with Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester, who, as the R. Catholics say[6], did deal uncivilly and falsly with him: But tarrying with that bishop only one winter, he was sent to the Tower again, thence after some time to the Marshalsea, then to a private house in Holborn; and in 1580[7],

[3] Clem. Reyner *De Antiq. Ord. Bened. in Angl.* &c. tract. 1, sect. 3, p. 233, 234.

[4] In *Reg. Act. Cur. Canc.* Ox. notat. in dors. cum lit. B invers. fol. 194, b.

*garden.

[5] [Queen Elizabeth coming to the crown, sent for abbot Feckenam to come to her, whom the messenger found setting of elmes in the orchard of Westminster abbey. But he would not follow the messenger till first he had finished his plantation. Fuller, *Church History*, book 18, p. 179.]

[6] [Vid. *Declaratio Scrupulorum Conscientiæ et Rationum quæ a suscipiendo Juramento de Suprematu retinebant*, &c. apud Reyner, *Apostol. Benedict.* p. 236, 7, 8, &c. where he says himself, he was uncivilly and falsely dealt with. BAKER.]

[7] [Oct. 4, 1580, Dr. Fulke had a conference with Feke-

to Wisbich castle in Cambridgeshire, where he remained to the time of his death in great devotion and sanctity of life. Under his name, do go these things following,

A Conference, Dialogue-wise, held between the Lady Jane Dudley and Mr. Jo. Feckenham four Days before her death, touching her faith and belief of the Sacrament and her Religion. Lond. 1554, oct.[a] There again 1625, qu. Jo. Fox entitles this little book *A Communication between Mr. Feckenham and the Lady Jane Grey, before she was to be beheaded, 2 Feb.* 1553. [MS. Harl. 425, fol. 83.] "This lady Jane Grey was daughter of Henry duke of Suffolk, and of the royal blood, and wife to Guilford Dudley fourth son of John duke of Northumberland; who (I mean Jane Grey) had so well studied the concernments of her own religion, and managed the conference with Feckenham with such a readiness of wit, such constancy of resolution, and a judgment so well grounded in all helps of learning, that she was able to make answer to his strongest arguments, as well to her great honour as his admiration. The substance of which conference you may see in the *Acts and Monuments*, &c. So Heylin in his *Church History* in anno 1553."

Speech in the House of Lords, an. 1553.

Two Homilies on the first, second, and third Articles of the Creed[b]. Lond. in qu. [by Robert Caley.]

Oratio funebris in exequiis Ducissæ Parmæ, Caroli quinti filiæ & Belgiæ Gubernatricis.

Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spain, &c. on Deut. 32. 28, 29. Lond. 1555, oct.

The declaration of such scruples and stayes of conscience touching the Oath of Supremacy, delivered by writing to Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester. Lond. in qu. Answered by the said Horne, an. 1566, qu. refuted by Tho. Stapleton the year after.

Objections or Assertions made against Mr. Joh. Gough's Sermon preached in the Tower of London, 15 Jan. 1570. Soon after was published by the [223] said Gough, *An answer to certain assertions of Mr. Feckenham, which of late he made against a godly Sermon*, &c. Lond. 1570, oct.

Caveat Emptor. This I have not yet seen.

Commentarii in Psalmos Davidis. This was seen in MS. in the hands of the author (while he was a prisoner at London) by Rich. Stanyhurst, but lost with other things, (as 'tis conceived) among which was his *Treatise of the Eucharist*, written against Joh. Hooper. At length after our author had seen many changes in religion, and had continued stedfast in that wherein he was educated, surrendered up his pious soul to him that gave it, within the precincts of Wisbich castle before-mention'd, in fifteen hundred eighty and five; and soon after, was buried, but where, unless in the parish church there, I cannot tell; leaving then behind him this character, that 'he was a person full of offices of piety and humility, and was always ready, tho' of a contrary opinion, to do good to the Protestant party, especially in the reign of Q. Mary when they suffered.' Our celebrated antiquary W. Camden tells[1] us that he was a learned and good man, lived a long while, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to good will. 1585.

[Abbot Feckenham left what he had to the church of Westm. and gave the dean good directions about such lands leased out, which could not otherwise have been easily discovered, in letters which are still preserved among the records. KENNET.

1554, 20 Jun. he was admitted to the church of Fyncheley, and Sept. 24, following, to that of Grenesford. Previous to being appointed dean of St. Paul's, he had the prebend of Kentish-town in that church[2].

Add to his works,

1. *Oration made in the Parliament house, A°.* 1559, *against the Alteration of Religion.* MS. Cotton, Vespasian D xviii. fol. 87; MS. Harl. 2185, fol. 36, and MS. Gonvil and Caius coll. Cambr. 119, p. 40. (*Cat. Angl.* 1183.) Printed by Strype, *Annals of Reform.* i. Append. p. 24. numb. ix. edit. 1725.

2. *Sermon preached at the funeral of Q. Mary.* MS. Cotton, Vespasian D xviii. fol. 94.

3. *Oration in favour of Sanctuaries.* MS. in the Bodleian, Rawl. *Misc.* 68.

4. *A treaxe note of certain articles confessed and allowed by Mr. D. Feckenham*, &c. Strype, *Annals*, i. Append. p. 73, num. xxxi.]

RICHARD CALDWALL, or CHALDWELL, a Staffordshire man born, was educated in Brasen-nose college, of which he was afterwards fellow, took the degree of M. of arts, entred upon the physic line, and in the 32d year of his age became one of the senior students of Ch. Ch. a little after its last foundation by K. Hen. 8, an. 1547. Afterwards he took the degrees in the said faculty and became so highly valued for his learning, and happy practice therein, that he was examined, approved and admitted into the physicians coll. at London and made censor of it in one and the same day. Six weeks after he was chosen one of the elects of the said coll. and in 1570 president thereof. He hath written several matters relating to his profession, but whether extant I cannot tell. All that I have seen of his labours is his translation into English of *The tables of Surgery*,

nam, Watson, &c. in Wisbich castle. Removed from the Marshalsea, an. 1574. MS. vol. xx. p. 386. BAKER.]

[a] [It was licensed in 1569 to William Pickeringe. Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 1316.]

[b] [See Strype's *Life of Grindall*, Append. 44.]

[1] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1559.

[2] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 274.]

briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof, &c. Lond. 1585[1], fol. [Bodl. 4to. B. 1. Med.] Written originally by Horatio More, a Florentine physician. As for his death, which
1585. happen'd in fifteen hundred eighty and five[4], and other of his works, let the learned Camden tell[5] you in these words: 'Nec inter hos, licet minoris notæ, silendus hoc etiam anno fato functus, Richardus Chaldwellus è coll. Ænei Nasi Oxoniæ med. doctor, qui ut de repub. bene mereretur (adscito in partem honoris Barone Lumleio) lectionem chirurgicam honesto salario in medicorum collegio Londini à Thoma Linacro fundato instituit. Juxtaque ad Sancti Benedicti inhumatur, monumento laqueis, plintheis, & carchesiis, scamno Hypocratis, glossocomiis & aliis chirurgicis ex Bribasio & Galeno machinamentis exornato.' The coll. of physicians was then in Knight-riders-street in London, not far from the church of St. Benedict near to Paul's wharf.

[For the support of Caldwall's lecture a perpetual rent charge of forty pounds per annum was laid upon the estates of lord Lumley and Caldwall. The royal permission for this purpose was obtained from queen Elizabeth, in the 24th year of her reign. It was in the course of these lectures that the true doctrine of the circulation was first made public by Dr. Harvey[6]. The college of physicians, besides addressing letters of thanks to their two benefactors, decreed that 100*l.* should be forthwith taken out of their public stock to build the college rooms more ample and spacious for the better celebration of this most solemn lecture[7].

The editor of these *Tables of Surgery*, who was probably some near relation to the translator, signing himself E. Caldwall, addresses it to the 'Companie of Svrgeans', and strongly reprehends their neglect in not frequenting the lecture founded for their sakes, 'sithens,' as he says, Dr. Caldwall 'hath procured so rare and excellent a learned man as M. D. Forster is, to be your reader.' In another part he mentions several other professional treatises left behind in MS. by Dr. Caldwall.]

EDWARD RISHTON of a right ancient family in Lancashire, became a student in the university about 1568, particularly, as it seems, in Brasen-nose college, where after he had spent some years in philosophy and mathematics, supplicated the ven. congr. of regents in Apr. 1572, for the degree of bach. of arts, having performed all exercises requisite thereunto, but whether he was admitted it appears not in the university registers. Afterwards he left his native country and friends, and went to Doway, where studying for some time in the English coll. was made M. of A. Thence he went to Rome in 1577, and after he had consummated certain studies in divinity, was made[8] a priest in 1580 or thereabouts. Soon after he was sent into the mission of England, but before he was quite settled, he was taken and kept close prisoner in the Tower of London and elsewhere 3 or 4 years. At length being released, his life spared, and he condemned [224]
to banishment with Jam. Bosgrace a Jesuit, John Hart and others, he went into France, and settled for a time in the university of Pont-à-mausson in Lorain to the end that he might proceed in the study of divinity and take a degree or degrees therein; but the plague being then there, and he careless to avoid it in time, was infected therewith and soon after died. This is that Edw. Rishton, 'qui impie ingratus (as one[9] saith) in Principem cui vitam debuit, publicatis scriptis malitiæ virus illico evomuit.' The titles of the said writings are these.

Synopsis rerum ecclesiasticarum, ad an. Chr. 1577. Whether in Engl. or Lat. I know not, for I have not yet seen it.

Profession of his faith made manifest, and confirmed by 24 *reasons* (or motives.) It must be now known that Nich. Saunders left behind him at his death two imperfect books *De schismate Anglicano*; with the beginning of the third, commencing with the reign of qu. Elizabeth, which coming into the hands of our author Rishton after he had suffered imprisonment for some time in England, he supplied what was defective in them, corrected and caused them to be published at Colen. 1585, to which he added of his own composition, besides the third book, which was in a manner all his,

Rerum pro religione catholica ac in turri Londinensi gestarum ab an. 1580 *ad an. usque* 1585 *indiculus seu diarium*, with a preface to it.

Religiosorum & sacerdotum nomina, qui pro defensione primatus Rom. Ecclesiæ per Martyrium consummati sunt, sub Henrico 8, *Angliæ Rege*, &c. Mostly taken out of Saunders his book *De visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ*, &c. These additions, with the book *De Schismate*, having undergone several impressions, as I have told you elsewhere, have had since added to them (1) *An appendix*, which makes a fourth book, excerpted from certain of the works of Peter Ribadeneira a Jesuit. (2) *Summarium rationum, quibus Cancellarius Angliæ & Prolocutor Puckeringius Elisabethæ Angliæ Reginæ persuaserunt, occidendam esse Mariam Stuartium Scotiæ Reginam*, &c. Which being published in English were translated into Latin, and had added thereunto, *Supplicium & mors Reginæ Scotii*, &c. by the labour of Romuald Scot. (3) *Epistola Doctoris Johannis Pistorii Nidani ad D. Jacobum Grynæum Ministri verbi*

[1] [Herbert mentions an edit. in the following year, 1586. *Typ. Antiq.* 960.]
[4] [Four. Lovedav.]
[5] *Annal. Elizab.* sub an. 1585.
[6] [Aikin, *Biog. Memoirs of Medicine*, 1780, p. 152.]
[7] [Goodall's *Royal College of Physicians*, 1684, sign. Q 9. 4, b.]
[8] Jo. Pits. *De illustr. Ang. script.* an. 16, num. 1035.
[9] Cambden ut sup. an. 1584.

Ecclesiæ Basiliensis. (4) *Mariæ Stuarti Reg. Scotia innocens à cæde Darleana*, &c. written by *Obertus Barnestapolius*. Which four things being added to Rishton's additions to Saunders's book *De Schismate*, were all printed together at *Colen 1628 in a thick* oct. What other things our author Rishton hath extant, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he dying near to
1585. St. Manhou, after, or about, fifteen hundred eighty and-five (in his flight from Pont-à-musson to avoid the pest) was buried there by the care[1] of Joh. Barnes an English exile, the same, I suppose, with John Barnes the Benedictine monk, whom I shall mention elsewhere. I find one Edw. Risden a secular priest of the English coll. at Doway in this man's time, who was afterwards of the order of Carthusians, but he being descended from the Risdens or Risdons of Devonshire, must not be taken to be the same (as some are apt to do) with Edw. Rishton before-mention'd. I find also one Edw. Risden or Risdon a Devonian to have been fellow of Exeter coll. and master of arts 1566, which probably may be the same with the Carthusian; sed qu.

HENRY SIDNEY who was learned in many langnages, and a great lover of learning, was born of, and descended from, a noble family of his name living at Cranleigh in Surrey, became a student in New coll. (as it seems) in 1543, or thereabouts, but making no long stay there, he went to the court, where he became a companion to prince Edward (afterwards king Ed. 6) and by him much esteemed. In the third year of that king's reign he "was made one of the gentlemen "of the privy-chamber," received the honour of knighthood, and was forthwith, being then about 22 years of age, sent ambassador into France,
[225] where he behaved himself far beyond his years[2]. In the 2d and 3d of Phil. and Mary he was made general governor of all the king's and queen's revenues[3], within the realm of Ireland, and about two years after lord justice thereof. In the 2d of qu. Elizabeth he was * appointed lord president of the Marches of Wales[4], and 4 years after was made knight of the honourable order of the garter, having before been employed* "to the queen of the Scots 1562, "and perhaps in other" embassies. In 1568, in the month of Apr. he was constituted deputy of Ireland[5], and in Aug. the same year, being then at Oxon, he was actually created master of arts. Afterwards he was lord justice again and twice deputy of the said kingdom, &c. This person hath written many things, which chiefly continue at this time in MS. All that I have seen are,

* *employed in one or more*, &c. first edit.

A Godly Letter to his Son Philip. Lond. 1592, oct. Since which time have been other letters of his to the said person made extant; two of which I have[7] seen without date, as that which begins thus, 'Son Philip, I have received two letters from you.' And the other, 'My son, the virtuous inclination of thy matchless mother,' &c. He hath also written,

Miscellanies of Irish affairs, MS. and caused also the statutes of Ireland to be first published in print. He paid his last debt to nature in the bishop's palace at Worcester, in his return from Ludlow, on[8] the fourth day of May in fifteen 1586.
hundred eighty and six, and was buried 21 of June following in the church at Penshurst in Kent, he having some years before obtained the manor thereof to him and his posterity for ever[9]. The character given of him by one' that knew him in Ireland, I shall here insert for a conclusion of those things I have said of him, which is this, 'He was stately without disdain, familiar 'without contempt, very continent and chast of 'body, no more than enough liberal, learned, 'and a great lover of learning, perfect in blazon-'ing of arms, skilful of antiquities, of wit fresh 'and lively, in consultations very temperate, in 'utterance happy[2], which his experience and

[1] Jo. Pits, ut sup.

[2] [*Instructiones given by the King's majestie to Sr. Henry Sydney knight, one of the cheefe gentlemen of his majestie's privie chamber, whom his majestie sendeth at this present to his good brother the Frenche kinge, to offer his mediation for composing the warres betweene him and the emperor*, dated, December, an. 1552. MS. Harl. 353, fol. 127.]

[3] [Among the Cotton MSS. Titus B xii. fol. 32, is a note of lands, yearly rents, compositions, and casualities, as have been received and advanced, that is increased, to her majesty by sir Hen. Sidney. But this seems more likely to have been during his government in Ireland under queen Elizabeth.]

[4] Raphael Holinshed in his *Descript. and Chron. of England*, p. 1550, &c. See in the third tome of *The Baronage of England*, p. 411, a.

[5] [See queen Elizabeth's instructions on this appointment. MS. Harl. 168, fol. 23.]

[6] [In the room of the earl of Sussex. Instructions to him on this appointment are in the Cotton library. MS. Titus. B xiii. fol. 152, dated Oct. 5, 1565. See *Catalogue*, p. 553.]

[7] See in the *Collection of Letters* at the end of *Archb. Usher's Life*, printed in fol. at Lond. 1686, num. 15, 16.

[8] So in an old book of funeral certificates, communicated to me by sir Hen. St. George Kt. Clar. K. of arms, fol. 63, a.

[9] [He obtained several other manors, and grants, for which see Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidneys* prefixed to *Letters and Memorials of State*, fol. 1746, i. 84.]

[1] Edm. Campian in his *Hist. of Ireland*, lib. 2, at the end, p. 138. [Vid. Sotvelli *Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu*, p. 314. Baker.]

[2] [Lloyd recounts the following anecdote, which illustrates sir Henry Sidney's quickness very aptly; 'Secretary Bourn's son kept a gentleman's wife in Shropshire. When he was weary of her, he caused her husband to be dealt with, to take her home, and offered him 500*l.* for reparation. The gentleman went to sir Henry Sidney to take his advice, telling him, that his wife promised now a new life, and to say the truth, five hundred pounds would be very seasonable at that time. By my troth—said sir Henry—take her home and take the money, then, whereas other cuckolds wear their horns plain, you may wear yours gilt.' *Statesmen and Favourites*, edit. 1665, p. 414.]

'wisdom hath made artificial, a preferrer of many, 'a father to his servants, and both in war and 'peace of commendable courage.'

[Sir Henry Sidney was so highly esteemed by Edward the sixth, that he was very rarely allowed to be absent from that monarch's presence, who drew his last breath in the arms of his friend and favourite. In the 4th of Edw. VI. he was constituted chief cup-bearer, and chief cypherer, to the king, for life, with a fee of fifty marks per annum. In 5 Edw. VI. he accompanied the marquis of Northampton in his legation, with the habit of the order of the garter, to Henry the second of France, and at his return was married to the lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John earl of Warwick [3]. In 1562, 5 Eliz. he was sent to France, but too late to be of any effectual service [4].

It appears that sir Henry Sidney's public life not only impaired his patrimony, but greatly endangered his health. Collins, in his *Letters of State*, p. 93, has preserved a very curious account of the situation to which he was reduced by the stone, and there is every reason to suppose that his constant exertion of mind and body finally overcame his constitution. He died not at Worcester, as Wood affirms, but at Ludlow, May 5, 1586, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Sir Henry Sidney's administration in Ireland was productive of several very important benefits to that country. He suppressed three very dangerous insurrections, one by Shan O'Neile, another by the Butlers, and the third by the earl of Clanrikard. He caused the old statutes for the abolishing of coin and livery to be revived, and put in execution. He appointed presidents for the more remote provinces, and divided the country into shires for the better currency of her majesty's writs. He increased the revenues of the crown 1000*l.* a year. He built the bridge of Athlone over the Shannon, began the walling and fortifying of the town of Carrick-fergus in Ulster, rebuilt the town of Athenny in Connaught, strengthened Athlone with gates and fortifications, laid the foundation of a bridge at Caterlogh, and built a strong gaol at Molinger. He built rooms for the preservation of the records of that kingdom, that were before kept in an open place, subject to the weather, and so neglected that they were taken for common uses, causing them to be diligently perused, and carefully arranged; and he directed the statutes of the realm to be collected and published for the first time [5].

Few persons perhaps understood the temper of the Irish nation so completely, or managed it so judiciously, as Sidney. Lloyd [6] says, that he first studied and then ruled the people, making himself first master of their humour, and then of their government.

In Collins's *Letters and Memorials of State*, 1746, will be found a variety of interesting collections by sir Henry Sidney, relative to Wales and Ireland [7], with a great number of authentic letters from and to him, dated from 1559 to the time of his decease, and others among the Cottonian MSS. Vespasian, F. xii. fol. 153. Titus. B. xiii. 174, 224, 250. The last to the earl of Leicester, wishing that Philip (his son) might not go to serve in Flanders, dated Dublin, Aug. 1, 1578.

There is a good head of sir H. Sidney in Holland's *Heroologia*.]

WILLIAM GOOD was born in the ancient town of Glastenbury in Somersetshire, educated in grammar learning there, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 26 Feb. 1545, afterwards fellow, master of arts 1552, and about that time humanity reader in the said college. After queen Mary came to the crown, being then a most zealous R. Catholic, he was promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice in his own country called Middle Chinnoke, and to a little prebendship in the church of Wells called Comba octava, in Nov. 1556, besides the rectory of a school in the said city. All which he keeping till qu. Elizabeth came to the crown and for some time after, he voluntarily left them, and his native country, for religion sake, and retiring to Tournay in Flanders, entred himself there into the society of Jesus, in 1562, aged 35. After he had served his probationship, he went into Ireland with father David the titular archbishop of Armagh, who left no stone unremoved there for the settling of that kingdom in the Catholic faith and obedience. Four years being spent in that country, not without some danger, he went to Lovain, where he met with Rob. Persons about to enter into the said society, whom he strengthened with many arguments in order thereunto. In 1577 he was called to Rome to take upon him the profession of the four vows; which being done, he went into Sweden and Poland in the company of Anth. Possevein to settle certain affairs relating to the society. Two years after he returned to Rome, and became confessor to the English coll. there, newly converted from an hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to a [226] seminary for the educating the youth of England that profess the R. Cath. religion. 'Vir fuit probatæ virtutis & doctrinæ,' (as one [8] of his society saith) 'atque imprimis in historijs Sanctorum Angliæ optimè versatus, quorum res gestas in templo collegii Anglicani curavit coloribus exprimi, quæ

[3] [Collins, *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, 1746, i. 85.]
[4] [Camden *Annales Elizabethæ*, ed. Hearne, i. 90.]
[5] [Collins, ut supra, p. 90.]
[6] [See his *Statesmen and Favourites*, edit. 1665, p. 412.]
[7] [*Letters to qu. Elizabeth and the lords of her privy council, concerning the state of Ireland, from* 1573 to 1578. MS. Cotton, Titus B. x. fol. 1 to 170.]
[8] Pet. Ribadeneira in *Bib. scriptorum soc. Jesu* in lit. G.

subinde in æs incisæ prodierunt, tacito ipsius tit. vel. num. inscriptæ,'

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæa. Romæ 1584, fol. In the library also of the English coll. at Rome there is extant a manuscript digested according to the years of Christ and kings of Britain, containing *The Acts of the Saints of Britain.* Which book is said there among those of England to have been composed and written by our author Good, who dying at Naples 5 July (according to the accompt there followed) in fifteen hundred eighty and six, was buried in the college of the Jesuits there, who have yet a great respect for his name: one or more of whom have promised me a copy of his epitaph, if there be any, but no answer have I yet received. 1586.

PHILIP SIDNEY, the short-liv'd ornament of his noble family, and the Marcellus of the English nation, hath deserv'd, and without dispute or envy enjoyed, the most exalted praises of his own and of succeeding ages. The poets of his time, especially Spencer, reverenc'd him not only as a patron, but a master; and he was almost the only person in any age (I will not except Mecænas) that could teach the best rules of poetry, and most freely reward the performances of poets. He was a man of a sweet nature, of excellent behaviour, of much, and withal of well digested, learning; so that rarely wit, courage, breeding, and other additional accomplishments of conversation have met in so high a degree in any single person. It is to be wish'd that his life might be written by some judicious hand, and that the imperfect essay of sir Fulk Grevill L. Brook might be supply'd; in the mean time I am forc'd to consider him only as an author, and to give him these short notes of his life and education. He was son of sir Hen. Sidney before-mention'd by the lady Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Joh. Dudley duke of Northumberland, was born, as 'tis supposed, at Penshurst in Kent, 29 Nov. 1554, and had his Christian name given to him by his father, from K. Philip, then lately married to qu. Mary. While he was very young, he was sent to Christ Ch.[1] to be improved in all sorts of learning; and was contemporary there with Rich. Carew author of *The Survey of Cornwall*, where continuing till he was about 17 years of age, under the tuition of Dr. Tho. Thornton canon of that house, he was in June 1572 sent to travel[2], for on the 24th Aug. following, when the massacre fell out at Paris, he was then there, and at that time, (as I conceive) he, with other English men, did fly to the house of Francis Walsingham, ambassador there from the queen of England. Thence he went through Lorrain, and by Strasburgh and Heydelburgh to Frankfort in Sept. or Oct. following, as his said[3] life written by sir Fulk Grevill, his companion and friend, attesteth. But what is added there, that Hubert Languet accompanied him in the whole course of his 3 years travels, is a great mistake, as will appear by Languet's epistles to our author Philip Sidney, printed more than once. For so it was, that in the next spring in May 1573, Languet removed to Vienna, where our author met him again, and stayed with him till September, when he went into Hungary and those parts. Thence he journied into Italy, where he continued all the winter following, and most of the summer, an. 1574, and then he returned into Germany with Languet, and next spring he returned, by Frankfort, Heydelburg, and Antwerp home into England, about May 1575. The like mistakes are in the said life[4] concerning Languet's coming into England in February 1578, at which time, 'tis said, he was about 66 years of age, whereas he was about 61; that also he and Sidney parted at sea, which could not be, for duke John Cassimere, with whom he came, went away so suddenly, that Languet could not take leave of him. In the year 1576 he was sent[5] by the queen to Rodolph the emperor to condole the death of Maximilian, and also to other princes of Germany[6], at which time he caused this inscription to be written under his arms, which he then hung up in all places where he lodged; 'Illustriss. & generosiss. viri Philippi Sidnæi Angli, Proregis Hiberniæ filii, Comitum Warwici & Leicestriæ nepotis, sereniss. Reginæ Angliæ ad Cæsarem Legati.' The next year, in his return, he saw that gallant prince, Don John de Austria vice roy in the Low Countries for the K. of Spain, and William Prince of Aurange or Orange; by the former of which, tho' at first he was lightly esteemed upon the account of his youth, yet after some discourse he found himself so strucken with him, that the beholders wondred to see what tribute that brave and high minded prince paid to his worth, giving more honour and respect to him, in his private capacity, than to the ambassadors of mighty princes. In the year 1579, he, tho' neither magistrate or counsellor, [227]

[1] [He was first educated in school learning at Shrewsbury, that place being near to his father, then lord president of Wales. Collins, *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, prefixed to *Letters and Memorials of State*, 1746, i. 90.]

[2] [He had a licence from queen Elizabeth, dated May 25, 1572, to go into parts beyond the seas, with three servants and four horses, and to remain the space of two years for his attaining the knowledge of foreign languages. Collins, *Memoirs*, 98.]

[3] Printed at Lond. 1652, in oct. cap. p. 8, 9.

[4] Pag. 11, &c.

[5] Cambden in *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1576.

[6] [*Instructions geven to Phillipp Sidney, Esq. being sent ambassadore to Rodulphe the II. Emperore, and his mother the empresse, to condole the deathe of the emperor Maximilian his father: and withall, he was directed to take in his waye, the twoe Counte-Palatines, and to condole also the deathe of theire father then latelie dead.* Dated the 7th of February, 1576. MS. Harl. 36, fol. 295. See *Catalogue*, edit. 1808, vol. i. page 8. See also MS. Cotton, Galba E vi. fol. 241.]

did shew himself, for several weighty reasons, opposite to the queen's matching with the duke of Anjou, which he very pithily expressed by a due address of his humble reasons to her, as may be fully seen in a book called[7] Cabala. The said address was written at the desire of some great personage, his uncle Robert (I suppose) earl of Leicester; upon which a great quarrel happened between him and Edw. Vere earl of Oxford[8]. This, as I conceive, might occasion his retirement from court next summer, an. 1580, wherein perhaps he wrote that pleasant romance called *Arcadia*. In 1581, the treaty of marriage was renewed, and our author Sidney with Fulk Grevill[9] were two of the tilters at the entertainment of the French ambassador; and at the departure of the duke of Anjou from England in Febr. the same year, he attended him to[1] Antwerp. On the 8 Janu. 1582 he with Peregrine Bertie received the honour of knighthood from the queen, and in the beginning of 1585, he designed an expedition with sir Francis Drake into America[2], but being hindered by the queen, (in whose opinion he was so highly prized that she thought the court deficient without him) he was in Octob. following made governor of Flushing, about that time delivered to the queen for one of the cautionary towns, and general of the horse. In both which places of great trust, his carriage testified to the world his wisdom and valour, with addition of honour to his country by them; and especially the more, when in July 1586 he surprised Axil, and preserved the lives and honour of the English army at the enterprize of Gravelin. So that whereas (through the fame of his high deserts) he was then, or rather before, in election for the crown of Poland, the queen of England refused to further his advancement, not out of emulation, but of fear to lose the jewel of her times. What can be said more? He was a statesman, soldier, and scholar; a compleat master of matter and language, as his immortal pen shews. His pen and his sword have rendred him famous enough. He died by the one, and by the other he'll ever live, as having been hitherto highly extolled for it by the pens of princes. This is the happiness of art, that although the sword doth atchieve the honour, yet the arts do record it, and no pen hath made it better known than his own, in that book called *Arcadia*. Certain it is, he was a noble and matchless gentleman[3]; and it may be justly said without hyperbole or fiction, as it was of Cato Uticensis, that he seemed to be born to that only which he went about. His written works are these.

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia. Several times printed at London in quarto and fol.[4] Which being the most celebrated romance that was ever written, was consecrated to his noble, virtuous and learned sister Mary, the wife of Henry earl of Pembroke, who having lived to a very fair age, died in her house in Aldersgate-street in London 25 Sept. 1621, whereupon her body was buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury among the graves of the Pembrochian family. This *Arcadia*, tho' then, and since, it was, and is, taken into the hands of all ingenious men, and said by one living at, or near, the time when first published, to be a book most famous for rich conceipt and splendor of courtly expressions, yet the author was not so fond, as B. Heliodorus was, of his amorous work, for he desired[5] when he died (having first consulted with a minister about it) to have had it suppressed[6]. One who writes himself G.M.[7] wrote the second and last part of the first book of the said *Arcadia*, making thereby a compleat end of the first history. Lond. 1613, qu. And in the eighth edit. printed at Lond. 1633, sir W.A. knight made a supplement of a defect in the third part of the history, and R. B. [Richard Belling] of Linc. inn, esq; added then a sixth book thereunto[8]. In 1662 came out the said [228]

[7] Part 3. p. 201.

[8] [A full account of this quarrel, in which sir Philip Sidney behaved with equal spirit and propriety, may be found in Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, which has been reprinted in the *British Bibliographer*, i. 84.]

[9] Vid. *Annal. Cambdeni.* sub an. 1581.

[1] Ibid. an. 1582.

[2] [He had also some idea of undertaking a voyage with sir Humphrey Gilbert, (of whom see coll. 193—196) as appears from the following extract from a letter dated July 21, 1584, to sir Edward Stafford. 'We are haulf perswaded to enter into the journey of sir Humphrey Gilbert very eagerli; whereunto your Mr. Hackluit hath served for a very good trumpet.' Collins, *Letters and Memorials of State*, 1746, i. 298.]

[3] [Anthony à Wood has been accused of treating poets with injustice, and their claims with contempt: but can this charge against our honest antiquary be assented to by such as read this plain, yet spirited eulogy of sir Philip Sidney? The indifferent writers of the age he treats with severity; but the more accomplished, he mentions with a praise little short of veneration.]

[4] [The *Arcadia* has been printed at least fourteen times. The first edition, 4to. 1590; second, folio 1593; third, 1593 (Bodl. Godwin, 276); seventh, 1629 (Bodl. M. 4. 7. Art.) It was modernized by Mrs. Stanley, and printed Lond. 1725. (Bodl. N. 2. 7. Th.) The *Arcadia* has been severely censured by Horace Walpole, afterwards lord Orford, but the right honourable critic seems to have looked for faults only, and to have overlooked beauties, in an ardent zeal to differ from the rest of the literary world. It may be remarked, that the same author who found nothing to admire in the character of sir Philip Sidney, was a strenuous defender of the life and reign of Richard the third!]

[5] See Edw. Leigh's *Treatise of Religion and Learning*, Lond. 1656, fol. 5, p. 324.

[6] [He condemned his *Arcadia* in his more retired judgment to the fire, which wise men think will continue to the last conflagration. Lloyd, *Statesmen and Favourites*, edit. 1665, p. 315.]

[7] Perhaps Gervase Markham, qu?

[8] [I doubt the accuracy of our historian as to the contents of the different editions here cited of Sidney's *Arcadia*, having examined that of 1613 (not in 4to. but folio) which from the middle of lib. iii. is said to be supplied out of the author's own writings and conceits, and is carried unto 'the end of the fifth and last booke,' without any initials

Arcadia again, in 6 books; with several of his other works added to them[2]. In 1624, it was printed in French, in 3 vol. or parts in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 137, 138, 139. Art.] and hath, as I have been informed, undergone several impressions in France. It hath been also printed once or more in the Dutch language and in others. Sir Philip also wrote,

A dissuasive Letter to Queen Elizab. her marriage with Monsieur of France, &c. 'Tis in a book called *Scrinia Ceciliana*. Lond. 1663, qu.

Astrophel and Stella; wherein the excellency of sweet poesie is concluded. Lond. 1591, qu. [Annexed to the second, and to all succeeding editions of the *Arcadia*.] Said to be written for the sake of one whom he entirely loved, viz. the lady Rich, by whom was understood Philoclea in the *Arcadia*.

An Apology for Poetry. Lond. 1595, qu. in prose[1]. There is a book in being called *The Art of English Poesie*, not written by Sidney, as some have thought, but rather by one Puttenham sometimes a gentleman pensioner to qu. Elizab.

Sonnetts. } At the end of the 11th edit. of *Arcadia*, Lond.
Remedy for Love. } 1602, fol.

Ourania, a Poem. Lond. 1606, published by N. B.

An Essay upon Valour, so I find it mention'd in *Cottom Posthuma*, [p. 323] yet others say it was written by sir Thom. Overbury. Quære?

Almanzor and Almanzaida, a novel. Lond. 1678, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 79. Art.] This book coming out so late, it is to be enquired, whether sir Philip Sidney's name is not set to it for sale-sake, being a usual thing in these days to set a great name to a book* "or books, "by sharping booksellers or snivel-"ling writers to get bread."

* *and to enhance the price of it by the esteem of the supposed author.*

England's Helicon; or, a collection of songs. Sir Philip Sidney's first edit. name is also put to it, as being the author of most of the said songs[4]. 'Twas printed at Lond. in qu.

Instructions describing what special observations are to be taken by travellers in all nations, states, and countries. This book which is printed in tw. hath the names of Robert earl of Essex and sir Philip Sidney put to it, but it may be question'd whether either had a hand in it[5]. He* "began to translate" from French into English, *A work concerning the trueness of Christian Religion against Atheists*, &c. written originally by Philip of Morney. But the said translation being left imperfect by Sidney, Arthur Golding finish'd it. Lond. 1587, qu. "This was "afterwards review'd and corrected by Tho. Wil-"cocks a minister, 1604*." He also (Sidney) turn'd the *Psalms of David into English verse*, which are in MS. in the library of the earl of Pembroke at Wilton, curiously bound in a crimson velvet cover, left thereunto by his sister Mary countess of Pembroke[5]. At length sir Philip being wounded[6] in the battel at Zutphen, while he was getting upon the third horse (having had two slain under him before) on the 22d Septemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and six, he was carried to Arnheim, where languishing under his wound 25

* *also translated.* first edit.

1586.

whatever throughout any part of the volume. I have since discovered that the 'additions' here spoken of, were first published with a fifth edition, printed at Dublin in 1621, and called a supplement of a defect in the third part of this history, by sir William Alexander. PARK.]

[1] [All sir Philip Sidney's works were reprinted in three volumes, 8vo. Lond. 1725.]

[2] [It was annexed to the third and all succeeding editions of the *Arcadia*, and published by Warton with *Observations on Poetry and Eloquence from Ben Jonson's Discoveries*, 1787. But the last and most splendid edition is one 4to. Lond. 1810, by lord Thurlow, son of Thurlow, bishop of Durham. The noble editor has prefixed five copies of original verses written in the manner of Sidney. One of these I extract. It is addressed to one of literature's brightest ornaments and most munificent patrons.

To the right honourable the EARL SPENCER, knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Not all, that sit beneath a golden roof,
In rooms of cedar, O renowned lord,
Wise though they be, and put to highest proof,
To the sweet muses do their grace afford.
Which if they did, the like would them accord
The mighty poets to eternity,
And their wise acts in living verse record,
And build them up, great heirs of memory,
Which else shall in oblivion fall and die;
But thou, that like the sun with heavenly beams
Shining on all, dost cheer abundantly
The learned heads, that drink Castalian streams;
Transcendant lord, accept this verse from me,
Made for all time, but yet unfit for thee.]

[3] [It contains fifteen of his poems. See the last edition, 1812.]

[3] [He wrote a letter to his brother beyond the seas concerning travel. MS. in University college library.]

[4] [Fourth edition, corrected, &c. Lond. 1617, 4to. Bodl. M. 52. Th.]

[5] [*The Psalmes of Dauid translated into diuers and sundry kindes of verse, more vare and excellent, for the method and varietie then euer yet hath bene don in English. Begun by the noble and learned gent. Sr. P. Sidney Kt. and finished by the R. honnorable the countesse of Pembroke, his sister, and by her direction and appointment. Verbum Dei manet in æternum.* This is among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library, marked Poet. 2. A copy also in Trinity college library, Cambridge; and another, as I am informed by Mr. Park, is in the collection of Mr. Dalrymple, purchased at Dr. Taylour's sale in 1794.]

[6] [Sir John Smythe, in *Certain Discourses on the forms of Weapons*, &c. 4to. 1590, has the following passages, 'New fantasied men of warre doo despise and scorne our auncient arming of our selues both on horseback and on foote, saying that wee armed ourselues in times past with too much armour or peeces of yron (as they terme it). The imitating of which their vnsodierlike and fond arming, cost that noble and worthie gentleman sir Philip Sidney his life, by not wearing his cuisses, who in the opinion of diuers gentlemen that sawe him hurt with a mosquet shott, if he had that day worne his cuisses, the bullet had not broken his thigh bone, by reason that the chiefe force of the bullet (before the blowe) was in a manner past.']

days or thereabouts, he died on the sixteenth of October following. This was that Sidney, whom, as God's will was, he should be therefore born into the world, even[1] to shew unto our age a sample of ancient virtues; so his good pleasure was, before any looked for it, to call for him again, and take him out of the world, as being more worthy [229] of heaven than earth. "Thus we see perfect virtue "suddenly vanisheth out of sight[2], and the best "of men continue not long[3]." Soon after his death, his body was brought to Flushing, and being embarqued with great solemnity on the first of November, landed at Tower wharf on the sixth day of the said month. Thence 'twas convey'd to the Minories without Aldgate, where it lay in state for some time, till his magnificent funeral in St. Paul's cathedral 16 of Feb. following; which, as many princes have not exceeded in the solemnity, so few have equalled in the sorrow for his loss[4]. He was buried near to that place which his father-in-law sir Francis Walsingham had designed (as I have heard) to be entombed in, without any monument or inscription save only a copy of English verses written on a wooden table, that were divers years after his death put over his grave. When his said father-in-law was buried in that place afterwards, there was a fair tomb designed for them both, and epitaphs composed by Dr. Jo. Reinolds, a copy of which for Sidney you may see[5] elsewhere. James king of Scots, afterwards of England, honoured him with an epitaph of his composition. The muses of Oxon also lamenting much for his loss composed verses to his memory; (printed at Ox. 1587, qu.) among which I find cardinal Wolsey's daughter lamenting the loss of her alumnus. Those of New coll. in their *Peplus*[6] *Sidnæi*, dedicated to Henry earl of Pembroke (who married sir Philip's sister) as having been formerly of that house, did bewail his death. The most ingenious of Cambridge university did also exercise their fancies; made public by Alex. Nevill a member thereof. Lond. 1587, qu. besides several private persons, among which, was L. B. who wrote a historical elegy and eclogue on his death, entit. *Astrophel*, printed at the end of Edm. Spencer's poetry called *Colin clouts*, &c. Lond. 1595, qu.[7] The said sir Philip left behind him a daughter named Elizabeth, who being born in 1585, Scipio Gentilis an eminent civilian wrote a Lat. poem on her nativity entit. *Nereus, sive de natali Elizabethæ, illustriss. Philippi Sydnæi filiæ.* Lond. 1585, in one sh. in qu. She was afterwards married to Rog. Mannours earl of Rutland, but died without issue by him.

[Of sir Philip Sidney and his writings an ample account will be found in Collins's *Letters and Memorials of State*, 1746; as well as in Zouch's *Memoirs of his Life*, 1808, and in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. pp. 81, 289.

The only authentic piece of his writing to be mentioned in addition is, *An Answer to Leicester's Commonwealth*, printed in Collins's *Memorials*, p. 62, &c. In this he defends his uncle, the earl of Leicester, with great spirit.

Part of a *Discourse on Irish Affairs*, said to be in sir Phil. Sidney's own hand, is among the Cottonian MSS. Titus B xii. fol. 557.

MS. Harl. 6057, fol. 10, b. is a poem entitled, *An old Dittie of Sir Philipp Sidneyes omitted in the printed Arcadia.* But there seems every reason to suppose that this is not what it pretends to be[8].

Various letters of sir Philip Sydney will be found among the Harleian MSS. Nos. 285, 286, 287, 444, 1323, 3638, 6845, 6992, 6993. See *Catalogue*, 1808, i. pp. 127, 130, 132, 138, 317; ii. p. 4; iii. pp. 48, 431, 470, 471. In the Cotton collection, Galba, B xi. fol. 303, 370, 387; C viii. fol. 213; C ix. 44, 56, 93, 101; C x. 75; C xi. 265: And ten are printed by Collins.

Nothing now remains but to give some specimen of sir Philip Sydney's poetry. The following is extracted from a MS. in the Bodleian[9], and has never, as I believe, been printed.

[1] Cambden *Britan. in Kent.*

[2] ['Gentle sir Phillip Sidney, thou knewst what belong'd to a scholler, thou knewest what paines, what toile, what travell conduct to perfection: wel couldst thou giue euery vertue his encouragement, euery art his due, euery writer his desert; cause none more vertuous witty or learned than thyselfe. But thou art dead in thy graue, and hast left too few successors of thy glory, too few to cherish the sons of the muses, or water those budding hopes with their plentie, which thy bountie erst planted.' Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592. Sign. A. 2.]

[3] [Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, p. 320. edit. 1631.]

[4] [His death caused a general mourning in England, supposed to be the first instance of the kind in the case of a private person. No gentleman for many months appearing in a gay or gaudy dress, either in the court or city. Brydges, *Life in the British Bibliographer*, i. 88.]

[5] In *Hist. & Antiq. Ox.* lib. 2, p. 265, b.

[6] Edit. Ox. 1587, qu.

[7] [To these may be added, besides several others,

1. *A poem on the life and death of sir Philip Sidney.* Licensed in 4to. to Robert Waldegrave.

2. *The mourning muses of Lod. Bryskett upon the death of the most noble Sir Phillip Sydney, knight, &c.* Licensed in 1587 to John Wolf. These two are noticed by Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1144, 1186.

3. *The Epitaph of Sir Phillip Sidney, knight, lately lord gouernour of Flushing.* Lond. by George Robinson, one sheet 4to. without date. This is dedicated to sir Philip's widow, and was written by Thomas Churchyard, but is not noticed by Ritson. It commences,

A greate losse then world well waies, or may be touchd with pen,
No lacke so much (in these our dales) as want of worthie men, &c.

4. *Three Epitaphs in the Phœnix-nest.* Lond. 1593.

An account of his funeral was engraved, on thirty-four copper-plates, by Theodore de Bry, Lond. 1588, from the designs of Thomas Launt.]

[8] [See *Catalogue of the Harl. MSS.* 1808, vol. iii. p. 314, col. a.]

[9] [Rawl. Poet. 85.]

Ah, poore loue! whi dost thou liue,
Thus to se thy seruice loste;
Ife she will no comforte geue,
Make an end, yeald vp the goaste!

That she may, at lengthe, aproue
That she hardlye longe belieued,
That the harte will dy for loue
That is not in tyme relieued.

Ohe! that euer I was borne!
Seruice so to be refused;
Faythfull loue to be forborne!
Neuer loue was so abused.

But, swet loue, be still a whylle,
She that hurte the, loue maye healle the;
Sweet, I see within her smylle,
More than reason can reueale the.

For, thoughe she be riche and fayre,
Yet she is bothe wise and kynde,
And, therfore, do thou not despayre,
But thy faythe may fancy fynde.

Yet, allthoughe she be a quene,
That maye suche a snake despyse,
Yet withe sylence all vnscene,
Runn, and hid the in her eyes.

Where if she will let the dye,
Yet at latest gaspe of breathe,
Say that in a ladyes eye
Loue both tooke his lyfe and deathe.

S. P. S. Deep lamentinge.'

The best engraved portraits of Sidney are, 1. in the *Heroologia*; 2. by J. Hind; 3. by Houbraken; 4. by Vertue, a whole length; 5. from an original miniature by J. Oliver, engraved by Wilkin, for *The British Bibliographer*.]

THOMAS BOURCHIER was descended from those of his name who were earls of Bath, but in what county born, I cannot yet tell, received some parts of literature in this university, particularly, as I conceive, in Magd. coll. yet took no degree there, unless in the reign of Edw. 6 when the common register of the university was in a manner totally neglected. Afterwards upon pretence of being weary of the heresy, as he call'd it, that in his time was practised in England, he went beyond the seas, settled in Paris, took upon him then, if not before, the habit of St. Francis, and lived as a brother in the house of that order there, where also others of his country lived, and at length became doctor of divinity of the Sorbon, at which time he was held in great esteem for his religion and learning. Afterwards going to Rome he lived among those of his order in the monastery called by Latin authors Ara Cœli, and at length became penitentiary to the church of St. John Lateran there. He hath written,

Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio fratrum ordinis Minorum Divi Francisci de Observantia, qui partim in Anglia sub Henrico 8 Rege, partim in Belgia sub Principe Auriaco, partim & in Hibernia tempore Elizabethæ regnantis Reginæ, passi sunt ab an. 1536, *ad an.* 1582. Par. 1582, [Bodl. 8vo. B. 131. Th. and in 1585,] and 1586, in oct. Ingolst. 1583, in 8vo. The names of those English men that suffered martyrdom in England, were father Anton. Brorbe, or, as some call him, Brockby, Tho. Cortt, Thom. Belchiam and father John Forest. All which were executed in 1537, and 38. What other things our author Bourchier hath written, I cannot tell, nor any thing else of him, only, that he departed this mortal life[7] [at Rome] about fifteen hundred eighty and six, and was buried either in the church of St. John Lateran, or in that belonging to the monastery called Ara Cœli before-mention'd. 1586. [230]

[Tanner[8] adds, *Oratio ad Franc. Gonzagam ordinis generalem pro pace et disciplina regulari magni conventus Parisiensis instituenda.* Paris, 1582. But this is ascribed by Wadding[9] to Thomas Langton.

Wadding[1] however possessed in his own library a MS. treatise which he gives to Bourchier, and probably with good authority, *De judicio religiosorum, in quo demonstratur quod a secularibus judicari non possunt.*]

THOMAS BRASBRIDGE, a Northamptonshire man born, was elected demy of Magd. coll. by the endeavours of Peter Morwyng, an. 1553, aged 16, where after he had continued a sedulous student for some years, was elected probationer-fellow of All-Souls college in 1558. Thence also he returned to Magd. coll. of which he became fellow in 1562, and soon after proceeding in arts, applied his mind partly to divinity and partly to physic. In 1574 he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, but whether he was really admitted, it appears not. The next year he resigned his fellowship, having a spiritual cure, or school, or both, conferr'd on him at, or near to, Banbury in Oxfordshire, where, as it seems, he practised physic. His works are,

The poor Man's Jewel, viz. a Treatise of the Pestilence. To which is annexed a Declaration of the virtues of the herbs Cardius benedictus and Angelica, &c. Lond. 1578, [1580,] and 91, in oct.

Questiones in Officia M. T. Ciceronis, compendiariam totius opusculi Epitomen continentes. Oxon. 1615, oct. Dedicated to Dr. Laur. Humphrey president of Magd. coll. an. 1586. What other things he published, I cannot yet tell[2], nor any thing of his latter end. Claruit 1586.

[7] Jo. Pitseus in lib. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16, num. 1036.

[8] [*Bibl. Brit.* 117.]

[9] [*Script. Ord. Min.* (Bodl. D. 4. 11. Jur.) p. 323.]

[1] [Ibid.]

[2] [He published also *Abdias the Prophet. Interpreted by T. B. fellow of Magdalene college in Oxforde.* London, by Binneman, 1574, 8vo. dedicated to the earl of Huntingdon.]

" GEFFRY WHITNEY, descended from " those of his name of Whitney in Hereford-" shire[3], the son of a father of both his names, " was born at Namptwich[4] in Cheshire, spent " some time in this university but more in an-" other, and whether graduated I cannot tell: " of this I am sure, that as the Latins have had " these emblematists Andr. Alciatus, Reusnerus " and Sambucus, so in England we had these in " the reign of qu. Elizabeth, Andr. Willet, " Thom. Combe, and the said Geff. Whitney[5], " who hath devis'd and published,

" *A choice of Emblemes and* [*other*] *Deuices.* " Leyden 1586 in two parts, in qu. [Bodl. Mar. " 116[6]] *for the most parte gathered out of sundrie* " *writers, and by him Englished and moralized,* " [*and diuers newly deuised.*]

" *Fables or Epigrams.* Printed much about " the same time as the former, in qu. and every " page hath a picture wrought from a wooden " cutt. What other things he hath published I " cannot tell, nor any thing else of him, only Clarnit 1586. " that he was living at Leyden in fifteen hundred " eighty and six, at which time he was in great " esteem among his countrymen for his inge-" nuity."

[Whitney wrote ninety verses, in English, in commendation of his friend Dousa's *Odæ Britannicæ*, printed by Plantin in 1586. They commence,

[3] [The family is of very ancient date in Herefordshire. In 1378, Robert Whitney was sheriff for the county. Roger Ascham wrote a lamentation on the death of master John Whitney, which was afterwards translated by Kendall, and published in his *Flowers of Epigrammes*, 12mo. 1577, fol. iii. b. This was perhaps our author's uncle, as Ascham, or rather his translator, speaks of his dying young.

' Yong yeres to yeeld suche fruite in courte,
Where seede of vice is sowne,
Is sometyme redde, in some place seen,
Amongst vs seldome knowne.']

[4] [He dedicates one of his plates, representing a Phœnix, to his ' countrimen of the Namptwiche in Cheshire.'

Althoughe I knowe that auctors witnes true,
What here I write, bothe of the oulde, and newe;
Which when I wayed, the newe, and eke the oulde,
I thought vppon your towne destroyed with fire:
And did in minde the newe Namptwiche behoulde,
A spectacle for anie man's desire.

Whose buildings brave, where cinders weare but late,
Did represente (me thought) the Phœnix fate.
And as the oulde, was manie hundreth yeares,
A towne of fame, before it felt that crosse;
Even so, (I hope) this wicke, that nowe appeares,
A Phœnix age shall laste, and knowe no losse. Page 177.

There are two instances upon record of this town suffering by fire, the first in the year 1438, and the second in 1583, when it was nearly consumed.]

[5] [This passage is taken from Meres, *Palladis Tamia; or the second part of Wit's Commonwealth*, 1599.]

[6] [This was the second edition, (an account of which will be found in Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1675) since in his address to the reader he says, that he has added ' somme of the emblemes to certaine of my frendes, which ' weare wantinge in my firste edition.']

' There needes no bushe, wheare nectar is to drinke;
Nor helpes by arte, wheare bewtie freshe doth bloome;
Wheare sonne doth shine, in vayne wee lighte the linke;
Wheare sea dothe swell, the brookes do loose their roome:
Let Progne cease, wheare Philomela singes,
And oaten pipe, wheare Fame her trompet ringes.

Then better staye then simply to commende
The learned fruites of noble Dousa's penne,
Whose worthie fame doth to the skyes ascende,
And farre, and neare, is knowne to famous men:
For when hee writes: Minerua seemes to smile,
Suche is his verse, and eke his sugred stile.

At page 53 of the same volume, is a translation by our author of some complimentary lines to the earl of Leicester, then general of the Low Countries, to whom he dedicates his *Emblemes*.]

" DAVID ROWLAND was born in the isle " of Anglesea, educated partly in grammar and " partly in logic in this university, particularly " as it seems in St. Mary's-hall, which he leaving " without a degree conferr'd on him, became tu-" tor to the son of the earl of Lenox, travelled[7] " and obtain'd some knowledge in the modern " languages. After his return he became a pro-" fess'd tutor as it seems of the Gr. and Lat. " tongue, and wrote for the use of his pupils

" *A comfortable Aid for Scholars, full of variety* " *of Sentences, gathered out of an Italian Author.* " Lond. 1578, in oct. and drew out of Spanish, Clar. " *The pleasant History of Lazarillo de Tormes a* 1586. " *Spaniard, wherein is contained his marvellous* " *Deeds and Life.* Lond. 1586, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 24. Th. Seld. A copy in Spanish, printed by Plantin in 1602, Bodl. 8vo. L. 51. Art.] After-" wards it came out in two parts[8], the last of " which was taken from the *Chronicles of Toledo* " by Jean de Luna a Castilian. At length one " James Blaxton translated the said history, and " made the copy more full than ever 'twas, by " meeting with the original MS. while he abode " in Toledo, which had not suffer'd the inquisi-" tor's hands; which being so done, it was printed " at Lond. 1653, in oct. and after."

[David Rowland also wrote, *An epytaphe of my lorde of Pembroke.* This was licensed to Thomas Colwell in 1569[9].]

JOHN FOX, the noted martyriologist, was born at St. Botolph's town commonly called Boston in Lincolnshire, an. 1517, became a stu-

[7] [Through France and Spain. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 645.]

[8] [The second part, translated by W. P. was printed in 4to. 1596. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1281.]

[9] [Ritson, *Bibl. Poetica*, 1802, p. 316.]

dent of Brasen-nose coll.[1] at about 16 years of age under the inspection and patronage of Mr. Joh. Hawarden fellow thereof. Afterwards he was elected fellow of Magd. coll. and proceeded master of arts in 1543, which was the highest degree he attained to in this university, being then esteemed eminent for his learning and knowledge in the three tongues[2]. About that time [231] king Hen. 8 setting up a mongrel religion in the land, which our author did not like, and shewing his opinion in several respects, especially by absenting himself from the chappel, did, with others of the same mind, resign his fellowship about St. Mary Magd. day in 1545, meerly as 'twas thought to prevent expulsion[3]. Afterwards he was entertain'd for a time in the house of sir Thom. Lucy in Warwickshire, where, as 'tis said, he took to him a wife[4], and then went[5] to Rygate in Surrey to be tutor and teacher to the children of the duke of Norfolk; where remaining for some time, was the first man (as 'tis said) that ever preached the gospel in that place, even when the Roman Catholic religion was in great strength. But Gardiner bishop of Winchester having notice of, caused search to be made after, him. Whereupon the said duke being careful of him, sent him safely into Germany; where, in the city of Basil, he became a most painful labourer at his pen in the house of Oporinus[6] a learned printer. Being then about 30 years of age, he had read over all that either the Greek or Latin fathers had left in their writings, the schoolmen in their disputations, the councils in their acts, or the consistory in their decrees, and acquired no mean skill in the Hebrew tongue. After king Hen. 8 had been dead some time, he returned to Magd. coll. whence, after a little stay, he went again to his charge at Rygate, and there remaining till after queen Mary came to the crown, left England once more[7] and "as Dr. Heylin saith was at "Frankfort and appeared in the schism among "the English there; was against the church of "England as settled in the reign of K. Edw. 6, "and took part with Knox and Whittingham; "afterwards he" retired to his old landlord at Basil, where continuing a severe drudge at his book till queen Elizabeth was settled in the throne, he returned to his country and was received by the said duke, then living at his manor place called Christ Church in London, who very bountifully entertain'd him. From that house he travelled weekly every Monday to the house of John Day the printer, to consummate his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and other works in English and Latin. But as for the preferments he then enjoyed, (for he was offer'd to accept in a manner what he pleased) were only the prebendship of Shipton in the church of Salisbury (which he obtained on the death of Peter Vannes, in the month of May 1563) and, as some say, the vicaridge of St. Giles's near Cripplegate, in London, but this last, I suppose, he kept (if had it at all) but a little while in the beginning of queen Elizabeth, being always averse to subscribe to the canons, (tho' tendred to him by Parker archbishop of Canterbury) and to the ceremonies, in some part, of the church. He was a person of good natural endowments, a sagacious searcher into historical antiquity, incomparably charitable, of exemplary life and conversation, but a severe Calvinist and a very bitter enemy in his writings (exceeding the rules of charity, as 'tis conceived by some) against the Rom. Catholic party. He hath written,

De Christo triumphante Comœdia. Lond. 1551, Bas. 1556, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 3. Th. BS. et Lond. 1672, Bodl. 8vo. 5. 9. Art.] &c. Written at Basil in the house of Oporinus before-mention'd, translated into English by Rich. Day or D'aita, son of John Day the noted printer in queen Elizabeth's reign, with this title, *Christ Jesus triumphant, wherein is describ'd the glorious triumph and conquest of Christ, over sin, death and the law, &c.* Lond. 1579 and 1607 oct. Which Rich. Day, by the way it must be noted, was bred a scholar in King's coll. in Cambridge, and afterwards exercis'd the place of minister at Rygate in Surrey, in the room of our author Fox, but soon after leaving that profession, followed the trade of printing, and lived several years near to Aldersgate in London where his father had lived before. In 1672 it was published again at Lond. in oct. and dedicated to all schoolmasters, to the end that it might be admitted into their respective schools for the eminent elegance of its

[1] [Where he is said to have been chamber-fellow with the learned dean Alexander Nowell. Churton, *Life of Nowell*, 1809, p. 6.]

[2] [He was ordained deacon by bishop Ridley, an. 1550. Baker.]

[3] [He was certainly expelled, for his son informs us, that being suspected of heresy, and, upon examination not concealing his sentiments, he was condemned as an heretic, and actually expelled the college; and his enemies affirmed that he was favourably dealt with by that sentence, and that he might have been questioned for his life, if they had not used clemency towards him. *Biog. Britan.* 2020.]

[4] [He married a citizen's daughter of Coventry.]

[5] [From the period of his quitting sir Tho. Lucy's to the time of his engaging as tutor to the duke of Norfolk, Fox suffered the greatest hardships. His son relates the following, almost incredible, story of relief being afforded to him in his utmost necessity. As he was sitting one day in St. Paul's church, nearly spent with long fasting and fatigue, a person, whom he never remembered to have seen before, accosted him, and putting into his hands an untold sum of money, bid him be of good cheer, and take all care of his life, for that new hopes were at hand and more certain means of subsistence. This prediction, our author proceeds, was fulfilled within three days, for his new office of tutor was at that time bestowed upon him. Fox made every endeavour to discover his benefactor, but in vain.]

[6] [This must be a mistake, because Fox did not go to Basil till the reign of queen Mary, who did not come to the crown till 1553. *Biog. Britannica*, iii. 2019.]

[7] [The writer of Fox's life in the *Biographia* thinks that he did not leave England till queen Mary's reign.]

style, by T. C. master of arts of Sidney coll. in Cambridge.

De censurâ, seu excommunicatione ecclesiasticâ, interpellatio ad Archiep. Cantuar. Lond. 1551, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 3. Th. 8S.]

Tables of Grammar. Lond. 1552.

[232] *Commentarii rerum in Ecclesiâ gestarum, maximarumque per totam Europam persecutionum, à Wicleri temporibus, ad hanc usque ætatem descript.* Argent 1554, oct. in one book. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 7. Th. Seld.] To which the author added 5 more books; all printed together at Basil 1559 fol. [Bodl. F. 1. 4. Th. Seld.]

Articuli, seu Aphorismi aliquot Joh. Wiclevi, sparsim ex variis illius opusculis excerpti per adversarios Papicolas, ac concilio Constantiensi exhibiti.

Collectanea quædam ex Reginaldi Pecoki Episc. Cicestriensis opusculis exustis conservata, & ex antiquo psegmate transcripta.

Opistographia ad Oxonienses. These three last were printed with his *Commentarii.*

Locorum communium Logicalium tituli & ordinationes 150, *ad seriem prædicamentorum decem descripti,* &c. Bas. 1557, qu.

Probationes & resolutiones de re & materiâ sacramenti Eucharistici. Lond. 1563, or thereabouts.

Acts and Monuments of matters most special and memorable, happ'ning in the Church, with an universal History of the same. Wherein is set forth at large the whole race and course from the primitive Age to these later times of ours[8], &c. Lond. 1583, in two vol. in fol. the 4th edition [9]. [Bodl. F. 3. 1. 2. Th.] There again 1596, &c. Printed also in 3 volumes, 1632, [1641, Bodl. D. 1. 1. 2. 3. Th. Seld.] &c. In the year 1684 the said book came out again in 3 volumes with copper cuts, the former editions having only wooden. [Bodl. H. 3. 11. 12. 13. Th.] The undertakers of which impression had in a manner obtained a promise from king Charles 2 to revive the order in queen Elizabeth's time of placing the said book of *Acts and Monuments* in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, heads of colleges, &c. according to the canons of Dr. Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury, an. 1571, to the end that they might not be losers by the said impression, &c. As our author Fox hath taken a great deal of pains in the said volumes and shew'd sometimes much judgment in his labours, so hath he committed many errors therein, by trusting to the relations of poor simple people, and in making such martyrs that were living after the first edition of his book came forth, tho' afterwards by him excused and omitted. Nay father Persons, if he may be believed, tells us of his wilful corruptions and falsifications of authors, particularly of Ven. Bede, of his tergiversation, impertinent and ignorant arguments, contempt of antiquity, his rejection of our ancient historiographers and I know not what. But these matters being beyond my province to mention,[10] I shall only refer the reader to the two parts of Conversions in the first volume of those three called, *A treatise of three Conversions of England,* &c. where he may not only find much discourse concerning the said book, or volumes of *Acts and Mon.* but also of the author of them, as the index at the latter end will direct him. See also the said Persons his *Relation of a tryal held in France about religion.* Printed 1604, p. 59, 60.

De Christo crucifixo: Concio in die Parasceu. in 2 Cor. cap. 5, ver. 20, 21. Lond. 1571, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 22. Th.] Printed also in English, Lond. 1609, oct.

De Olivâ Evangelica: Concio in baptismo Judæi habita Londini 1 Apr. cum narratione capitis vi. D. Pauli ad Romanos. Lond. 1578. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 8. Th. Seld.] Translated into English by Jam. Bell. To which Latin sermon is an appendix *De Christo triumphante,* which is the same I have mentioned before.

Concerning Man's Election to Salvation. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 23. Th.]

Certain notes of Election, added to Beza his Treatise of predestination. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 23. Th.]

De Christo gratis justificante, contra Jesuitas. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 51. Th.]

Disputatio contra Jesuitas & eorum argumenta, quibus inhærentem justitiam ex Aristotele confirmant. Rupell. 1585, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 6. Th.]

Ecasmi, seu meditationes in Apocal. S. Johannis Apostoli & Evangelistæ. Lond. 1587, fol. [Bodl. E. 5. 8. Th.] Genev. 1590, oct.

Papa confutatus: vel sacra & Apostolica Ecclesia Papam confutans. Translated into English by James Bell a great admirer of Joh. Fox. Pr. at Lond. in qu.

Brief exhortation, fruitful and meet to be read in the time of God's visitation, where Ministers do [233] *lack, or otherwise cannot be present to comfort them.* Lond. in oct.

He translated also from English into Latin, *Concio funebris in obitum Augustæ memoriæ Ferdinandi Cæsaris recens defuncti, in Eccles. Cath. S. Pauli habita* 3 *Oct.* 1564. Also from Latin into English, (1) *A Sermon of Joh. Oecolampadius to young Men and Maidens.* Lond. in qu.

[8] [All Fox's original collections for this interesting, yet very partial history, were purchased of the rev. John Strype, for lord Oxford, and are now deposited with the noble Harleian collection, in the British museum. See *Catalogue of the Harl. MSS.* 1808, vol. 1, pref. p. 10, and vol. iv. index, p. 835.]

[9] [The first edition, which differs (as indeed each does) from the succeeding impressions, was published in one thick volume folio, Lond. 1563. There is a copy in Magdalen college library, Oxford, with a Latin letter from the author to Dr. Laurence Humphrey. This has been printed by Hearne in his preface to Adam de Domerham, 1727.

Fox's *Acts and Monuments* were abridged by Timothy Bright, and printed 4to. Lond. 1589. Bodl. B. 17. 9. Linc.]

[10] [See col. 534, note 6.]

(2) *An instruction of Christian Faith, how to lay hold upon the promise of God and not to doubt of our Salvation.* Or otherwise thus, *Necessary instructions of faith and hope for Christians to hold fast, and not to doubt*, &c. Lond. 1579, sec. edit. in oct. [First edition, printed at Lond. by Hugh Syngleton 1550, Bodl. 8vo. C. 702. Linc.] Written by Urbanus Regius. He finished also and compleated *An answer Apologetical to Hierome Osorius his slanderous invective.* Lond. 1577, [Bodl. 4to. H. 23. Th.] and 1581, qu. (began in Latin by Walt. Haddon LL.D.) and published, *The four Evangelists in the old Saxon Tongue, with the English thereunto adjoyned.* Lond. 1571, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 24. Th. Seld.] What else he wrote and translated you may see in[1] Baleus; but the reader is to understand that several of those books that he mentions, were never printed. At length after our author had spent 70 years or more in this vain and transitory world, he yielded to nature on the 18 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and seven, and was buried in the chancel of the church 1587.
of St. Giles without Cripplegate before-mention'd. Over his grave is set up an inscription to his memory on the South wall, a copy of which you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 195, but not one word of him (which is a wonder to me) is mention'd in the *Annals of Q. Elizab.* written by Will. Cambden, or by any epigrammatist of his time, only Joh. Parkhurst, who was his acquaintance in this university. He left behind him a son named Samuel[2], born in the city of Norwich, made demy of Magd. coll. 1576, aged 15, afterwards fellow of that house and master of arts, who about 1610 wrote *The Life of his Father Joh. Fox*, which is set in Latin and English before the second volume of *Acts and Monuments*, printed at Lond. 1641. I find one Joh. Fox to be author of *Time and the End of Time, in two discourses*, printed at London, in tw. but that Joh. Fox was later in time than the former.[3] While Joh. Fox the martyriologist was prebendary of Sarum, he settled the corps belonging thereunto (which is the impropriation of Shipton Underwood near Burford in Oxfordshire) on his son; whose graud-daughter named Anne, heir to her father Tho. Fox, was married to sir Rich. Willis of Ditton in Essex[4] knight and baronet, sometimes colonel-general of the counties of Linc. Nott. and Rutland, and governor of the town and castle of Newark, who, or at least his son Tho. Fox Willis, enjoyeth it to this day, an. 1690.

[Jo. Fox A. M. ac sacri verbi Dei professor, collatus erat ad prebendam Dunelm. Sept. 2. 1572, tum vacantem per mortem naturalem nuper rev. patris Thomæ Sparke, Barwic. ep'i. *Reg. Dunelm*, fo. 70. Iste Thomas erat suffraganeus epūs Cuthberti ep'i Dunelm. Idem Jo. Fox resignat prebendam an. 1573. *Ibid.*

And see *A dutifull Remembrance of master John Fox, &c. by Ric. Lightfoote, M. S. Steph.* MS. in English verse penes me. BAKER.

Mr. Fox had a son, fellow of King's college. He had a son redeemed by the parliament which cost 30l. v. Townshend's *Collections*, p. 269, col. 1680. ZAC. GREY[5].

We have deemed it perfectly unnecessary to enlarge on the life of JOHN FOX. His biography has been written so often and so well, that it is impossible to add any facts, worth adding, to the fund of information we already possess.

As to his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, it is a most interesting, and in many respects a most valuable book; but that it contains serious errors, and in some places promulgates absolute falsehoods, all persons at all conversant with the political history and biographical anecdote of the day must immediately discover. The fact is, that Fox believed and reported all that was told him, and there is every reason to suppose that he was purposely misled, and continually deceived, by those whose interest it was to bring discredit on his work. It will remain, however, as long as literature remains, a monument of his industry, his laborious research, and his sincere piety[6].

Heads of Fox: 1. In Holland's *Heroologia*; 2. By Martin Droeshout; 3. By Glover, 4to. &c.]

JOHN FIELD was a noted scholar of his time in this university, but in what house he studied, I cannot yet tell. One of both his names was admitted fellow of Lincoln coll. in the year 1555, but took no degree, if the register saith right[7].

[1] In lib. *De script. Maj. Britan.* cent. 9, num. 92.

[2] [He had another son named Symon, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, doctor of physic. Vide Hatcher's MS. an. 1533. SYDENHAM.]

[3] [One Jo. FOX A. M. was fell. of Cath. hall in Cambr. Apr. 3, 1582. *Reg. Acad.* BAKER.]

[4] [Cambridgeshire. For whose baseness and insolence, vide in Ric. Bulstrode's *Memoirs*, p. 148, &c. ZAC. GREY. Transcribed from his copy by Mr. Cole.]

[5] [Transcribed by Mr. Cole.]

[6] [On a loose paper, in Wood's own writing in bishop Tanner's copy, the edition printed in 1634 is said to have been promoted and advanced by Presbyterian phanaticks, not only in spight to the Papists, but to the true sons of the church of England, because the author of the said volumes was a nonconformist, and that therein he speaks several times, at least ironically against the ceremonies and sacerdotal vestments, which are now used in the church of England, to the great derogation thereof. 'Tis to be wished by all equal and impartial men that the said Presbyterians and phanaticks would be as zealous in promoting *The History of the loyal Martyrs* in copper cuts, but that good work will make against them, because they have been the prime and original authors of our late rebellions, murders, bloodshed, and nay, of the very humour of man, and the nation itself, and w^t not, to undo it, merely to accomplish their insatiable lusts. But these things I speak by the way.

These things were commanded to be taken out by James Frazer the Presbyterian licenser of this book: otherwise, if they were not, he threatened to call the book in (1691.) Tempora mutantur, &c. WOOD.]

[7] [One John Feild chirurgean, prefixed seven stanzas to G. B.'s *Excellent Treatise of wounds made with Gonne shot*, 8vo. 1563.

Microcosmos (whome man we call,)
Of two right noble partes is made:

Another took the degree of bach. of arts 1564, and that of master three years after. And a third Joh. Field took the degree of bach. of arts only, in 1570. Which of these three was afterwards John Field the famous preacher and minister of Wandsworth and of St. Giles's Cripplegate in London (who saith in one of his books, which I shall anon mention, that he was educated in Oxon) I cannot justly say, unless it be he that was master of arts. The works of that Joh. Field are these,

Prayers and Meditations for the use of private Families, and sundry other Persons according to their divers states and occasions. Lond. 1581, 85, 1601, &c. in tw.

Caveat for Persons[8], *Howlet and the rest of the dark brood.* Lond. 1581. oct.

Exposition of the Symbole of the Apostles. Lond. 1581. [and 1582.] oct.

Godly Exhortation by occasion of a late judgment of God shewed at Paris Garden, 13 Januar. 1583, upon divers Persons, whereof some were killed, and many hurt at a Bear-bating, &c. Lond. 1583, oct. Printed there again 1588 with this title. *A delaration of the Judgment of God shewed at Paris Garden,* &c. The said Jo. Field also hath translated into English, (1) *A Treatise of Christian righteousness.* Lond. 1577, [and according to Herbert, in 1578, and without date,] oct. Written in French by Mr. J. de L'Espine. (2) *Notable Treatise of the Church, in which are handled all the principal questions that have been moved in our time concerning that matter.* Lond. 1579. oct. Written in French by Phil. de Mornay. (3) *Sermons on Jacob and Esau, on Gen.* 25, *ver.* 12, *to the* 38 *verse of* 27 *of Gen.* Lond. 1579, qu. Written by Joh. Calvin. (4) *Four Sermons entreating of matters very profitable for our time.* (The first of which is on psal. 16. 3.) *With a brief exposition of the* 87*th Psalm.* Lond. 1579, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 111. Th.] Written in French by John Calvin. (5) *Second part of questions which is concerning the Sacraments.* Lond. 1580. Written by Theod. Beza. (6) *Com. on the Creed.* Lond. 1582, oct. Written by Gasp. Olevian. (7) *Prayers used at the end of the readings upon the Prophet Hosea.* Lond. 1583, in 16mo. Which prayers were made and written by Joh. Calvin. (8) *Christian Meditations, on the* 6, 25, *and* 32 *Psalms.* Lond. in 16mo. Written by P. Pilesson, &c.[9] besides other things which I have not yet seen. At length our athor Field dying about his middle age, in the latter end of the year (after the 16 Febr.) fifteen hundred eighty and seven, was buried in the church of St. Giles before-mention'd, leaving behind him several children, of which the eldest was named Theophilus Field, educated in Cambridge, afterwards chaplain to king James the first, bishop of Landaff and at length of Hereford, as I shall more at large tell you elsewhere. 1587-8.

[234]

The soule, whose lyfe is eternall,
and body eke which hence must vade.

This last part doth the fyrst containe
so long as it in health indure,
Vntill sicknes and al her traine,
doth proclame warre and death procure' &c.]

[8] [*A Caveat for Parsons Howlet, concerning his untimelye flighte and schriching in the cleere daylighte of the Gospell,* &c. Printed by Robert Waldegrave, no date; but the dedication dated 30 Aug. 1581. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1145.]

[9] [The *Meditations on the* 6, 25, *and* 32 *psalms*, were written by Phil. Morney; and a medit. on the 127 ps. by P. Pilesson. Herbert, 1160.]

[Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, in his *Answer to a certain Libel supplicatorie*, 4to. 1592, p. 41. 'Neither hath the libeller any reason to build his fancies upon Mr. Fulk's opinions, for in the confutation of the notes of the Rhemish testament, he doth defend the government of the church of England as now it is, and albeit he was sometime of other mind, yet did he afterward retract his former sayings. And when John Field, contrary to his mind, did publish the pamphlet called the *Learned Discourse*, he was offended with him, and if he had lived would have confuted the same himselfe.'

A faithfull and familiar Exposition upon the prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ, written in French dialogue wise by Peter Viret, and translated into English by John Brooke. Lond. 1582, 4to. with a preface to the Christian reader, by John Field. KENNET.

He wrote also, (in conjunction with Mr. Wilcox,) 1. *An admonition to the Parliament*, 8vo. 1572. See Herbert, p. 1631, 1632. To this volume are the following lines:

England repent, bishops relent, returne while you
haue space,
Time is at hand, by truth to stand, if you haue
any grace.
Joyne now in one, that Christ alone, by scepter of
his word,
May beare the stroke, least you prouoke his heavy
hand and sword.

Ritson mentions other verses in MS. prefixed to a dedication copy of this book.

2. *The Judgment of a most reverend and learned man from beyond seas, concerning a threefold order of Bishops.* Translated from Beza, 1580. This was done as it was supposed by Field in order to make episcopacy shake, and to incline the people to change the government of the church by bishop, into that of elders[1].

A notable and comfortable exposition of M. John Knoxes vpon the fourth of Mathew, was published, and has a dedication, by Field[2], 16mo. 1583.

Letter to the earl of Leicester thanking him for protection, and professing his great zeal for the church. Dated Nov. 25, 1581. MS. Cotton, Titus B viii. fol. 22.]

[1] [Strype's *Annals of Reform.* ii. 639.]

[2] [Herbert, 1141.]

WILLIAM HARRISON was a Londoner born, educated in grammar learning at Westminster[3] under Mr. Alex. Nowell in the latter end of king Hen. 8. or beginning of king Edw. 6. sent to Oxon to obtain academical learning, but to what house therein, unless Ch. Ch. I cannot justly tell. From Oxon he went to Cambridge[4], and making some stay there, became at length domestic chaplain to sir Will. Brook knight, lord warden of the Cinque-ports and baron of Cobham in Kent; who, if I mistake not, preferr'd him to a benefice. He hath written,

Historical description of the Island of Britain: with a brief rehearsal of the nature and qualities of the People of England, and such commodities as are to be found in the same. In 3 books. They were first published in the first and second volume of *Chronicles* that go under the name of Raphael Holinshed, printed at Lond. 1577,[5] in fol. and there again in 1587 with augmentations by Jo. Hooker alias Vowell[6]. The collection is made from divers choice authors, many of which were then in MS.

A Chronology. Gathered and compiled with most exquisite diligence, after the example of Gerardus Mercator, and other late Chronologers: So saith Raph. Holinshed in his preface to the third volume of *Chronicles*[6]. What he hath written besides, I know not, nor any thing else, but that he was living in fifteen hundred eighty and seven. Clarult 1587.
I find one Will. Harrison born in the dioc. of London, elected bachelor-fellow of Merton coll. 1557, admitted master of arts in 1560, being then beneficed near to Northampton, but he dying 1564 cannot be understood to be the same with the writer. Another Will. Harrison [Bach. of Div.] I find to be installed canon of Windsor, [April 24] 1586, being about that time rector of Radwinter, (in Essex) who dying 1593, was buried at Windsor, leaving behind him several children which he had by his wife Marian daughter of Will. Isebrand of Anderne near to Guisnes in Picardy. Whether this Will. Harrison be the same with the writer, I cannot tell.

[Will. Harrison cler. admiss. ad rect. de Radwinter, com. Essex. 16. Febr. 1558, ad pres. Will'i Broke mil.

Jo. Mountfort A. M. ad eandem eccl. de Radwinter 11. Febr. 1593, per mort. Will'i Harrison. *Reg. Bonner et Grindall.* KENNET[7]. Newcourt notices a Will. Harrison as vicar of Wimlish, Essex, which he resigned before Nov. 16, 1587.

Harrison was certainly a member of both universities by his own confession. He says, 'In speaking of the one I can not but describe the other, and in commendation of the first, I can not but extoll the latter, and so much the rather, for that they are both so decre vnto me, as that I can not readilie tell vnto whether of them I owe the most good will. Would to God my knowledge were such, as that neither of them might haue cause to be ashamed of their pupill; or my power so great, that I might woorthilie requite them both for those manifold kindnesses that I haue receiued of them[8].' And again[9], 'Thus much at this time of our two vniuersities, in each of which I haue receiued such degree as they haue vouchsafed rather of their fauour than my desert to yeeld and bestow vpon me.'

He translated also from Hector Boethius, *The description of Scotland*, prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicles* ('Hist. of Scotland') vol. ii. edit. 1587.]

WILLIAM WATKINSON was educated in Ch. Ch. became prebendary of Milverton in the church of Wells, [June 13, 1574,] after he had taken the degree of bach. of arts; afterwards he was one of the proctors, and bach. of divinity of this university. He hath translated into English, (1) *Of the happiness of this our age, and the ingratitude of Men to God for his benefits.* Lond. 1578, qu. Written by Joh. Rivius. (2) *Meditations on the 32d Psalm.* Lond. 1579, oct. and other things which I have not yet seen. How long he lived beyond fifteen hundred eighty and seven (29 Eliazb.) in which year he took the degree of bach. of div. I know not. [235] Clarult 1587.

" WILLIAM BULLEYN laid a foundation of " learning in arts with us for a time, but whether " he took a degree in them, it appears not, thro' " the imperfection of our records in the latter end " of K. Hen. 8, and all or most of the time of K. " Edw. 6. Afterwards applying his mind to the " study of physic, he took the degrees therein " elsewhere, and became famous for it, and was, " is it seems, of the coll. of physicians at London. " He hath written,

" *The Government of Health*, &c. Lond. 1558, " oct. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 21. Med. in 1559, and with- " out date, and again 1595.] The author's picture " (a half face with a long beard) is set before it.

" *Bulwark of Defence against all sickness, sore-* " *ness, and wounds that do daily assault mankind,* " &c. Lond. 1562, 79, fol.

" *Regimen against the Pleurisy*, Lond. 1562, oct.

" *Dialogue, both pleasant and pitiful, wherein is*

[3] [Westminster, in which I was some time an vnprofitable grammarian vnder the reuerend father master Nowell now deane of Paules. *Descript. of England*, p. 151.]

[4] [One Wm. Harryson Col. Jo. art. bac. Cantabr. an. 1571. *Regist.* BAKER. And a William Harrison wrote some Latin lines on the death of the Brandons, printed with the collection published on that occasion, 4to. Lond. 1552.]

[5] [This very valuable collection of English history has been lately reprinted in six volumes, 4to. Lond. 1807, 1808.]

[6] [And he expressly alludes to it himself: 'Cambridge was begun by one Cantaber, a Spaniard (as I haue noted in my *Chronologie*,') &c. vol. i. p. 148, edit. 1587 of Holinshed's *Chronicles*.]

[7] [There can be little doubt of this being Harrison the writer, who was chaplain to Brooke, lord Cobham.]

[8] [*Descript. of England*; chapt. 8. 'Of Universities,' vol. i. p. 149, ed. 1587.]

[9] [P. 151.]

Clar. 1587.

"*shewed a godly Regimen against the Plague, "with consolations and comfort against Death.* "Lond. 1564, [1573, Bodl. 8vo. E. 9. Med.] and "78, oct."

[A very ample account of Bulleyn and his productions, will be found in the *Biographia Britannica*, edit. Kippis, iii. 1. In the notes to that life extracts from almost all his works are also given, which renders any long notice of him in this place unnecessary. It seems that he was born in the isle of Ely, being nearly related to a family of the same name in Suffolk. Whether he ever entered as a member of the university of Oxford seems doubtful; he appears rather to have been educated at Cambridge. He was a great traveller both in his native and in foreign countries, and after living in various parts of England, settled in Durham, where he practised his profession with great success. When he quitted Durham, he proceeded to London, and here he encountered a misfortune of the most serious nature; he was accused of having murdered sir Thomas Hilton knight, baron of Hilton, who had been his kind friend and munificent patron, and who really died of a malignant fever. An accusation of this nature gave him, as may be supposed, infinite vexation, and put him to considerable expence. He was most honourably acquitted of the charge, but the persecution of his enemy did not cease here, for he attempted to assassinate him, and finally imprisoned him for debt. During his confinement, Bulleyn wrote several of his treatises, a very particular account of which will be found in the notes to the *Biographia*. It is supposed that our author died January 7, 1576[1], and was buried at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, leaving behind him an exemplary character as a religious and learned man, and a skilful and humane physician.

Add *The Vertue of Balsame, with an instruction for those that haue their health, to preserue the same; also Doctor Bulleins dyet.* Lond. 1585, 8vo.[2]

Verses prefixed to Sadler's [3] translation of *The foure bookes of Flauius Vegetius Renatus, of the Feats of War*, 1572. (Bodl. 4to. U. 17. Jur.)

The following lines are from his *Gouernement of Healthe*, sign. A. 5, b.

Cursed be Bachus, the father of dronkenes,
Founder of lothelie luste and lecherie!
Thy seruaũtes twain be intẽperaũce and idlenes,
Whiche gentle diet and sobernes do defie:
But sobernes doth line when glotony doth die.
Though bãkettes doth abounde eyes for to please,
Ouercharging the stomake bringeth small ease.

The aboundaunce of wine and luste of meate,
Feasting in the date, and riot in the night,
Inflameth the bodie with vnnatrall heate,
Corrupteth the blond, and abateth the sight;
The synewes wil relaxe, the artears laue no might,
Apoploxia and vertigo will neuer frõ the starte,
Vntill the vitall blode be killed in the barte.

O happy is pouertie, with good gouernaunce!
Which of fine fode hath no great plentie:
Nature is suffised with thinges suffisaunce,
But poysoned with floodes of superfluitie.
Consider your foode in the time of pouertie,
Example to Diogenes sitting in his tonne,
Was well pleased with reflexcion of the sunne.

* * * * *

Truly to wyse men this is the chief medicine,
Moderate diet, with temperat trauell,
Good ayr in swete fields, whẽ ye son doth shine,
Fliyng stinging mistes, that the life will expell.
Digestion of stomake they shall fele full well,
And to shake of anger and passions of the mynde:
Thus quietnes of cõscience the happy mã shal finde.]

ULPIAN FULWELL, a Somersetshire man born, and a gentleman's son, became a commoner of St. Mary's-hall, in the year 1578, aged 32, but whether he took any degree among us, it appears not. While he continued in the said house, where he was esteemed a person of ingenuity by his contemporaries, he partly wrote,

The eighth liberal Science, called Ars adulandi, or the Art of Flattery. Printed 1579, qu.[4] Afterwards, having learned the art of poetry among the academians, he wrote and published,

A pleasant Interlude, entit. Like will to like, quoth the Devil to the Collier. Wherein is declared what punishment follows those that will rather live licentiously than esteem and follow good counsel. Lond. 1587, qu. written in rhime, and printed in an English character[5]. The name of Ulp. Fulwell stands quoted by Jo. Speed in his life of K. Ed. 6, in his *Chronicle*; and therefore I suppose he hath other things printed, for I cannot conceive that Joh. Speed should quote him for any thing out of the two former books. Clarist 1587.

[Speed quotes Fulwell as his authority for an account of the single combat between Hamilton and Newton, each of whom accused the other of using insulting expressions against the English monarch. This duel took place in the presence of the lord Grey, and terminated in favour of Newton, although it was well known that justice was on the side of his opponent. The whole affair is related by Fulwell in a work, partly in prose, partly in verse, that has escaped [6] Wood:

The Flower of Fame. Containing the bright re-

[1] [It is certain that Wood must be incorrect in supposing him to have flourished in 1587, since in his *Bulwarke of Defence*, published in 1579, are some lines by Thomas Newton, by which it plainly appears that the author was then dead.]

[2] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1343.]

[3] [See col. 406.]

[4] [See *Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Library*, affixed to the *Harleian Miscellany*, No. 386.]

[5] [It is so contrived as to be easily performed by five persons. A play with the same title is entered on the books of the stationer's company by John Alde, 1567 to 1568. Reed, *Biographia Dramatica*, ii. 189, edit. 1782.]

[6] [It is a book of great rarity. There is a copy in the Bodleian, formerly Browne Willis's and bishop Tanner's, wanting the title-page.]

nowne and moste fortunate raigne of king Henry the VIII. Wherein is mentioned of matters by the rest of our cronographers overpassed. Compyled by Ulpian Fulwell. Hereunto is annexed (by the auc-thor) A short treatise of iii. noble and vertuous queenes, and a discourse of the worthie service that was done at Hadington in Scotlande, the seconde yere of the raigne of king Edward the sixt. Vivit post funera virtus. Lond. 1575, 4to.

Some description of this publication, written by Mr. Gilchrist, will be found in the *Censura Literaria*, v. 164. As several extracts from the poetical part of the volume are there given, I have contented myself with printing a few lines in the note[7].

At. fol. 49 of *The Flower of Fame*, is a full account of *The winning of Hadington in Scotlande*, which the author relates from the information afforded him by 'certaine capetaines that had serued' and chiefly by 'capitayne Dethick.' He gives the following account of sir James Wilford's capture.

'You haue reade what scarsitie of victuales was among them before, and what pennurie they sustayned. Wherefore at the laste, there was made sufficient prouision to victuall the garrison, but not without greate charges, for it was alwayes brought by conuoye, whiche was with greate strength conducted, and neuer without skirmishe. For it was alwayes brought thorough the towne of Dunbar, and in the castell of Dunbar laye a garrison of our enemies. And on a tyme, our capitaine sir James Wilforde went to meete with the conuoy at Dunbar, whiche is viii. myles from Hadington, and had with him but xii. menne. And when he had saluted the lorde wardon (who then came with the conuoy) the garrison of Dunbar castell came forth and made a shewe in the field. Then sayde the lorde warden vnto sir Iames Wilforde, beholde how prowdly your neyghbours stand before vs. Yea (quoth sir Iames) if I had but fewe of my men more with mee, I woulde geue them some playe. If you will geeue a charge on them (saide the lorde warden) you shall haue as many of my men as you will. But because sir Iames had no experience of their hardinesse, hee was lothe to trust vnto them. Notwithstandinge, in fine, he saide, that if they woulde followe him, hee woulde make a gappe thorough them. They promised not to shrinke. So there were about 300 appoynted vnto him, and he went before them galoping through the town in the face of the castell; and the shotte came so sharpely from the castell vppon them, that all the menne that professed to followe him durst not, but shrunke backe: sauing onely his owne xii. men. And when he and his small nomber was in the myddes of their enemies, he behaued himselfe very valyantly. But in the ende his horse was slayne vnder him, and hee taken prisoner. But his twelue men being lustie souldiers, went through them againe (being too weake for lacke of nomber to rescue their captain) and so retourned without anye hurte vnto them done. Thus was this noble captaine taken, and had to the castle of Dunbar, thorough the cowardise of them that professed to followe him. This did so kindel the brestes of our garrison that laye at Hadington, that the captaines had muche adoo to perswade them from leauing the towne to fetche him from them againe. For they sayde that they woulde dye on them euerye man, but they woulde winne the castell of Dunbar. And the Scottes knewe right well that they coulde not keepe him theare without great daunger: wherefore they sent him to Edenborough, and theare was he kepte prisoner till he was redeemed by raunsom. He was so noble a capitaine, that he wonne the hartes of all souldiers. Hee was in the towne among his souldiers and frinds, a gentle lamme; in the fielde among his enemies a lyon. To his men beneficiall; to al men liberall.']

ROBERT CROWLEY, or Croleus as he writes himself, a very forward man for reformation in the time of K. Ed. 6. and qu. Elizab. was[8] born in Glocestershire, became a student in the university about 1534, and was soon after made demy of Magd. coll. In 1542, he being then bach. of arts, was made probationer-fellow of the said house by the name of Rob. Crole, but whether he took the degree of master of arts it appears not; for likely it is, that he left the university when K. Hen. 8 began to settle a mongrel religion in the nation. When K. Ed. 6 began to reign, he exercised the profession of printing in Ely-rents in Holborn near to London[9], sold

[7] [From the epitaph on Henry the eighth, fol. 37.

Awake, ye worthies ryne
that long in graues haue rest!
Powre out your plaints with wayling teares,
let langor be your geast.
Do off your shrowding sheetes,
that clads you in the claye;
And decke your selues with black attyre,
your mourning to displaye.
Bedewe with saltie teares
your manly faces stowte;
Laye downe those weapons that were wont
to quell the raging rowte.
For nowe that pierlesse prince
that neuer yet tooke foyle,
The eyghth king Henry, hath resynde
his bodye to the soyle.
Recorde your dolefull tunes,
ye noble peeres, eche one,
Let gryping greefes gnawe on your breastes,
to shewe your pensiue moane.
With bryndle blubbered teares,
ye commons, all lament;
Sende forth your sobbes from boyling breast,
let trynkling teares be spent,
For our Achilles nowe
Hath left vs in the fielde,
That wonted was, with valiant force,
from foes our lyues to shylde.]

[8] *Reg. 3 electionum soc. C. Magd.* an. 1542.

[9] [Herbert thinks it possible that he corrected the press,

books, and at leisure times exercised the gift of preaching[1] in the great city and elsewhere. But upon the succession of queen Mary, he among several English Protestants, left the kingdom, went to Frankfort in Germany, and settled there purposely to enjoy the religion which had been practised in England in the days of K. Ed. 6. After her decease he returned, and had several benefices bestowed on him, among which was the vicaridge of St. Giles by Cripplegate in London, (of which church he wrote himself vicar 1566,) where continuing his pretended gifts in preaching was followed and respected by the neighbourhood of those parts, and by others for his skill in rhimes and poetry. He hath written,

The Supper of the Lord after the true meaning of the vi of John, and the xi of the 1 *Epist. to the Corinthians, &c. And incidently in the exposition of the Supper, is confuted the Letter of Mr. Tho. More against John Frith.* Printed 5 April 1533[2] in a small oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 158. Th.] [286]

Confutation of Nich. Shaxton Bishop of Sarum, his Recantation of thirteen Articles, at the burning of Mrs. Anne Askew. Lond. 1546, (oct.)[3]

Explicatio petitoria (ad Parliamentum) adversus expilatores plebis. Printed in the Engl. tongue 1548, in oct. Translated into Lat. by John Heron. [1548, Bodl. 8vo. N. 49. Th.]

Confutation of Miles Hoggard's wicked Ballad made in Defence of Transubstantiation of the Sacrament. Lond. 1548, oct. [Hoggard's whole ballad is introduced in parcels, and so confuted. See Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 618.]

The Voice of the last Trumpet blown by the Seventh Angel, &c. containing twelve several Lessons. Lond. 1549, [1550,] oct. Written in metre.

Pleasure and Pain, Heaven and Hell, Remember these four and all shall be well. Lond. 1550, 51, in oct. Written in metre.

Way to wealth, wherein is plainly taught a most present Remedy for Sedition. Lond. 1550, oct.

One and thirty Epigrams, wherein are briefly touched so many abuses, that may, and ought to, be put away. Lond. 1550, in tw. This was printed by the author (Crowley) in his house in Ely-rents beforementioned.

An Apology of those English Preachers and Writers, which Cerberus the three-headed dog of Hell, chargeth with false Doctrine under the name of Predestination. Lond. 1566, qu. Of which book you may see more in *Canterbury's Doome*, written by Will. Prynne, p. 169.

Of the Signs and Tokens of the latter Day. Lond. 1567, oct.

A setting open of the subtile Sophistry of Tho. Watson, D. D. which he used in his two Sermons preached before Qu. Mary in Lent 1553, concerning the real presence in the Sacrament. Lond. 1569, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 89. Th.]

Sermon in the Chappel at Guild-hall in London 29 Sept. 1574, before the Lord-Mayor, and the whole state of the City, on Psalm 139, *ver.* 21, 22, 23, 24, *&c.* Lond. 1575, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 34. Th.]

Answer to Tho. Pound his six Reasons, wherein he sheweth that the Scriptures must be judged by the Church. Lond. 1581, qu.

Brief Discourse concerning those four usual Notes whereby Christ's Catholic Church is known, &c. Lond. 1581, qu.

Replication to that lewd answer which Frier Joh. Francis (of the Minimies order in Nigeon near Paris) hath made to a Letter that his Mother caused to be sent to him out of England. Lond. 1586, qu. [In Balliol college library, E. 15. 17.]

Deliberate Answer to a Papist, proving that Papists are Antichristian Schismatics, and that religious Protestants are indeed right Catholics. Lond. 1587, [1588, Bodl. A. 13. 8. Linc.] qu.

The School of Virtue and Book of good Nurture, teaching Children and Youths their Duties. Lond. 1588, oct. &c. This book is composed in English metre, hath at the end of it certain prayers and graces, and is at this day commonly sold at the stalls of ballad-singers.[4]

Dialogue between Lent and Liberty, wherein is declared that Lent is a meer invention of Man. Lond. in oct. "Our author Crowley is said[5] to "be a great predestinarian, and to have answ'd with scurrility one Champneys's book "against the gospellers publish'd in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, Champneys "having been a gospeller to K. Ed. 6." He also translated into English the *Psalter of David*; *The Litany with Hymns*, and turned into metre *David's Psalms*. All printed in the time of Ed. 6, in qu. an. 1549, &c.[6] He also first of all pub-

at Day's, and there learned the art of printing, which he afterwards exercised himself. *Typograph. Antiq.* 758.]

[1] [He was ordained deacon Sept. 29, 1551; and is styled in the bishop's register 'stationer of the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn.' Strype, *Ecclesiast. Memor.* ii. 318.]

[2] [Crowley only wrote the preface to a reprinted edition, (of the *Supper of the Lord*) without date, or printer's name, in which, although the title is varied, yet has the original date on the title-page, which was placed at the end of the first edition, imprinted at Nornburg, 5 April, an. 1533. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 481.]

[3] [This was printed, not in 1546, but in 1548. The former date seems to have been taken from some catalogue, the compiler of which had mistaken the date of Shaxton's *Articles*, mentioned in the title, for that of the year when the *Confutation* was printed. It could not have passed the press before 1548, for Crowley's epistle, prefixed to the book, is dated in that year. See Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 616, 620.]

[4] [Crowley seems to have no claim to this treatise. *The Schoole of Vertue and booke of good nurture for Children and Youth to learne theyre dutie by. Newly perused, corrected and augmented by the fyrst auctour. E. S.* (Francis Seager). *With a declaration of the dutie of eche degree. Anno* 1557. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 692.]

[5] "Dr. Heylin's *Church History*, in an. 1549."

[6] [*The Psalter of David newly translated in Englyshe metre in such sort that it may more decently and with more de-*

lish'd *The Visions of Pierce Plowman.* Lond. 1550, qu.[1] Which hath since been once or twice made extant with corrections. At length this most zealous person having lived to a fair age, mostly spent in continual action for the settlement and propagation of the Protestant religion, submitted to the stroke of death in fifteen
1588. hundred eighty and eight, and was buried in the
[237] chancel of the church dedicated to St. Giles, situated and being near to Cripplegate in London. Over his grave was soon after a monumental stone laid, with this inscription engraven on a brass plate fastned thereunto; 'Here lieth the body of Robt. Crowley clerk, late vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 18th day of June, an. dom. 1588.'

[Crowley was collated to the prebend of Mora, in the church of St. Paul, London, by the decease of John Veron, Sept. 1, 1563, and was deprived in 1565, for what reason appears not.[8] In 1566, as before stated, he was vicar of St. Giles without Cripplegate, and May 5, 1576, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, then in the gift of the bishop of London, by lapse. This he resigned in 1578.[9]

To his writings we may add,

1. *A new yeres gyfte, wherein is taught, the knowledge of ourself, and the fear of God.* 8vo. 1549.[1]

2. *The Fable of Philargyrie, the great gigant of Great Britain, what houses were builded, and lands appointed for his provisions, and how al the same is wasted to contente his greedy gut wythall, and yet he rageth for honger.* 8vo. and 4to. 1551.[2]

3. *A briefe discourse against the outwarde apparell and ministring garmentes of the popishe church.* 1566 and 1578, 16mo.

The booke to the reader.

The popes attyre whereof I talke,
I knowe to be but vaine;
Wherfore some men that wittie are
to reade mee will disdaine.
But I woulde wishe that such men shoulde
with iudgement reade me twise,
And marke, how great an euill it is
God's preachers to disguise, &c. &c.

light of the mynde be read and songe of al men. Whereunto is added a note of four parts wyth other thinges as shall appeare in the epistle to the reader. Translated & imprinted by Robert Crowley in the year of our Lord 1549, *the* 20 *day of September.* 4to. Herbert, 758.]

[2] [There were two editions in 1550, and one printed by Owen Rogers, 4to. 1561. To this latter is sometimes appended *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, which was first printed in 1553, 4to. This is a poem of great curiosity, but no ways connected with the *Vision*, of which a splendid edition, with a paraphrase, glossary, &c. is now preparing by the rev. Dr. Whitaker.]

[3] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 181.]

[4] [Kennet, MS.]

[1] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 758.]

[2] [Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 361, note z. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 791.]

In All Soul's college library, OO. 5. 40. See also Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1616.

4. *An information and petition against the oppressours of the pore commons of this realme. Compiled and imprinted for them that haue to do in the parliamente—by Robert Crowley, &c.* 8vo. without date.[3]

He continued Lanquet's and Cooper's *Epitome of Chronicles*, from Edw. VI. to Elizabeth. Printed 4to. Lond. by Seres, 1559.[4]

I regret that I have not been able to meet with a copy of Crowley's *One and Thirty Epigrams.* The following which is preserved by Strype[5] affords us good reason to suppose, that they abound in local information, and exhibit a curious picture of the manners and customs of the remote period in which they were written.

The Collier of Croyden.

It is said that in Croyden there did sometyme dwell
A collyer, that did al other collyers excel.
For his riches thys collyer might have bene a knight,
But in the order of knighthood he had no delight,
Would God al our knights did mind coling no more,
Than thys collyer did knighting, as is sayd before.
For when none but pore collyers did with coles mell,
At a reasonable price they did their coles sell.
But synce our knight collyers have had the first sale,
We have payd much money, and had few sacks to tale.
A lode that late yeres for a royal was sold,
Wyl cost now xvi shillings of sylver or gold.
God graunt these men grace their polling to refrayne,
Or els bryng them back to theyr old state agayne;
And especially the colliar, that at Croyden doth sell;
For men thynk he is cosin to the collyer of hell.]

GEORGE ETHRYG, or Etheridge, or, as he writes himself in Latin, Edrycus, was born in a market town in Oxfordshire called Thame, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. in Nov. 1534, being then put under the tuition of John Shepreve; and in Feb. 1539, was made probationer-fellow. In 1543 he was licensed to proceed in arts, and two years after was admitted to the reading of any of the books of aphorisms of Hippocrates. At length being esteemed by all to be a most excellent Grecian, he was made the king's professor of that language in the university about 1553, and kept that lecture till some time after qu. Elizabeth came to the crown; and then because he had been a forward person against the Protestants in queen

[3] [Herbert, 762.] [4] [Herbert, 466, 692.]

[5] [*Eccles. Memor.* ii. Repository of Originals, O O. p. 135.]

Mary's reign, was forced to leave it. So that following the practice of his faculty of medicine with good success, in, and near, Oxon, especially among those of his opinion, gained a considerable stock of wealth. He mostly lived, and kept a family in an ancient decay'd place of literature called George-hall, opposite almost to the south end of Catstreet in St. Mary's parish in Oxon, in which he took to him (in the condition of sojourners) the sons of divers Catholic gentlemen to be instructed in several arts and sciences; among whom was Will. Gifford, afterwards archbishop of Rheims, who received from him rudiments in grammar, music, and partly in logic. He constantly adher'd to the R. Catholic religion, wherein he had been zealously educated, for which he suffer'd at the reformation by losing his lectureship (perhaps his fellowship too) and by continual imprisonments to the great impoverishment of his health and estate. In a word, he was esteemed by most persons, especially by those of his opinion, a noted mathematician, well skill'd in vocal and instrumental music, an eminent Hebritian, Grecian, and poet, and above all an excellent physician, as it appears in certain books of his composition, the titles of which follow,

Musical Compositions. } MS.
Diversa Carmina. }

Acta Henrici octavi, carmine Græc. Presented in MS.[6] to qu. Elizabeth when she was in Oxon 1566.[7]

Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ, seu observationes medicamentorum quæ hâc ætate in usu sunt. Lond. 1588, oct. He also turn'd the *Psalms of David* into a short form of Hebrew verse, and translated most, if not all, of the *Works of Justin Martyr* from Greek into Latin, with other things, which I have not yet seen. He was living an ancient man in fifteen hundred eighty and eight, but when, or where he died, I know not, nor where buried unless in the yard of St. Mary's church in Oxon, in which his father and mother were before buried. John Leland who was his familiar friend did celebrate his memory[8] by verse while he lived, and told him thus:

Claruit 1588.

'Scripsisti juvenis multâ cum laude libellos,
Qui Regi eximiè perplacuere meo.'

[In 1556 Etheridge was recommended by lord Williams of Thame to sir Thomas Pope to be admitted a fellow of Trinity college, then first founded; but Etheridge chusing to pursue the medical line, that scheme did not take effect.[9]

[6] Vide *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 1, p. 289, a.

[7] [A copy of this in MS. in the British museum; MS. Reg. 16 C X. Casley terms it *Encomium actuum et Stratagematum R. Henrici VIII, metricum: et R. Elisabethæ inscriptum.* See his *Catalogue*, p 252.]

[8] In *Princ. & illustr. aliquot & erudit. in Angl. virorum encomiis*, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 111.

[9] [Warton's *History of English Poetry*, iii. 284.]

It is impossible to omit the warm eulogy of Pits on this author. 'Vir (inquit) profecto plane admirabilis, et, ut ita dicam, Hyppiæ similis. Quippe cui nec ulla defuit virtus, nec laudata scientia. Erat peritus mathematicus, musicus tum vocalis, tum instrumentalis cum primis in Anglia conferendus, testudine tamen et lyra præ cæteris delectabatur. Poeta elegantissimus: versus enim Anglicos, Latinos, Græcos, Hebræos, accuratissimè componere, et ad tactus lyricos concinnare peritissimè solebat.'[1]

His edition of Shepreve's *Hippolytus* has been mentioned before, col. 135. To this he prefixed a preface in Latin verse.]

PETER LEVENS or LEVINS was born at, or near, Eske in Yorkshire, became a student in the university, an. 1552, was elected probationer-fellow of Mag. coll. into a Yorkshire place 18 Jan. 1557, being then bach. of arts, and on the 19 Jan. 1559 was admitted true and perpetual fellow. In 1560 he left his fellowship, and one Thomas Dunne, M. A. succeeded him, but whether our author Levens proceeded in arts, or took a degree in physic, or was licensed to practise that faculty, it appears not in our registers. Afterwards he taught a grammar-school, and practised physic, which is all I know of him, only that he wrote and publish'd these things following,

A Dictionary of English and Latin Words, &c. the English going before the Latin; necessary for Scholars that want variety of words, and for such as use to write in English Metre. Lond. 1570, in 18 sh. in qu. [Bodl. 4to. W. 15. Art. Seld.] [238]

A right profitable Book for all Diseases, called the Pathway to health; wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great virtue; as also notable Potions and Drinks, and for the distilling of divers Waters, and making of Oils, and other comfortable receipts. Lond. 1587, [1596, and 1608,] qu. The author is stiled in the title page, master of arts of Oxon, and student in physic and chirurgery. This book was afterwards several times printed with corrections; and one edition came out at Lond. 1644, what else Peter Levens hath written I cannot yet tell. Clar. 1588.

THOMAS SAMPSON was born about the year 1517, educated in grammar and academical learning amongst the Oxonian muses, and afterwards studied the municipal laws in one of the Temples, where being converted to the Protestant religion, did shortly after, as 'tis said,[2] con-

[1] [*Cat. Script. Brit.* Paris, 1619, p. 784.]

[2] [About the latter end of the year 1552, Thomas Sampson was preferred to the deanery of Chichester, having been parson of All-hallows, Bread-street, London. Feb. 2 a letter was sent from the privy council to the archbp. to bestow the said living upon Mr. Knox, who was one of the king's chaplains, and in good esteem in the court, for his gift of preaching. Strype, *Memor. of Cranmer*, p. 292. But

vert John Bradford the martyr. Whereupon "he, 1549, took"* orders from "arch-"bishop Cranmer and" Nich. Ridley bishop of London,[3] became "rector of Allhallows Breadstreet,[4] and a" noted* preacher in the reign of Ed. 6, and "A. D. 1552"* Sampson, as 'tis said, was made dean of Chichester. In the beginning of qu. Mary he absconded, at which time being well acquainted with one Rich. Chambers a zealous Protestant, they collected money in the city of London from the well affected there, to be distributed among such poor scholars of each university, that were haters of the Roman Catholic religion. Which matter being at length discovered, he, with his wife, the niece of Hugh Latimer, were forced with Chambers to go beyond the seas to Strasburgh, where wholly applying himself to the study of divinity, was much advanced in the knowledge thereof by his often associating himself with the learned Tremelius. After queen Elizabeth came to the crown he returned to his native country and became a frequent preacher in London, and much followed by the reformed party there, and afterwards in the north parts of England. In 1560 the queen design'd him to be bishop of Norwich, but he altogether refused it, for no other reason, as 'twas suppos'd, but that he was much disaffected to the hierarchy and ceremonies of the church of England. In the latter end of the said year (in the beginning of March) he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents of this university, that whereas he had for the space of 16 years studied divinity, he might be admitted to the reading of the epistles of S. Paul, that is to the degree of bach. of divinity, which was, before the time of reformation, to the reading of the book of sentences. This supplication was granted by, notwithstanding he had taken no degree before among, them, as it appears from the public registers. In the same congregation he supplicated also that after he was admitted bach. of divinity he might have liberty to proceed in the same faculty; but to that no answer was given. Afterwards he supplicated that he might not only use the habit of master of arts in the time of his admission to the degree of bach. of divinity, but afterwards also while he continued in that state. Which request, tho' granted simpliciter, yet it doth not appear that he was admitted to that degree. In Michaelmas term 1561, he was installed dean of Christ-church in Oxon, in the place of Dr. George Carew, and soon after in the month of November he supplicated the congregation of regents, that it might be lawful for him to preach within the limits of the university in a doctoral habit. Which desire being, as they thought, unreasonable, yet, because he was a dean, they granted it only to continue till the Act following. At that time there being a great scarcity of divines in the university, and but very few masters, he the said Sampson and Laur. Humphrey of Magdalen coll. another severe Calvinist, preached by turns every Lord's day, either at St. Mary's or elsewhere to the academians, and soon after got another brother of All-souls coll. (as 'tis said) to join with them, but who that was, unless Andrew Kingsmyll LL. B. who afterwards out of pure sanctity went to Geneva, I know not. But [239] Sampson being too severe a Calvinist, if not worse, to govern such a noted coll. as Ch. Ch. (for he was an enemy to organs, ornaments of the church, clerical vestments, the square cap, (he always in imitation of Humphrey wearing the round cap) and rather a persuader from, than encourager to use, them) he was at length, after a great many admonitions from authority to conform, and entreaties from certain bishops so to do, removed from his deanery by the sentence of Matthew archbishop of Canterbury, an. 1564. Afterwards he obtained the mastership of the hospital of Will. de Wigston at Leicester, (besides the penitentiaryship, or the prebend of St. Pancras in the cathedral church of St. Paul) where continuing for some time in teaching, he was by leave and favour of the queen permitted to be a theological lecturer in Wittington coll. in London: But before he had enjoy'd that place six years, he was taken with the palsy. Whereupon retiring to his hospital, he spent the remaining part of his days in preaching and writing. Those works that go under his name are these,

Letter to the Professors of Christ's Gospel, in the Parish of Allhallows in Breadstreet, Lond. Strasburgh, 1554, oct.[5]

A warning to take heed of Fowler's Psalter. London [1576[6]] 1578, oct. See in John Fowler under the year 1578. [col. 441.]

Brief Collection of the Church and Ceremonies thereof. Lond. 1581, oct.

Prayers and Meditations Apostolike; gathered

* *they both taking orders, &c.* first edit.

* *noted preachers, &c.* first edit.

* *about that time,* first edit.

the archbishop preferred Laurence Saunders, afterwards a martyr, thereto. KENNET.]

[3] [Anno 1549, the archbp. of Cant. celebrated a great ordination, assisted by bp. Ridley. I meet with two famous men now ordained, the one was Robert Drakes, a martyr in 1556, the other was Thomas Sampson parson of Breadstreet, London, and successively dean of Chichester, and Christ church Oxon, who in a letter of his written to secretary Cecyl in qu. Elizabeth's reign, said, that at his ordination he excepted against the apparel, and by the archbp. and bp. Ridley he was nevertheless permitted and admitted. See Strype's *Memor. of Cranmer*, p. 191. KENNET.]

[4] [Collated to it March 10, 1551, and he resigned it before March 28, 1553. See Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 246. I may add in this place, that in bishop Kennet's copy of Newcourt (Bodl. Gough. Lond. 51.) is the following: *The Case of the united Parishes of Allhallows the Great, and Allhallows the Less, in London, drawn up for council by order of his grace the lord abp. of Canterbury, Octob. 21, 1707, by me W. K.* White Kennet.]

[5] [Reprinted in Strype's *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. iii. Appendix No. xviii.]

[6] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1068, 1147.]

and framed out of the Epistles of the Apostles, &c. Lond. 1592, in 16mo. He also corrected, [wrote a preface to,] and caused to be publish'd *Two Sermons, the first of Repentance, the other of the Lord's Supper.* Lond. [1574,] 1581, [1599,] oct. written by his friend Joh. Bradford, with other things of that author. At length Tho. Sampson having lived beyond the age of man in a perpetual motion (as 'twere) for the carrying on of the holy cause, laid down his head, and gave up the ghost
1589. on the 9 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, whereupon his body was buried in the chappel of the hospital of Will. de Wigston before-mention'd. Over his grave was a monument soon after fastned to the south wall thereof, with an inscription on it, erected by his sons John and Nathaniel Sampson. A copy of which, with other matters of the said author, which I have not here mention'd, you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 2, p. 254. From this Tho. Sampson, is, if I mistake not, descended Tho. Sampson, [7] a pretender to poetry,[8] author of *Fortune's fashion portrayed in the troubles of Lady Elizabeth Gray, Wife of Edw.* 4. Lond. 1613, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 37. Art.] a poem, dedicated to Henry Pilkinton of Gadsby in Leicestershire.

[1570, 13 Sept. Tho. Sampson S. T. P. coll. ad officium penitentiarii in eccl. Paul. per mortem Jacobi Calfhill S. T. P. *Reg. Sandes, ep'i Lond.*

1589, 29 Maii, admissio ad officium penitentiarii in eccl. Paul. per mortem Tho. Sampson. *Reg. Ailmer, ep'i Lond.* KENNET.

Sampson has likewise translated into English *A Sermon of St. John Chrysostome of Pacience, of the end of the world, and the last judgement.* An. 1550, 8vo. And *An Homelye of the Resurrection of Christ,* by John Brentius an. 1550. 8vo. BAKER.

According to Strype[9] Sampson was born at Playford in Suffolk, and was a fellow of Pembr. hall Cambridge. He was collated to the prebend of St. Pancras in the church of St. Paul, Sept. 13, 1570, which he held till his death.'

In the *Annals of the Reformation, under Elizabeth,* by Strype, Lond. 1725, ii. 265, &c. is an account of Sampson's *Epitome of Bucer's book, De Regno Christi.* This he drew up, and forwarded to lord Burleigh with a letter, from which large extracts will be found in the work just referred to, as well as an interesting anecdote of Sampson's compassion and gratitude towards a Mr. Heton. This person was an English merchant who had assisted his countrymen when exiles during the reign of queen Mary, and Sampson's exertions in his behalf do equal credit to the rectitude of his heart and the soundness of his head.

Other letters of Sampson will be found in Strype's *Life of Parker,* Append. No. 93, 94, 186, and pages 165—173.]

JOHN BROWNSWERD or BRUNSWERDUS as he writes himself, a most noted master of the Latin tongue, was born, as I conceive in Cheshire, and had a considerable part of his education in this university, but mostly, as 'tis thought, in Cambridge, where I presume, he took one, or more degrees. After his retreat thence, he settled at Macclesfield in Cheshire, where he taught the free-school with very good success, and having obtained a good report, and honourable advancement in the Latin empire, was deservedly numbred amongst the best Latin poets that lived in the reign of qu. Elizab. His works are,

Progymnasmata aliquot poemata. Lond. 1590, qu.[2] with other things which I have not yet seen. He took his last farewel of this world on the 15 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was 1589. buried in the chancel of the church of Macclesfield before-mention'd. In which year Tho. Newton his sometimes scholar did publish a book of *Encomia's* of certain illustrious men of England, in which he hath this distich of Brownswerd.

'Rhetora, Grammaticum, Polyhistora, teque poetam
Qui negat: is lippus, luscus, obesus, iners.'

And soon after, the said Newton, whose respect to his memory was great, set up a monument on the South-wall of the said chancel, with an inscription thereon, stiling Brownswerd, 'Vir pius & doctus,' and concluding with these two verses,

Alpha poetarum, Coryphæus Grammaticorum, [240]
Flos Pædagogûm hac sepelitur humo.'[3]

GEORGE PETTIE a younger son of John le Petite or Pettie of Tetsworth and Stoke-Talmach in Oxfordshire, esq; was born in that country, and at about 16 years of age, an. 1564, was a scholar

[7] [One Sampson was rector of Layer-Marney, Essex, which benefice he vacated before May 11, 1669, by death. Newcourt, *Repertorium,* ii. 379.]

[8] [Wood's character is perfectly just. Sampson's work is a mere versification, and that a very poor one, of Holinshed's account. I extract the only passages of any merit to be found throughout the poem. When Edward fled the kingdom, the unfortunate queen is supposed to say:

"Now to the hardest censure I appeale,
What world of woes opprest my soule with griefe!
How could I hide my sorrowes, or conceale
My horror? for no hope of my reliefe
On any side, I no way could descrie:
But gloomy death and endlesse miserie.

Which sad prospect did threaten hard euent
To wretched me, of all good hap forsaken,
Despaire attended me; no way I went
But by sad thoughts my thoughts were ouertaken.
Pale death my master was; and at my helme
Stood terror, all my ioyes to ouerwhelme.' Sig. B iv. b.]

[9] [*Ecclesiastical Memorials,* vol. ii. book 1. chap. 30, p. 257.]

[1] [Newcourt, *Repertorium,* i. 196.]

[2] [This was published by his scholar Thomas Newton, and first printed in 1589. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1110.]

[3] [Herbert gives this line, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1110:
Poedonomûm Phœnix, hac sepelitur humo.]

or student of Ch. Ch. under Mr. Tho. Barnard canon thereof, and took one degree in arts as a member of that house in the latter end of the year 1568. Soon after he left the university, travelled beyond the seas, and at length became excellent for his passionate penning of amorous stories, equal for poetical inventiou with his dear friend Will. Gager, and as much commended for his neat stile as any of his time. He hath written a book, entit.

A Petite Palace of Pettie his pleasure, containing many pretty stories in comely colours and most delightful discourses. Printed at Lond. twice at least[4] in English character, one of which editions bears date, 1608, in qu. written in imitation of a book entit. *The Palace of pleasure beautified, adorned and well furnished with pleasant histories and excellent Novels*, &c. Lond. 1569, qu.[5] written by Will. Painter clerk of the ordnance and armory within the Tower of London. The aforesaid *Petite Palace*, &c. I have in my study, [in mus. Ashm. Oxon. Wood C. 33.] and for the respect I bear to the name of the author (he having been uncle to my mother Maria la Petite) I will keep it; but 'tis so far now from being excellent or fine, that it is more fit to be read by a schoolboy, or rustical amoratto, than by a gent. of mode or language. The said Pettie translated from French into English, (with a preface of his own put to it,) *The civil Conversation of M. Stephen Guazzo*, in 4 books. Loud. 1586, qu. written originally in the Italian tongue, which I have also. Three of the said books were translated by the said Pettie, the fourth was begun by him, but finished by Bartholomew Young of the Middle-Temple gentleman, being the same Bartholomew, as I think, who lived afterwards at Ashhurst in Kent, and died there in 1621.[6] What other

[4] [There appear to have been several editions. It was entered on the stationer's books in 1576 to Richard Watkyns, who printed it without date. Another edition was printed without a date by Wolfe, a third in 1593 by James Roberts, the fourth has been mentioned in the text, and a fifth appeared in 1613, by G. Eld. All were in 4to. and in the black letter. See Warton's *History of English Poetry*, iii. 466; Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, 612, 1030, and the *British Bibliographer*, ii. 393; in which last, some account of the contents of the volume will be found written by Mr. Utterson.]

[5] [For the following note the reader is indebted to Mr. Haslewood, whose knowledge and accuracy on these points are too well known to need any testimony from the editor of this work.

The Palace of Pleasure beautified, &c. was first printed in 1566 by Henry Denham.—To this succeeded, *The Second Tome of the Palace of Pleasure conteyning store of goodly Histories, tragicall matters, and other morall argument, very requisite for delighte and profit, chosen and selected, &c.* printed in 1567 by Henry Bynneman for Nicholas England These I suppose to have been first editions.

The first volume was reprinted 1569 for Thomas Marshe and of this there is a copy in Wood's study, No. 591. The set before me belongs to lord Spencer, and has a 2d vol. dated as above, but varying in the title in a slight degree from one I have seen elsewhere.

Both volumes are again reprinted with additions, and the text varied throughout, in 1575, by Thomas Marshe. The first volume dated, but the second not. From this (a copy of which is in the possession of sir Mark Masterman Sykes) the new edition is now preparing, all press errors being corrected by the antecedent ones.]

[6] [Barthelm. Young of the Middle Temple, gent. translated from Spanish into English *Diana of George of Montemayor*. Lond. 1598, fol. written originally in Spanish by ————, dedicated by Young to the lady Rich by an epist. dated from High Ongar, Essex, 28 Nov. 1598.

The translator performed in a shew in the Middle Temple, the part of a French orator.

Barth. Young did returne from Spayne about 19 yeares before 1596, where he had spent about 3 yeares in some serious studies and certaine affaires: and at his return for want of using that tongue he lost much of it. At length Edw. Banister of Idesworth in Hampshire, esq. his very good friend perceiving his remissness in the said language persuaded him to make the said translation, which he did, and recoverd not only what he had lost, but advanced him in that language. He was assisted by Edw. Paston, esq. who had made an absolute and compleat translation of all the parts of *Diana*, having spent some time in Spain. Wood MS. note in bp. Tanner's copy.

Young has no less than twenty-seven pieces in *England's Helicon* (most of them, if not all, taken from his translation of *Diana* just mentioned). This circumstance has led to a supposition, that he might be editor of that popular miscellany. One of these is now given.

The Shepheard Delicius his Dittie.

Neuer a greater foe did loue disdaine,
Or trod on grasse so gray;
Nor nimphe greene leaues with whiter hand hath rent;
More golden haire the wind did neuer blow,
Nor fairer dame hath bound in white attire,
Or hath in lawne more gracious features tied,
Then my sweet enemie.

Beautie and chastitie one place refraine,
In her beare equall sway,
Filling the world with wonder and content,
But they doe giue me paine and double woe,
Since loue and beautie kindled my desire,
And cruell chastitie from me denied
All sence of iollitie.

There is no rose, nor lilly after raine,
Nor flower in moneth of May,
Nor pleasant meade, nor greene in sommer sent,
That, seeing them, my minde delighteth so,
As that faire flower which all the heauens admire,
Spending my thoughts on her, in whom abide
All grace and gifts on hie.

Methinks my heauenly nimph I see againe
Her neck and breast display,
Seeing the whitest ermine to frequent
Some plaine, or flowers that make the fairest show.
O Gods, I neuer yet beheld her nier,
Or farre in shade, or sunne, that satisfied
I was, in passing by.

The meade, the mount, the riuer, wood and plaine,
With all their braue array,
Yeeld not such sweet as that faire face, that's bent
Sorrowes and ioy in each soule to bestow
In equall parts, procur'd by amorous fire.
Beauty and loue in her their force haue tried,
To blind each humane eye.

Each wicked mind and will, which wicked vice doth staine,
Her vertues breake and stay:
All ayres infect, by ayre are purg'd and spent,
Though of a great foundation they did grow,

matters G. Pettie hath written, or translated, I cannot tell, nor do I know any thing material of him besides, only that he died in the prime of his years at Plimouth in Devonshire (being then a captain and a man of note) about the latter end
1589. of July in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was buried, as I have been told, in the great church there. The lands which he had by his father's gift in Aston-Rowant in Kingston in the parish thereof, and at Tetsworth in Oxfordshire, he gave to his brother Christopher Pettie.

"JOHN GIBBON was born in Somersetshire, "at or near Wells, and educated in grammar "learning in those parts. In 1561, he being then "about 17 years of age, was sent to this univer- "sity of Oxon, (particularly, as I conceive, to "Linc. coll.) and there went through a course of "logic and philosophy; but being in a manner "weary of the heresy of that place, as he called "it, he left the university without a degree, and "soon after his country, relations, and the little "all he had, went to Rome, and in the German "coll. there he spent seven years in philosophy "and divinity, in both which he obtained the "doctoral laurel in 1576. Afterwards being "made known to pope Gregory 13 for his great "probity and learning, he was by him prefer'd "to a canoury in the church of Bonn near the "river Rhine in Germany, but he preferring "poverty and the ignobility of Christ above such "a dignity, left it and the hopes of future pre- "ferments, and entred into the society of Jesus "at Triers in the same country, an. 1578, and at "length became rector of the Jesuits college "there, and much admired by all for his great "humility, gravity of manners, zeal and charity, "and above all for his admirable regimen of that "house. He hath written,

Disputatio de Sanctis.

Confutatio virulentiæ Disputationis Georgii Schon, &c. This Schon was a Calvinistical professor in the university of Heidelburg, who endeavour'd to prove in a book that he had written, that the pope of Rome was the true Antichrist.

"*Disputatio de Communione Eucharistiæ sub* [241]
"*una specie.* Trev. 1584. He had also a chief
"hand in compiling the first edition of a book
"entit. *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia*
"*adversus Calvino-papistas & Puritanos*, printed
"at Triers 1583, in oct. See more in John
"Bridgwater in the first vol. of ATH. & FASTI
"OXON, p. 274. At length this holy person Jo.
"Gibbon going to the monastery of Himmelrode
"not far from Triers to see some of the religious
"that were his special friends, died there among
"them, on the 3d of Decemb. in fifteen hundred 1589.
"eighty and nine; whereupon his body was with
"great lamentation buried there, or else conveyed
"to Triers and there interr'd in the coll. of Je-
"suits, of which he was rector."

JOHN GARBRAND alias HERKS, son of Garbrand Herks a Dutch man and bookseller,[7] living sometimes in St. Mary's parish in Oxon, was born within the city of Oxon, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. an. 1562, being esteemed then a good poet. Afterwards, he, by the favour of bishop Jewell (who had been well acquainted with his father while he lived in the university) became prebendary of Yatesbury in the church of Salisbury, on the resignation of Tho. Whyte LL. D. in Nov. 1565, being then only bach. of arts, and prebendary of Minor pars Altaris in the said church. In 1567 he left his coll. and on the 18th of March 1568, he was made preb. of Chute and Cheesenbury in the said church of Sarum, on the deprivation of Joh. Fuller, Garbrand being then rector of North-Crowley in Bucks. In 1582 he took the degrees in divinity, was then accounted an eminent theologist and a noted preacher, but withal a severe puritan. He hath gathered together, corrected and compleated several things of the said B. Jewell,[8] whom he in a marvellous manner had admired, as (1) *A view of a seditious Bull sent*

O body, that so braue a soule do'st hire,
And blessed soule, whose vertues euer pried
Aboue the starrie skie.

Onely for her my life in ioyes
My soule sings many a lay:
Musing on her, new seas I doe inuent
Of soueraigne ioy, wherein with pride I vowe
The deserts for her sake I doe require.
For without her the springs of ioy are dried,
And that I doe defie.

Sweet fate that to a noble deede do'st straine,
And lift my heart to day:
Sealing her there with glorious ornament,
Sweet scale, sweet griefe, and sweetest ouerthrow;
Sweet miracle, whose fame cannot expire,
Sweet wound and golden shaft that so espied
Such heauenly companie
Of beautie's graces in sweet vertues died,
As like were neuer in such yeares descried.
Bar. Young.]

[7] [Fox in his letter to Humphrey when he presented the first edition of his *Acts and Monuments* to Magdalen college library, informs the president, that Garbrand prevailed on him to offer his publication to that learned society.—Et tamen huc me, nescio quo pacto, pertraxit, vincens pudorem et judicium meum, Garbrandi bibliopolæ pellex oratio, sic ad persuadendum instructa, ut non frustra in tali jam diu academia videri possit enutritus.' Hearne, *Adam de Domeram*, lxv.]

[8] [Prefixed to Wilson's *Discourse vpon vsurye*, 8vo. 1572, (a copy of which is in St. John's coll. library) is 'A letter founde in the studie of the right reuerend father in God, and moste godly pastor of Christes flocke, Ihon (Jewell) late bishop of Salisburye, within certeine monthes after his forsaking this earthly dwellynge, whiche letter was sent to the author of this treatise by Ihon Garbrande, master of arte in Oxforde, and prebendary of Salisbury, who had by legacy geuen vnto him, by the foresaid godly father, al his papers, writings, and notes of all his trauayle in Gods vineyarde, and other deuises of lernynge whatsoeuer.' This is dated from Salisbury, Aug. 20, 1569.]

into England from Pius 5, Pope of Rome, an. 1569. (2) *A short Treatise of the Holy Scriptures.* Lond. 1582, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 30. Th.] Both which Jewell delivered in divers sermons in the cathedral church of Salisbury, an. 1570. (3) *An exposition on the two Epistles to the Thessalonians,* Lond. in oct. (4) *Certain Sermons preached at Paul's-Cross,* Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 29. Th. To this work Garbrand prefixed an epistle.] They are in number six. (5) *Treatise of the Sacraments, gathered out of certain Sermons preached at Salisbury.* Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 29. Th.] This Dr. Garbrand died in the winter-time (about
1589. Christmas) in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was buried in the church of North-Crowley before-mention'd. He gave by his will several books to New coll. library: And all such books and papers that were given to him by B. Jewell, as also all such loose sheets which he the said Garbrand had drawn for common places, gathered out of that bishop's books, he gave to Rob. Chaloner and John Rainolds doctors of divinity.

[Garbrand had the prebend of Taunton which he resigned in 1578.[9] According to Cole,[1] he died November 17, 1589.

Prefixed to Wilson's *Discourse vppon vsurye,* 8vo. 1572, are the following lines by this author.

Foenore qui lucrum facit est homicida Catoni,
Furti dupla, huius quadrupla mulcta fuit.
Non facit hæredem, privatur honore sepulchri
Qui tenues lucro foenoris auget opes.
Sermo sacer, patres, pius omnis damnat, at una
(Quæ docet errores Consuetudo probat.
Tu, qui a supplicibus stas, vir reverende libellis,
Consilio, penna, dexteritate premes
Prodeat egregius tuus ensis, præstet acumen,
Et deus, et metuens, regia virgo, deum.
Johannes Garbrandus Oxoniensis.

In the Cotton MSS. Galba C ix, fol. 253, 265 and 283 are six original letters in Dutch, from one J. Garbrant to Mr. Herle, on naval affairs, dated in 1586.]

LAURENCE HUMPHREY, or HUMFREDUS as he sometimes writes himself, was born at a market town called Newport Pagnell in Bucks, educated in Latin and Greek learning at Cambridge,[2] made demy of Magd. coll. in Oxon, 1547, perpetual fellow two years after, (being then bach. of arts) and master of the faculty in 1552. About that time he was made Greek reader of his coll. took holy orders and became a zealous and forward student in the theological faculty. In June 1555 (2 and 3 of Philip and Mary) the president, vice-president, deans, &c. of that coll. gave leave[3] to the said Humphrey, 'who in the opinion of all was much commended for his life and conversation, as also for the excellency of his learning and wit, that he might freely for the cause of study travel into transmarine parts for one year, conditionally that he contain himself from those places that are suspected to be heretical or favourers of heresy, and that also he refrain from the company, who are, or were authors of heresy or heretical opinions,' &c. Which leave being procured, he went forthwith to Zurich[4] and associated himself with the English exiles there, that had fled from the nation [242]
for religion's sake. After the death of qu. Mary he returned to his coll. and was restored to his fellowship, having been expelled thence because he did not return thereunto, after his time of leave was expired. In the year 1560 he was constituted the queen's professor of divinity in the university of Oxon, being then about 34 years of age, at which time was a very great scarcity of theologists throughout the body of students; and in the year following he was elected president of his coll.[5] In 1562 he took the degrees in divinity, and in 1570[6] he was made dean of Gloucester upon the promotion of Dr. Tho. Cooper to the see of Lincoln. In 1580 he was constituted dean of Winchester, in the place of Dr. John Watson promoted to the see of Winchester, which was the highest preferment he had among the clergy; and the reason for it (as 'twas guessed) was, because that in matter of ceremony or indifferency,[7] he altogether consented not to the church of England. For the truth is, that from the city of Zurich (remarkable for the preachings and death of Zwinglius) and the correspondence that he had at Geneva, he brought back with him at his return into England so much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline, that the best that could be said of him was, that he was a moderate and

[9] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 808.]

[1] [MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xxxviii. p. 132.]

[2] [Sæpe tamen Angliam cogito, Buckinghamiam, Novoportum, ubi natus sum; sæpe Cantabrigiam, ubi prima Latinarum et Græcarum literarum tyrocinia posui, &c. Laur. Humfr. Epist. præfix. Homero et Eustathio. Basil, 1558, fol. viz. Junii Oceano Enarrat. Homericarum. Basil, 1558, fol. BAKER.]

[3] *Reg. act. coll. Magd.* fol. 11. a.

[4] [He spent some time at Basil with Froben the learned printer. See Tanner, *Bibliotheca,* 421.]

[5] [See Strype's *Life of Parker,* 1711, page 102.]

[6] [Laur. Umphrey S. T. P. Oxon. incorporat. Cantabr. An. 1569, presentatus per D^num^. Longworth. BAKER.]

[7] [With Mr. Fox, I joyne his dear friend Laurence Humfrey, whom I should never have suspected for inclinations to nonconformity (such his intimacy with doctor Jewell and other bishops) had I not read in my author that 'de adiaphoris non juxta cum ecclesia Anglicana senserit.' He was regius professor of divinity in Oxford, where his answers and determinations were observed quick, clear and solid, but his replies and objections weak and slender, which his auditors imputed to no lack of learning (wherewith he was well stored) but to his unwillingness to furnish his Popish adversaries with strong arguments to maintain their erroneous opinions. But such his quiet carriage, that notwithstanding his nonsubscribing, he kept his professor's place and deanery of Winchester as long as he lived. Fuller, *Church History,* 1656, book ix, p. 76. See some further particulars and a letter from Humphrey to Fox on this subject in Strype's *Life of Parker,* p. 185.]

conscientious nonconformist. Whence 'twas that by his being many years president of Magd. college, public professor of div. in the university and several times vice-chancellor, he did not only, upon advantage issuing from those places, stock his coll. with a generation of nonconformists, which could not be rooted out in many years after his decease, but sowed also in the divinity school such seeds of Calvinism, and laboured to create in the younger sort such a strong hatred against the Papists, as if nothing but divine truths were to be found in the one, and nothing but abominations were to be seen in the other. This was the opinion of several eminent divines of the church of England, yet one[8] that lived in his time and knew him, saith that he and Dr. Will. Fulke of Cambridge, whom he stiles standard-bearers for a long time of the nonconformists, did grow conformable in the end, as they grew riper in experience and sager in judgment. Howsoever it was, sure it is, that Humphrey was a great and general scholar, an able linguist, a deep divine, and for his excellency of stile, exactness of method and substance of matters in his writings, he went beyond most of our theologists. An eminent[9] archbishop who knew him well, saith that he (Dr. Humphrey) had read more fathers, than Campian the Jesuit ever saw, devour'd more than he ever tasted, and that he had taught more in this university than he either had learned or heard. Dr. Humphrey hath written,

Epistola de Græcis literis, & Homeri lectione & imitatione, ad Præsidem & Socios Coll. B. Mar. Magd. Oxon. Set before a book entit. *Cornucopia*, &c. written by Hadrian Junius. Bas. 1558. The beginning of the said epistle is 'Patriæ communis nostræ,' &c.

De religionis conservatione & reformatione, deque primatu Regum. Bas. 1559, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. H. 7. Art. Seld.]

De ratione interpretandi authores. Bas. 1559, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. H. 7. Art. Seld.] At the end of which is the *Prophecy of Obadiah* in Hebr. and Lat. and *Philo de Judice* in Greek and Latin; done by our author Humphrey.

Optimates sive de nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ origine, natura, officiis, disciplina, &c. lib. 3. Bas. 1560, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. H. 7. Art. Seld.] At the end of which is Humphrey's translation from Greek into Latin, of Philo Judæus his book *De Nobilitate. Optimates* was afterwards translated into English by Anon. and printed at Lond. 1563, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 451. Th.][1]

Oratio Woodstochiæ habita ad illustriss. R. Elizab. 31 Aug. 1572. Lond. 1572, in 3 sh. or more in qu. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 20. Art. BS.]

Johannis Juelli Angli, Episc. Sarisburiensis vita & mors, ejusq; veræ doctrinæ defensio, &c. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 25. Th.] From which is taken an abstract of the said bishop's life, published in oct. in the English tongue, by one who writes himself a person of quality, an. 1685, put at the end of a translation into English of Jewell's *Apology* and his *Epistle to Scipio.*

Orat. in Aula Woodstoc. hab. ad illustr. R. Elizab. an. 1575. Lond. 1575. qu. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 20. Art. BS.] The beginning is 'Eloquar an sileam,' &c.

De fermento vitando: concio in Math. 16. *Marc.* 8. *Luc.* 12. 'Jesus dixit illis, videte & cavete à fermento Pharisæorum.'[2] Lond. 1582. [Bodl. 8vo. N. 2. Linc.] Rupel. 1585, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 5. Th.] [243]

Jesuitismi pars prima: sive de praxi Rom. curiæ contra respubl. & principes, &c. Lond. 1582, in a large oct.

Jesuitismi pars secunda: Puritano-papismi, seu doctrinæ Jesuiticæ aliquot rationibus ab Edm. Campiano comprehensæ, & à Joh. Duræo defensæ, confutatio, &c. Lond. 1584, in a large oct. [Bodl. 8vo. N. 2. Linc. and Rupel. 1585. Bodl. 8vo. J. 5. Th.]

Apologetica Epistola ad Academiæ Oxoniensis Cancellarium. Rupel. 1585, oct.

Seven Sermons against Treason, on 1 *Sam. cap.* 26. *v.* 8, 9, 10, 11, &c. Lond. 1588, oct.

Concio in die Cinerum, pr. in oct. He also (with Rob. Crowley) hath written a book against that of Miles Hoggeard, published in qu. Mary's reign against the Protestants, and other things which I have not yet seen: And reviewed, corrected and published Joh. Shepreve's book entit. *Summa & Synopsis N. Testamenti*, &c. At length after Dr. Humphrey had spent most part of his time in a studious and retired condition, tho' with little comfort of his wife and male children, he departed this mortal life on the calends of Febr. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, aged 63, and was buried at the upper-end of the inner chappel of Magd. coll. Soon after was a comely mon. set over his grave, in the South-wall; which, when the said chap. was adorn'd, and paved with marble, was removed, and set up on the South-wall of the outer chappel: The inscription of which, you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 208, b. and some things said of him in lib. 1, p. 287, a. 288, a. b. 292, a. 304, a. 310, a. &c. He 1589-90.

[8] Gabr. Harvey, LL.D. Oxon. in his *Pierce's supererrogation*, &c. Lond. 1573, qu. p. 92.

[9] Tob. Matthew in *Conc. Apologetica*, edit. Oxon. 1638, p. 75.

[1] [It is entitled *The Nobles; or of Nobilitie*, and was printed, in black letter, by Marsh:—prefixed to the work are three copies of commendatory verses not noticed by Ritson, two of these are signed U. P. and A. B. the third, which is anonymous, thus concludes:

'Suche howe to be, such honour howe to gayne,
Our Humfrey here hys toyle emparteth with me
Whom yf thou, lasye, yet neglect the payne
To Latium hence to trauayle, there to see,
Embrace at home yet as he best deserueth,
Wose lyuing fame shal liue whyle fame ne sleueth.']

[2] [This with *Jesuitismi par prim.* makes a thin 8vo. BakER.]

took to wife in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth one Joan the daughter of Andr. Inkfordby of Ipswich in Suffolk, by whom he had 7 sons and 5 daughters; she died 27 Aug. 1611, aged 74, and was buried in the chancel of Steple-Barton church in Oxfordshire; over whose grave her eldest dau. called Justina the wife of Caspar Dormer of the said place, esq. erected a fair monument, as she had before done over that of her father in Magd. coll. chappel.

[Dr. Ames, *Fresh Suit against Ceremonies*, 4to. 1633, p. 268, produces a letter of Dr. Laurence Humphrey written (as he says) to the bishops (it was rather to the lords of the council) the copy bearing this inscription. *A Letter sent to the bishop from Dr. Laurence Humphrey, president of Magdalen college in Oxford, and reader of divinity lecture there.* 'Your lordship's letters directed unto us by our vicechancellor although written in general words yet hath so hearted our adversaries, that we are now no more accounted brethren and friends, but enemies: and syth the old masse attires be so straitly commanded, the masse itself is shortly to be looked for,' &c. This letter if not to the lords of the council was to the eccles. commissioners. KENNET.

Several of Humphrey's letters will be found among the Harleian MSS. 416, 417, 7033; and there is a portrait of him in the *Heroologia*.

The following lines were written by Humphrey to John Bale.

De Joanne Foxo.

A me dum quatuor pro Foxo carmina poscis,
Nec me nec Foxo digna, Balæe, petis.
Carmina dum satagit pedibus numerisque ligare,
Laxos dum scribit libera musa libros,
Dum sacra pertractat, dum supplicat atque triumphat,
Digerit et capsas arte viaque suas,
Linguas dum discit, docet, excolit, explicat, ornat,
Nec musis mutit, nec canit ipse sibi:
Altus ubique suis doctis circumvolat alis,
Nec calamo aut pennis indiget ille meis.
Scilicet his nostris plumis ornatior esse,
Versiculis quatuor clarior esse potest?
Ergo satur laudum vivat valeatque suarum;
Umbra sequi corpus, gloria scripta solet.
Non hederam nostram curat, non carmina mille,
Φοξος συνοικος μου και ομοτραπεζος.
Tu deus auspiciis affles, et provehe cursum,
Ne velit incepti vertere vela sui.
Dux virtus præeat, comes et fortuna secundet,
Scriptor ut esse suo pergat in exilio.]

JOHN BANISTER was born of honest and wealthy parents, but in what county I know not; studied logicals for a time in this university; afterwards entring upon the physic line, solely gave himself up to the study of that faculty and chirurgery. In 1573 he was licensed by this university to practise physic; about which time being settled in the ancient borough of Nottingham lived there many years in great esteem, and was wonderfully followed by all sorts of people for his happy practice in that and chirurgery. His works are,

A needful, new, and necessary Treatise of Chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular curation of Ulcers.[3] Lond. 1575, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 18. Med.]

[3] [In this tract are two copies of verses by the author. 1. *The Authour in the commendation of Physicke and Chyrurgerie*: 2. *Iohn Banister against euill and counterfait dealers in the arte of Physicke and Chyrurgerie.* The last is the most curious, and possesses the most merit. It proves that quacks were as prevalent in those days as at present, and shews that the fee of these gentry was 'pence' only.

Euen as it can not be
by reason's rule denied,
That physicke skill deseruedly
by trustie truthe is tried,

To be the thing wherto
dame Fame is chiefly bound,
Aboue all earthly artes belowe
that are, or may be found.

The artistes which professe
the same likewyse are they
Whiche worthiest are to weare (I'gesse)
the wreathed twist of baie.

Such men of honest life,
as godly gaines frequent,
Without deceit, debate or strife,
or forged fond intent.

But fewe of those there are,
(God knowes) the greater ruth!
Among a sort whose dealings farre
distaunced are from truthe.

For roisters nowe do raunge,
and ruffle euery where;
And men to much delight in chaunge,
without regarde or feare.

Eche Jacke that wanteth grace,
and idle life hath spent,
And that to iet from place to place
hath fixed his intent:

Such, naught haue now to fein
their fond and foolishe trade,
But that they helth can plant for pain,
and sicknes fell inuade.

Leaue of, you juglers vain;
let phisicke liue in rest,
Most worthely with them to raigne,
that learne and loue her best.

Fie, fie! you steine the arte
of worthy surgerie:
More fitter farre to fill the cart,
that vse anathomie.

Your falsly feined grace
is but for certaine time:
You runne and raunge frō place to place,
and still augment your crime.

You promise helpe for pence,
where as you doe but noye:
O secret foes depart from hence;
poore people you destroye.

Our auncientes oft haue scand
and told that some dissease

Certain Experiments of his own Invention, &c.

History of Man, sucked from the Sap of the most approved Anatomists, &c. in 9 books. Lond. 1578, in a thin fol. [Bodl. 4to. B. 1. Med. This contains some very excellent anatomical wood cuts.]

Compendious Chirurgery, gathered and translated especially out of Wecker, &c. Lond. 1585, in tw.

Antidotary Chirurgical, containing variety of all sorts of Medicines, &c. Lond. 1589, oct. What other books he hath publish'd I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was in great renown in the middle of the reign of qu. Elizabeth. Several years after his death came out his works in six books, as

Clar. 1589.

1. *Of Tumours*
2. *Of Wounds* } *in general and particular.*
3. *Of Ulcers*

4. *Of Fractures and Luxations.* (5) *Of the curation of Ulcers;* and (6) *Antidotary*, before-mention'd. All which six books were printed at London 1633, qu. "There was also one Richard "Banister master of chirurgery and practitioner "in physic, who wrote,

"*A Treatise of one hundred and thirteen Dis-*"eases of the Eyes and Eye-lids, commonly called [244] "Banister's Breviary of the Eyes. This I have "not yet seen, only the title mentioned in the "book following,

"*An appendant part of a Treatise of one hun-*"*dred and thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eye-*"*lids call'd Cervisia Medicata, purging Ale, with*"*divers Aphorisms and Principles*, &c. Lond. "1622, in tw. 2d edition. The epistle is dated "from Stamford in Lincolnshire. It doth appear "in that book, cap. 9. which is not paged, that "he was living in the year 1617, and for ought I "know in 1622, when the second edition of the "said book was published. In cap. 6, that he "was living in 1619; and in cap. 4, he saith thus, "'In my *Treatise of the Eyes* I have named the "best oculists that have been in this land for "50 or 60 years, who were no graduates either "in Cambridge or Oxon.'"

THOMAS RANDOLPHE, son of Avery Randolphe of Badlesmere in Kent, was born in that county, made student of Ch. Ch. when K. Hen. 8.

Cannot be curde, you take in hande
the dead (to life) to raise.
Nothing may misse you sure,
if pence be in the warde:
O misers mad, confesse some cure
for healing to be hard!
Be warned once by feare,
and of your friende take heed,
The price of bloud is passing deare,
as we in scripture reade.
Finis q; I. B.

Rich. Smith, Thomas London, Thomas Newton, F. T., R. S., John Griffin, William Clowes, and George Baker, have all commended Banister's production in English or Latin verses.]

turn'd it into a cathedral, admitted bach. of the civil law 1547, and about that time was made a public notary. In 1549, Nov. 20, he succeeded Rob. Weston in the principality of Broadgate's-hall, which he kept till 1553, and then Tho. Stempe LL.D. was admitted into his place. In the reign of qu. Elizabeth, he being then doctor of his faculty, was[4] employ'd in several embassies, as thrice to the peers in Scotland, thrice to Q. Mary of Scotland, after her return from France; seven times to K. James the 6th of Scotland, thrice to John Basilides emperor of Russia, once to Charles the 9th of France, and again to Hen. 3.[5] The queen of England, who knighted him, rewarded these his services with the chamberlain's office in the Exchequer, heretofore a place of great honour and worth, the mastership or office of comptroller-general of the post-horses, and with some small land. He hath written,

An account of his Embassage to the Emperor of Russia, an. 1568. Remitted into the first vol. of Rich. Hakeluyt's *Voyages*. Lond. 1598. [Bodl. H. 8. 15. Art.] He then (in 1568) procured privileges from the emperor of Russia for the English merchants trafficking there.

Instructions given to, and Notes to be observed by, James Bassendine, James Woodcock, and Rich. Browne for the searching of the Sea, and border of the Coast, from the River Pechora, to the Eastwards, an. 1588. There was then a commission granted to sir Thomas Randolphe for the searching of those parts, but he entrusted the matter with the three persons before-mention'd. See more in the said vol. of *Voyages* by R. Hakeluyt. At length after sir Thomas had painfully spent his time in sundry and frequent embassies, and in continual services of his prince and country, at home and abroad, he quietly surrendered up his last breath in his house at St. Peter's-hill near to Paul's-wharf in London, on the 8th of June in fifteen hundred and ninety, aged 67, (leaving then behind him several children that he had by two wives) whereupon his body, accompanied by one or two heralds of arms, was buried 6 July following in the church of St. Peter near to the said wharf. Besides this Tho. Randolphe a statesman, hath been another of both his names of a later date, and a most celebrated poet of his time, of whom, by the way, I desire the reader to know these matters following, viz. that he was born at Newnham near to Daintry in Northamptonshire, 15 June 1605, son of William Randolphe of Hams near to Lewis in Sussex (steward to Edw. lord Zouch) by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Tho. Smith of Newnham before-mention'd, educated in Westminster school, and went thence (being one of the king's scholars) to Trinity coll. in

1590.

[4] Camb. in *Annal. Elizab.* an. 1590.

[5] [A variety of letters from sir Thomas Randolph during his embassies, and of instructions to him, will be found among the Cotton and Harleian MSS.]

Cambridge 1623, of which he became fellow. Afterwards he commenced master of arts, in which degree he was incorporated at Oxon, became famous for his ingenuity, an adopted son of Ben. Johnson, and accounted one of the most pregnant wits of his age; the quickness of which was first discovered when he was about 9 or 10 years old, at which time, he wrote the *History of the Incarnation of our Saviour*, in verse, which is [245] at this day preserved in MS. under his own hand writing. When he arrived to man's estate, and perhaps before, he wrote (1) *Poems*. (2) *The Muses Looking-glass*, a comedy, [4to. 1638.] (3) *Amyntas or the impossible dowry*, a pastoral, [4to. 1638.] (4) *Aristippus, or the jovial Philosopher*, &c. trag. presented in a private shew, [with] (5) *The conceited Pedler*; presented in a strange shew. Lond. 1630, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 71. Art.] (6) *Jealous Lovers*, tr. com. [4to. 1632.] (7) *Hey for honesty, down with knavery*, com. translated out of Aristophanes his *Plutus*: Augmented and published by F. J. Lond. 1651, qu.[6] All which, except the last, were gathered together, and printed in one vol.[7] by the care of his brother Rob. Randolphe student of Ch. Ch. in Oxon, being then commended to the world by divers poets of the said university. Several other things of the like nature,[8] were expected from the said young poet Tho. Randolphe, but by indulging himself too much with the liberal conversation of his admirers[9] (a thing incident to poets) brought him untimely to his end, in the house of Will. Stafford of Blatherwyke in Northamptonshire, esq. (having spent some time in that of his father at Little Houghton in the said county in his delightful studies) whereupon his body being buried in an isle, joining to the church at that place (among

[6] [Mr. Reed seems of opinion that the *Prodigal Scholar*, a comedy by Thomas Randall, which was entered on the books of the stationer's company June 29, 1660, but never printed, may belong to Randolph. *Biog. Dram.* i. 366, edit. 1782.]

[7] [Of Randolph's *Poems* there have appeared five editions.

1. 4to. 1638.
2. 8vo. 1640. (Bodl. 8vo. A. 49. Art.) This is ushered into the world by some lines on the death of his brother, by Robert Randolph, in English and Latin, and contains a head of the author in the title page. *The Muses Looking Glass* and *Amyntas* were added to the Poems.
3. 8vo. 1652. (Wood's study, Mus. Ashm. No. 77.)
4. 8vo. 1664.
5. 8vo. 1668.

Wood mistakes in supposing, that his dramatic pieces were published at the same time. Only two, which have been already stated, appeared with his poems.]

[8] [Perhaps one of Randolph's most witty and most popular pieces was his *Poem on the fall of the Mitre Tavern in Cambridge*. Of this there is a MS. copy in the Bodleian (Rawl. *Poet.* 62) and I have another in my own small collection.

Lament, lament, yee schollers all,
Each weare his blackest gowne,
The Myter that held up your witts
Is now itself fall'n downe.
The dismall fire on London bridge,
Can moue noe hart of mine,
For that but ore the water stood,
But this stood o're the wine;
It needs must melt each Christian's harte
That this sad newes but heares,
To thinke how the poore hogsheads wept
Good sack and claret teares.
The zealous students of that place
Chainge of religion feare,
That this mischance may soone bringe in
A heresie of beere.
Unhappy Myter! I would know
The cause of this sad hap:
Came it by making legges to low
To Pembroke's cardinall cap?
Then know thyselfe, and cringe no more
Since Poperie went downe,
That cap should vayle to thee, for now
The myter's next the crowne.
Or was't because our companie
Did not frequent thy cell
As we were wont, to drowne those cares
So forc't thy selfe and fell?
Nay sure the diuell was a dry,
And caus'd this fatall blow;
'Twas he that made the cellar sinke
That he might drinke below.
And some say that the diuell did it
That he might drinke vp all,
But I thinke that the pope was drunke
And let the myter fall.
Rore, conquerors, at your owne disgrace;
The want of skill acknowledge,
To let your tauerne fall, that stood
On th' walls of your own colledge.
But whither walke we vp and downe,
For to inioy our wishes,
The Dolphin too must cast her crowne;
Wine was not made for fishes.
That signe a tauerne best becomes
That shewes who loues wine best;
The Myter's then the only signe
For 'tis the scholler's crest.
Then drinke sacke, Sam, and cheare thy heart,
Be not dismayd at all,
For we will drinke it vp againe,
Though we doe catch a fall.
Wee'le be thy workemen day and night,
In spight of bugge-beare proctors,
Before, we dranke like ffreshmen all,
But now wee'le drinke like doctors.]

[9] [Randolph's intemperance occasioned him the loss of the little finger of the left hand, which was cut off in a tavern quarrel. But he bore his misfortune with admirable courage, and wrote the following lines on the occurrence.

Arithmetique nine digits, and no more
Admits of, then I still have all my store:
For, what mischance hath ta'ne from my left hand,
It seems did only for a cypher stand.
But this I'le say for thee, departed joynt,
Thou wert not given to steal, nor pick, nor point
At any in disgrace, but thou didst go
Untimely to thy death, only to show
The other members what they once must do:
Hand, arm, leg, thigh, and all must follow too.
Oft didst thou scan my verse, where if I miss,
Henceforth, I will impute the cause to this.
A finger's losse (I speak it not in sport,)
Will make a verse sometimes a foot too short.
Farewell, dear finger, much I grieve to see
How soon mischance hath made a hand of thee.
Poems, edit. 1664, p. 32.]

those of the Staffords) on the 17th day of March, an. 1634, had soon after a monument of white marble, wreathed about with laurel, erected over his grave, at the charge of sir Christopher (afterwards lord) Hatton of Kirby. The inscription on which, in Lat. and Engl. ver. was made by the poet's friend Pet. Hausted of Cambridge.

[Sir Thomas Randolph was educated under the celebrated Buchanan,[1] when he quitted his headship of Broadgate's hall, now Pembroke college, he was banished into France, because he would not comply with queen Mary's measures.

Strype has preserved an instance of his spirit in a challenge sent to Viracque the French ambassador, during his residence in Scotland. It is copied, as it seems,[2] from Randolph's own MS. 'Monsieur Virac, I have seen, as I am informed, some writings of yours in cipher, containing these words, &c. which toucheth me greatly in honour, and I doubt to the queen my mistress; as to have trafficked with Mr. Ar. D. for the conveyance of the French ambassador's letters in England to you. Wherefore this I write, and signify unto you by these presents, that if you have written the words abovementioned, you have not done the part of an honest man: and that in so writing, you have lyed falsly in your throat. Which I wil maintain with my body against him, you, or any man living, of my quality, or under the same, my charge at this time set apart. For that I never had any such talk with him, or he with me. Answer hereunto, if you think good.' See other letters from him in Strype's *Annals*, ii. 79, and in the *Biographia Britannica*.]

" RICHARD HOPKINS was born of gen-
" teel parents, and at about 17 years of age be-
" came a commoner of S. Alban's-hall, where I
" find[3] him in 1563 or thereabouts; but leaving
" that place without a degree retired to the Mid-
" dle-Temple, studied the municipal laws for a
" time, but being wearied with the heresy of the
" place, as he call'd it, left England, his relations
" and friends, and went beyond the seas about
" 1566, where meeting with Dr. Tho. Harding,
" he received spiritual comfort from him, and
" directions how to proceed in his studies. After-
" wards he went into Spain, studied in a univer-
" sity there, became master of the best language
" then spoken in that country, and afterwards
" went to Paris,[4] where he lived several years;
" and being noted for his great learning and
" religion was characterized by one of his[5] per-
" suasion to be 'Vir nobilis, insignis tam pietate
" quam doctrina,' and by[6] another 'Vir pietate
" & exercitiis, & bonarum Literarum studiis mul-
" tum deditus.' He hath translated from Spanish
" into English, (after he had spent 15 years in
" reading spiritual books,) a book entit. *Of
" Prayer and Meditation: wherein are contained
" 14 devout Meditations for the seven days of the
" Week, both for the Morning and Evening*, &c.
" Par. 1582, [Bodl. 8vo. G. 7. Th.] in a large
" thick octavo, and adorned with cuts [and Ro-
" tomag. 1584, 12mo. an abridgement of the work
" was printed at Lovain 1599, 8vo. G. 69. Th.]
" It was originally written by F. Lewis de Gra-
" nada provincial of the preaching fryers in the
" province of Portugal: which being printed
" several times in the Spanish tongue, Mr. Hop-
" kins followed that edition printed at Antwerp
" 1572. He hath also translated other things of
" that and other authors, which being printed
" beyond the sea, we seldom see them in Eng-
" land. This worthy person Mr. Rich. Hopkins
" died, as 'tis said, at Paris in fifteen hundred and 1590.
" ninety, or thereabouts, and was buried in a
" church or chap. belonging to some of the
" religious of England, leaving behind him a most
" rare example of piety and virtue."

[Hopkins translated also Lewis de Granada's *Memorial of the Christian Life*, printed Rotomag. 1586, 8vo. 1599, 8vo.

In the Cotton MSS. Titus B. ii, fol. 224, is a letter from R. Hopkins (probably the same here noticed) dated at Antwerp, so late as January 8, 1594, so that Wood's intelligence, which he derived from Pitts, could not have been correct, as to the time of his death. The letter is addressed to cardinal Allen at Rome, and was intercepted. See *Catalogue of the Cotton MSS.* p. 532.]

DAVID POWELL, a learned searcher into the bowels of venerable antiquity, and the most skilful person in the British "language and" histories that his time produced, was born in Denbighshire, entred a member of this university in 1566 or thereabouts, but in what coll. or hall resident, I know not. Sure 'tis that as soon as Jesus coll. was founded (1571) he translated himself thereunto, took the degrees in arts as a mem- [246]
ber thereof, holy orders, and at length was made vicar of Ruabon in his own country. About that time he had conferred on him a dignity in one of the cathed. in Wales (St. Asaph I think) grew famous for his learning, and soon after took the degrees in divinity. His works are,

Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ, scriptum per Silv. Giraldum Cambriensem. Lond. 1585, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. U. 6. Art. Seld.] Franc. 1603.

Annot. in Cambr. descriptionem, script. per Silv. Giraldum.

De Britannica historia recte intelligenda, Epis-

[1] [See Buchanan's *Letters*. Lond. 1711, 8vo.]
[2] [See Strype's *Annals of Reform.* ii. 78.]
[3] "Reg. Matric. p. fol. 606."
[4] [See a letter to him at Paris, dated in 1589. MS. Harl. 295. fol. 261.]
[5] "Anon. *MS. de Scriptoribus Angliæ*, Script. circa 1602."
[6] "Pitseus in Append. *Illustr. Angl. Scriptorum*, cent. 3. nu. 86."

tola ad Gul. Fleetwoodum civit. Lond. Recordatorem. Which two last books are printed with his *Annotationes* in *Itin. Cambr.*, He also took a great deal of pains in making a *Welsh Dictionary*, but died before he could perfect it; corrected also and published *Historia Britannica*, written by Ponticus Virunnius, in 6 books. Lond. 1585, oct. And "corrected," amended, augmented "and continued out of the records and best au- "thors" *The History of Cambria, now called Wales*; which was translated into English by Humph. Lhoyd gent. Lond. 1584, qu. This *History of Cambria* was originally written in Latin by Caradoc a monk of Lancarvan, and by him continued till the year 1156. Afterwards being yearly augmented by several hands, was, as I have told you, translated into English by H. Lhoyd as you may see under the year 1570, [See col. 383 and 217,] but he dying before he could come near to the end of it, 'twas finished by our author D. Powell, and by him published;[7] "his additions are marked "with a cinquefoil." What else he hath transmitted to posterity, I find not, nor any thing more of him, only that he was buried in his church of Ruabon (as the ancients there say, tho' the register not, because 'tis imperfect) about fifteen
1590. hundred and ninety, and that his son Sam. Powell succeeded him in the vicaridge of that village. They add also that he had left behind him several things fit to be printed, but what became of them after his death they could not tell. "This D. "Powell was said to be, & in omni literarum "genere maxime versatus, as one of his country- "men that knew him told me. Quære." The next person that I must mention is one, who was accounted an eminent scholar of his time, as by the generality of writers is confess'd.

[Jan. 12, 1571, Dav. Powell was instituted to the vicarage of Ruabon, and made also rector of Llanfyllin, Oct. 27, the same year. This last he resigned in Sept. 1579, and was succeeded in it by Dr. William Morgan, afterward bp. of Landaf and St. Asaph. Dec. 23, the same year, David Powell was instituted to the vicarage of Mivod com. Montgomery, and 1588, Jun. 11, he had the rectory sine cura of Llansanfraid in Mechain. What dignity he had in the church of St. Asaph, I cannot find; but he was either prebend or canon there. He dyed about the beginning of 1598, and was succeeded in Ruabon by Dr. Robert Salisbury, who in August that year resigned it up again, and then Sam. Powell the doctor's son was instituted to it the 25th of that month. HUMPHREYS.]

DANIEL ROGERS, a most accomplished gent. of his time, who puts in some of his writings the addition of *Albimontanus* to his name, was the son of John Rogers (by his wife Adriana Pratt, alias de Weyden) son of Joh. Rogers of Derytend in the parish of Aston in Warwickshire, was by his father's care strictly educated in juvenile learning, but at the coming to the crown of qu. Mary, being then about 13 years of age, he went with his father, as it seems, beyond the seas for religion's sake; where settling at Frankfort, obtained great knowledge in humane learning, especially in the Greek tongue. After his return in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth, he was sent to Oxon, but to what particular hall or coll. therein, I know not. In July 1561 he was admitted bach. of arts, and in the beginning of Aug. following was licensed to proceed in the same faculty; the first of which degrees he completed not by Determination, nor the other by standing in the Comitia. Afterwards taking to wife Susan dau. of Nicasius Yetswiert secretary of the French tongue to Q. Eliz. and one of the clerks of the signet, was introduced into the court, where his most admirable parts being quickly discerned, he became one of the clerks of the council to that queen, and often employed by her in[8] embassies, as into the Netherlands, an. 1575, to Don Joh. of Austria 1577, and to the king of Denmark in 1588.[9] He was a very good man, excellently well learned, a good Lat. poet, and one that was especially beloved by the famous antiquary and historian W. Cambden, for whose sake he had laid the foundation of,

A discourse concerning the Acts of the Britains, the form of their Common-wealth, and the order and laws by which they lived. Which discourse he intended to communicate to the said Cambden, to have it inserted in his *Britannia*, but he died[1] before 'twas finish'd. He wrote also, [247]

Odæ, Epigrammata, Epitaphia, &c. *in laudem & mortem Johannis Juelli, Episc. Sarisbur.* See at the end of the said Jewell's *Life* written by L. Humphrey, [and printed 4to. Lond. 1573.[2]] He

[7] [He dedicated it to sir Henry Sidney, then lord president of Wales, to whom he was domestic chaplain.]

[8] Camd. In *Annalib. Elizab.* an. 1575, 77, & 88. Vide Jac. Aug. Thuan. in *Historiarum sui temp.* lib. 59, p. 264.

[9] [Letters from, and instructions to, Rogers during these embassies, in the Cotton MSS. Nero B. iii. fol. 320, 328, 330, 335, b; Galba C v. fol. 140, 145, 149, 162, 280, 288; C vi. (part 1) fol. 73; (part 2) fol. 141 b, 152; C vii. 80. Harl. MSS. No. 36, fol. 239, 319, 327; No. 168, fol. 67: No. 285, fol. 99.]

[1] Idem Cambden in *Britannia* in cap. de morib. & consuetudinibus Britannorum.

[2] [It contains six peices by Rogers: one of which is here given.

De variarum regionum purioribus theologis.
Prædicet assiduo divinum Martyra Tuscus:
Calvinumque suum Gallia in astra ferat.
Jactet et extollet Germana *Melancthona* tellus:
Lutherum et parili semper honore vebat.
Nec *Bucere* tuos obliviscatur honores
Bonna, tuo summum nomine nacta decus.
Zuinglius Helvetiis æternum vivat in oris:
Et *Bullingerum* gens Tigurina colat.
Inclyta Sarmaticas sit *Alasci* fama per urbes:
Bothemis *Hussus* conecelebretur agris.
Clara sit *Hemmingi* Danis industria terris:
Illustris Scotica *Knoxus* extet huno.

hath also published certain Latin poems, which are quoted by the said Cambden in his discourse[3] of the city of Salisbury, and poems in English mentioned by other persons with great commendation, but these I have not yet seen. He hath also Lat. verses occasionally printed in other authors, as before Ortelius his *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, and an epigram to the university of Oxon in Ralph Agas his *Accurate description*, (or type) *of the said University*, an. 1578. He yielded up his last breath to him that gave it, on the
1580-1. 11th of Febr. in fifteen hundred and ninety, whereupon his body, accompanied by an herald or two, was buried on Shrove Tuesday the 16th of the same month near to that of Nicas. Yetswiert before-mention'd in the church of Sunbury near to Hampton Court in Middlesex. I find another Dan. Rogers later in time than the former, who hath published several things among which are, (1) *David's cost, wherein every one who is desirous to serve God aright, may see what it must cost him.* Lond. 1619, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 77. Th.] being the effect of certain sermons. (2) *A practical Catechisme.* Lond. 1633. [Bodl. B. 11. 15. Linc.] (3) *Lectures upon the History of Naaman the Syrian, his disease and cure.* Lond. 1642-50. fol. (4) *Matrimonial honour, or the crown and comfort of marriage*, &c. Lond. 1642. qu. with other things which I have not yet seen[4]. But this D. Rogers, who was a man of most rare parts, was educated in Christ's coll. in Cambridge, afterwards a minister and bach. of div. and I think the same, who was parson of Haversham in Bucks. qu.

[Daniel Rogers the first mentioned was (according to Strype, *Annals* iii. 272) educated at Wittenburgh under the celebrated Melancthon. During his embassies for Elizabeth, he appears to have acted with wisdom, diligence and caution, and to have been of the greatest utility to Cecil from the correct information he procured of the acts and intentions of foreign governments. Strype, who had seen a volume of his political notes and letters, formed during his residence abroad, has preserved one of his communications to secretary Cecil, in his appendix, No. 48. It contains some important intelligence on political subjects, and is evidently the production of a sensible man accustomed to view the world and its inhabitants with an eye of penetration and sagacity. He seems to have written news of every description to his employer, as the following anecdote, which although curious is certainly not very important to a statesman, shews:

A Jesuite's Imposture.

About two months past at Vienna in Austria, a Jesuite practised with a poor man and his wife, by a feigned miracle, to enrich them, and win credit to his superstitious religion. The device was, that the poor man should be caried as dead, on a biere, to the church. And in the way the Jesuite, as it were by chance, meeting with the corps, and moved with the poor woman's case (who feigned piteously to lament her husband's death) should stay the corps, and say these words: 'Surge et ambula.' The deceased dead man should arise to the great admiration of all the people. But the practice turned to the Jesuit's shame. For the poor man who was kept long within the biere without air, was smothered, and found dead indeed. Whereupon the poor woman, turning her dissembled lamentation to unfeigned tears, exclaimed on the Jesuite, and uttered his practice unto all the people, in such sort, that the Jesuite hardly escaped with life, and is fled no man can tell whither.

We may add to Rogers's works,

1. *A memorial or oration of Dr. Dan. Rogers, on the death of Frederick II. and the accession of Christian IV.* (probably addressed to the senate of Denmark,) Copenhagen, July 19, 1589. MS. Cotton, Nero B. iii. fol. 344.

2. *Dr. Rogers' Search.* Being a repertory of various transactions relating to commerce between England and Belgia, from 45 Hen. III. to 9 Hen. V. Ibid. Titus, B. vi. 37.

Dan. Rogersii Albimontii Angli, ad Stephani Malescoti Catechesin προσφωνησις. *Carmine Latino xvi. distich.* Basil. 1567. 8vo.[1]

Elegia ad Gulielmum Cecilium baronem Burleigh. Inter *Illustrium et clar. virorum Epist. Select.* Ludg. B. 1617. 8vo.

Epistolæ 3. *ad Buchananum.* Inter *Epist. Buchanani*, 8vo. Lond. 1711.

Epistola Adriano van der Mylen. Inter *Illustrium et cl. virorum Epist. Select.* Lugd. Bat. 1617. 8vo.

Letter to Abraham Ortelius at Antwerp. This compliments Ortelius upon the glory he will reap from posterity by his geographical works, and concludes with the mention of his own commentary upon the laws and manners of the ancient Britons. Dat. Lond. Feb. 15, 1570. MS. Harl. 6990.]

ARTHUR FAUNT, a most noted Jesuit of his time, son of Will. Faunt of Foston in Leicestershire esq; was born of an ancient and genteel family living at that place, an. 1554, and being very studious and delighted in letters while he was a child, became fit for academical studies

Valdesio Hispanus scriptore superbiat orbis:
Hyperium et merito carmine Belga citet.
Quæque sui regio nomen doctoris honoret,
In præceptores sitque benigna suos.
At doctore suo te gaudeat Anglia fœlix,
Unum pro cunctis teque Juelle canat.]

[3] Camden in *Belgis.*

[4] [1. *Treatise of Baptisme and the Lord's Supper*, Lond. 1633, 4to. Bodl. B. 11. 15, Linc. and Lond. 1636, 4to. Bodl. Mar. 219.

2. *Prediction concerning K. Charles I. and archbishop Laud.* Lond. 1692, 4to, Bodl. C. 6. 3. Linc.]

[5] [Tanner *Bibl. Brit.* 639.]

at 14 years of age. Whereupon being sent to Merton coll. in 1568 he was committed to the tuition of the most noted philosopher of that house named Joh. Potts; who, tho' he had been before ejected by Mr. Jo. Man the warden, yet was he permitted to attend his pupil, whom he before had instructed in grammar in the country. But the said Potts being a R. Cath. or else an hearty wellwisher to the popish religion, he took away his pupil from the said coll. with the advice of his relations (who were Catholics also) and in the beginning of 1570 conducted him to Lovain in Brabant, where entring him into the coll. of the Jesuits the same year, left him and went into Ireland. In the said coll. he continued till he was bach. of arts; at which time, having a desire to travel, he went to Paris, where he remained for a time. Thence he went to Mynchen or Munchen a city and university in Bavaria, where William duke of that province did, for the towardliness that he saw in him, chuse him for his scholar, and maintained him in the said university. While he continued there, he took the degree of master of arts, and then, having an ardent desire to study divinity, he departed thence in the year 1575, went to the English coll. of Jesuits at Rome, made a very forward progress in that faculty, and changed his name to LAURENCE ARTHUR FAUNT. Not long after, he was constituted divinity reader in the said coll. and was in very great favour with P. Greg. 13, who, had he lived a little longer, would, as 'twas then supposed, have honoured our profound author Faunt with a cardinal's cap. However in token of his love, he gave him, on his humble desire, licence to make a seal, that by [248] virtue of it, which should be set to a writing to be drawn up by him, any of his countrymen (whose welfare he ever tendred) might with safety pass through any country, without peril of the Spanish inquisition, or any danger else whatsoever. In the mean time the K. of Poland having settled a coll. for Jesuits at Posna, a city in his dominions, our author was sent by the said pope to be governor thereof. So that leaving Rome in order for that employment 10 June 1581, he was not long after received there with ceremony. Where, for his great learning, gravity, wisdom, and his religious life and conversation, he was held in great esteem by the spiritual and temporal estates of that nation. While he remained there, he wrote several books, among which these following are some.

Doctrina Catholica de Sanctorum invocatione, & veneratione, &c. Posnæ. 1584. oct.

Cœnæ Lutheranorum & Calvinianorum oppugnatio. part. 2. Posnæ. 1586. qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 55. Th.]

Catholicæ Eucharistiæ defensio. Printed with *Cœna*, &c.

Apologia Libri sui de invoc. & venerat. Sanctorum contra falsas Danielis Tossani criminationes, &c. Col. Agrip. 1589. in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 71. Th.] He also wrote, without his name set to it,

Tractatus de controversiis in ordinem ecclesiasticum, & secularem in Polonia. Print. an. 1592. in qu. With other things which the *Bib. script.* of his society will tell you. This worthy person, who was much celebrated in his time, gave way to fate at Vilna the chief city of the province of Lithuania in Poland, on the 28 Febr. according to the accompt there followed, in fifteen hundred ninety and one, (which is ninety with us) after he 1590-1. had religiously served in the society of Jesus about 25 years, to their great renown and honour. The next person in order to be mention'd is one, as famous in his way, as the former, but of the reformed religion.

['Faunt was in great favour and esteem with many princes near unto him, as appeareth in a letter sent by him to his brother Anthony Faunt, dated at Dantzig 1589, wherein he sheweth, that at one and the self same time he was sent for by three several princes.' To his works we may add:

1. *Assertiones Posnonienses.*
2. *De Christi Ecclesia.*
3. *De D. Petri et Romani Pontificis successoris ejus in Ecclesia Christi principatu.*
4. *Contra Anthonium Sadaelem, Calvinistam.*
5. *Oratio habita in Synodo Petricovienci provinciali, de causa et remediis Heresεωn.* Nichols's *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. iv, 176, edit. 1810.]

THOMAS MOUFET or MUFFET was born in London, in or near St. Leonard's Shoreditch, as I conceive, because his name and relations lived in that parish, and one John Muffet died there in 1596. After he had been educated in grammar learning in that city, he spent some time in this university,[6] afterwards travelled into divers countries in Europe, where he became known to the most eminent men, especially physicians and chymists of that time, and was doctorated in physic in some noted university in his travels. After his return, he fell into very great practice within the city of his nativity, became much honoured and beloved by Peregrine Bertie lord Willoughby of Eresbie, and esteemed the famous ornament of the body of physicians, and the true pattern of all polite and solid literature. He hath written,

De jure & præstantia Chymicorum Medicamentorum dialogus Apologeticus. Francof. 1584. Ursell. 1602. oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 8. Med.] and in the first volume of *Theatrum Chymicum*, Argent. 1623. oct. pag. 70.

Epistolæ quinque Medicinales. Most of which were written to one whom the author calls Philalethes a German chymist. They were printed with the former book in that impression of 1602, and I think elsewhere.

Nosomantica Hippocratea; sive Hippocratis prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodicè digesta, &c. Franc. 1588. oct. in 9 books. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 22. Med.] He also, by his great labour

[6] [He was of Cambridge. See Cole's MSS. vol. M. p. 20.]

and charge, did enlarge, and finish, *Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum; olim ab. Edw. Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaq; Pennio inchoatum.* Which book the author leaving behind him in MS. at his death, it came some years after into the hands of sir Theod. de Mayern, knight, who published it in fol. at Lond. 1634, with an epistle dedicatory before, and preface to, it. [Bodl. R. 1. 5. Med. and see col. 226.] But before that time some imperfect copies of it were published by Laur. Scholzius, an. 1598, &c. This book was published in the English tongue at Lond. 1658. fol. by J. R. M. D.

Dr. Moufet hath written also,

[249] *Health's improvement; or, Rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of Food used in this Nation.* This was corrected and enlarged by Christoph. Bennet. Lond. 1655, 4to. [Bodl. 4to. A. 14. Med. BS.] What else our author Moufet hath written[7], I know not, nor any thing more of him, only that in his latter days he lived much at Bulbridge, near Wilton in Wilts, as a retainer to the Pembrochian family; from which he had an yearly pension allowed to him to his last day, mostly by the favour of that incomparable lady, Mary countess of Pembroke. He concluded his last day towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, and was, as I have been credibly informed by one or more ancient men that belonged to the said family, buried at Wilton. Contemporary with him was Joh. Securis an eminent physician of Sarum, whom I have mentioned before. [Col. 548.]

Clar. 1590.

PETER WHITE, noted for his excellency in humane learning while he continued in the university, was born in the diocese of Waterford in Ireland, elected fellow of Oriel col. an 1551, and in the year 1555, was admitted master of arts. About the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign he returned to his native country, and became the happy schoolmaster of Munster, and dean of Waterford for a time. From which last place being ejected for his religion, about 1565, he continued notwithstanding in his beloved faculty of pedagogy, which was then accounted a most excellent employment in Ireland, by the Catholics; especially for this reason, that the sons of noblemen and gentlemen might be trained up in their religion, and so consequently keep out Protestancy. His school was, during his time, in a flourishing condition, and by his care and industry many learned persons issued thence. Among such (not that I shall mention Rich. Stanyhurst, of whom I shall speak hereafter) was one Peter Lombard born in Waterford, who afterwards studied at Lovain in Brabant; where after he had spent two years and an half in philosophy, he was chosen[8] when he proceeded master of arts, Primus Universitatis, by the uniform consent of the four principals; which preferment did not happen in such sort for many years before. About that time the said Lombard wrote *Carmen heroicum in Doctoratum Nicholai Quemerfordi*, with other things afterwards, which were much valued at Lovain: but such I have not yet seen. See another Pet. Lombard in my discourse of Will. Cambden. As for P. White, he hath written,

Epitome Copiæ Erasmi. lib. 1.
Epit. figurarum Rhetoricarum, lib. 1.
Annotationes in Orat. pro Archiâ poetâ.
Annot. in Orat. pro T. A. Milone.
Epigrammata diversa, lib. 1. He lived, as I guess, to the latter end of Q. Elizabeth: but the particular time when he died I find not. Equal in time with the said Pet. White, was another of both his names, an English man born, and a severe Calvinist; who, among several things that he hath written, published a book, entitled, *An Answer to certain crabbed Questions, pretending a Real Presence in the Sacrament, together with a discovery of the Jesuitical Opinion of Justification, guilefully uttered by Sherwin at the time of his Execution.* Lond. 1582, oct. Also *A Sermon against Idolatry*, on Apoc. 1. 12. 13. Lond. 1581. oct. &c. Whether he was an Oxford man, I cannot yet find.

Clar. 1590.

[250] THOMAS NEALE was born at Yeate in Glocestershire, entred when a child into the college near Winchester, by the endeavours of his mother's brother Alex. Belsire fellow of New college, where profiting exceedingly in grammar learning in the school there, was chosen probationer of New college in 1538, and two years after was admitted true and perpetual fellow of the said house. Afterwards prosecuting his studies with great industry, took the degree of master of arts, in 1546, holy orders, and soon after became an able theologist, and admirably well skill'd in the Greek and Hebrew languages; the last of which he read to several young scholars in the university, particularly to Bern. Gilpin of Queen's college. About that time sir Tho. Whyte (who was afterwards founder of S. John's college) having had notice of his pregnant parts and virtues, did for an encouragement allow him an yearly pension of 10*l.* In the beginning of Q. Mary he became chaplain to Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and in 1556, being newly returned from Paris, and other places in France, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being then rector of Thenforth in Northamptonshire. But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and he thereupon bereft of his lord and patron Bonner, he betook himself to Oxon; and in 1559, he was made the queen's professor of the Hebrew lecture[9], entred himself a

[7] [*De Anodinis Medicamentis Theses in medicor. Basilicns. propositæ.* Basil. 1578. In St. John's coll. library.]

[8] Ric. Stanyhurst in *Descript. Hibern.* cap. 7.

[9] [Anno 1558, Thomas Nele batchelor of divinity, had the reading of the Hebrew lecture in Oxford, according to the foundation of king Henry VIII. The council, Jan. 16.

commoner of Hart-hall, and built little lodgings opposite thereunto, joining to the west end of New col. cloister, wherein he lived several years; but his religion being more Catholic than Protestant, he left Oxon, as he had done his lecture before; and being of a timorous nature, and always dreading his being called into question for his seldom frequenting the church, and receiving the sacrament, he retired to an obscure village, called Cassington, distant from Oxon, north-west, about 4 miles, where purchasing an house, at the end thereof next to Einsham, spent the remainder of his days in study and devotion. As he was accounted by many an eminent theologist and linguist, so by some a tolerable philosopher, poet, and geographer. He hath written,

Dialogus in adventum serenissi. Reginæ Elizabethæ gratulatorius, inter eundem Reginam & D. Rob. Dudleium comitem Leicestriæ, & Acad. Oxon. Cancellarium. 'Tis a 4to. MS.[1] written in 1566 in long and short verses, and hath this beginning, 'Siccine chara tuis,' &c. In this book are contained, besides the said dialogues, the pictures, or effigies of all the colleges and schools, then in being, with long and short verses under them, shewing by whom they were founded and when.

A Table, or Map, describing the Colleges and Halls in Oxon, with Verses underneath each.[2] This map was hung up for two or three days on St. Mary's church door, when Q. Elizabeth was entertained at Oxon, in Sept. 1566, which she several times viewed. I take it to be the same, containing the pictures of the colleges and halls, which one Mr. Will. Nutburne, sometimes commoner of St. John's coll. gave thereunto, and the same which usually hung in the president's lodgings; but by a decree[3] made by that society, 28 Aug. 1616, it was given to sir Tho. Lake secretary to his majesty king James I. and one of the privy council; whereupon sir Thomas gave to that college 20*l.* towards the reparation of their buildings, situated between their common hall, and their public gate. Our author Th. Neale made a translation also of all the Prophets out of the Hebrew, which he presented to Q. Elizabeth, when she was entertain'd at Oxon, in 1566, and translated from that tongue several of the Rabbins into Latin, which he dedicated to the great cardinal Pole:[4] What else he hath performed, either in writing or translating, I cannot tell, neither any thing material of him besides; only, (1) That he is noted by some writers, to be the original reporter of the consecration of Matthew Parker to the see of Canterbury, at the Nag's-head-Tavern in Cheapside, which since is manifestly made a meer forgery, and (2) That in the year fifteen hundred and ninety, he being then seventy one years of age, did put up a monument for himself, with an inscription on a brass plate fastned thereunto, at the upper end of the body of Cassington church, over the seat which belonged to the house where he lived, (for he sometimes went to church,) with intentions to be buried under the said seat; but when he died, or was buried, the register of that place, which is very imperfect, tells us not. The copy of the inscription is printed in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 139, a. One Tho. Neale of Yeate in Glocestershire (where our author was born) dying in 1590, his widow named Christiana had a commission granted[5] to her to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of him the said Thomas lately deceased, dated 23 Sept. the same year. Whether it be meant of our author I cannot justly say, because I could never learn that he was ever married. Clar. 1590.

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ANTHONY DE CORRO, or ANTONIUS CORRANUS, or CORRANO, son of Ant. Corranus doctor of the laws, was born at Sevil in Spain, educated there from his childhood in the R. Catholic religion, and was at length an Ascetic, but

wrote to the dean and chapter of Christ church, to pay to him all such money as was due to him for the reading of the said lecture, and to continue the payment thereof, until they should receive further order from thence. They writ again to the same dean and chapter Febr. 20, to the same purpose, requiring them to pay the said Hebrew reader, whose salary they had detained without just cause. This Neale was of New college, chaplain to bishop Boner, and remained reader to the year 1569. Strype, *Annals of Reform.* 1725, 1. 34.]

[1] In archivis bib. Bod.

[2] [These were published by Hearne at the end of Dodwell, *De Parma Equestri Woodwardiana*, Oxon. 1713, p. 145. The drawings were executed by John Bereblock, of whom more hereafter. The following account is taken from Bereblock's *Ephemeræ Actiones Rerum Illustrium Oxonii Gestarum in adventu serenissimæ principis Elizabethæ.* Printed by Hearne in *Hist. Vitæ et Regni Ricardi II.* Oxon. 1729. p. 282. 'Posterus dies summos homines, doctissimos medicos, sanctissimos theologos, contente pro se quisque dimicantes habuit. Elapso igitur meridie, hora prima, consueto more, solito loco, frequentiores convenimus. Regina etiam proceresque ad publicas et forenses exercitationes iterum contendunt. Ei inter eundum in collegii hortis T. Nelus occurrit, prælector Hebræus. Is Rabbinorum in duodecim prophetas commentariis, quos ex Hebræo Latinos fecerat, Regiam majestatem donavit. Paratus etiam gratulatione Hebraica, quam in adventum illius conscripserat, eam salutare, addidit præterea Dialogum versibus conflatum, totius academiæ topographiam continentem, cum singulis scholarum ac collegiorum genuinis picturis, ut aturalem eorum situm ac formam indicantibus. Eas formas Berblokius ex collegio Exoniensi calamo suo fecit, opus admirantur omnes. Regina vero, Neli benevolentia, istoque illius dono magnopere commovetur, nec antea unquam visa est ullum munus majus, meliusve accepisse, ita amplissimis et singularibus verbis ei gratias egit.']

[3] *Reg. Secund. col. S. Joh.* p. 604.

[4] [Both these are now in the British museum, MS. Reg. 2 D xxi. Casley thus describes their titles:

1. *Rabbi Davidis Kimhi commentarii super Hoseam, Joelem, Amos, Abdiam, Jonam, Micheam, Nahum, Habacuc & Sophoniam; Latine redditi per Thomam Nelum, Hebraicæ Linguæ Professorem Oxoni; et R. Elizabethæ inscripti.*

2. *Rabbinicæ quædam Observationes ex prædictis commentariis; per dictum T. Nelum.* Catalogue, p. 36.]

[5] *Book of Administrations* in the will-office before quoted, beginning in Jan. 1586.

whether a monk or fryer, I know not. Afterwards he left his order and religion, and being desirous to embrace the reformed doctrine, fled from his country, went into England, in 1570, or thereabouts,[6] and at length to London, where he became a frequent preacher. In 1571, he was made reader of divinity in the Temple, by the favour of Dr. Edwin Sandys bishop of London; in which office he continued about three years. In the beginning of March 1575, he was[7] recommended to the university of Oxon, by Rob. E. of Leicester chanc. thereof, to the end that he might proceed doctor of divinity at the next act, have the charges of his degree remitted, and that he be dispensed with for taking the degrees in order. In the beginning of April following, a convocation was solemnized, wherein the chancellor's letters being read concerning the said matter, a dispensation was proposed, that he, the said Corranus, might proceed; but the house demurring upon it, was at length granted with this condition, that he purge himself of heretical opinions before the next act. This they did for this cause, that the chancellor had design'd him to read divinity in the university, and to allot him a catechist lecture, upon some consultation (as 'twas pretended) for the utter extirpation of the R. Catholic religion from the university. This being the seeming design, as it was afterwards the real intention of the queen's council, and high commissioners, to plant him among the academians; you cannot imagine what fear and jealousies were raised in the heads of the old puritanical doctors and others, who were fully bent to root out the dregs of popery in the university, lest that which they laboured in, should be frustrated by a stranger. I have seen a copy of a letter written by Jo. Rainolds of Corpus Christi college, to Dr. Laur. Humphrey then vice-chancellor, dated June 7, wherein several things being said of Corrano and his doctrine, you shall have the contents only. ' (1) That if Corrano be settled in the university, it is to be feared that it ' will raise such flames therein, that they will not ' easily be quenched. (2) 'Tis requisite that it be ' really known, whether he be able to shew that ' he be lawfully called to the ministry of the ' gospel, and charge of teaching publicly, either ' by the order of any Christian church beyond the ' sea, or by the authority of the church of England, or whether ordain'd by a bishop; of ' which matters there be some that doubt. And ' if he be not, how can he read? And if he be, it ' would be well if it be known. (3) That he is ' evilly thought of for heresy of the French church ' and others: And Beza doth publicly[8] charge ' him of it in an epistle of his that is extant. ' (4) That he is supposed to be tainted with ' Pelagianism, which partly appears from certain ' *Tables* which he brought with him, and afterwards scattered abroad. On which, a certain ' person of sound judgment made such notes, that ' from thence one may evidently perceive, that ' Corrano's obscure speeches in the said Tables, ' do give just suspicion of very great heresies, ' about predestination and justification by faith, ' two of the chief points of Christian religion, ' &c. And therefore it is hoped, that as you ' were a means to remove Franc. Puccius, so you ' will endeavour to stop Corrano from coming ' among us, who is thought to be a master of ' Puccius,' &c. Thus in brief from Joh. Rainolds. But notwithstanding all the endeavours to keep him out, he was at length admitted, after he had freed himself from heresy, and became reader of divinity to the students in Glocester, St. Mary's [259] and Hart-hall, lived as a student in Ch. Ch. in 1579, if not before, of which house he occurs "Censor Theologicus," in 1581, 82, 83, 84, and 85, being then also prebendary of the prebend of Harlesten, belonging to the cathedral of St. Paul. In 1579, he stirred again for the degree of doctor of divinity; but I cannot yet find that he was admitted (notwithstanding he stiles himself doctor of that faculty, in his *Dialogus Theologicus*, an. (1574,) and in the year 1582 in April he lay under the censure of heresy again, upon which arose some trouble, but soon after quieted, and he restored to the good opinion of the generality of scholars and others. His works are these:

An Epistle, or Godly Admonition, sent to the Pastors of the Flemish Church in Antwerp, exhorting them to concord with other Ministers. This was originally written in Latin; but the copy of it I have not yet seen. Translated into English by Geofery Fenton. Lond. 1570, oct.

Tabulæ divinorum operum, de humani generis creatione. Printed 1574, &c. oct. Translated also into English, under the title of *Tables of God's Works*, &c.

Dialogus Theologicus, quo Epistola D. Pauli Apost. ad Romanos explanatur: Collect. ex prælectionibus Corrani, Lond. 1574, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 180. Th.] Printed in English there, 1579, oct.

Articuli fidei orthodoxæ, quam ille professus est. Printed with *Dial. Theol.*

Supplication to the King of Spain; wherein is shewed the Sum of Religion, for the Profession whereof the Protestants do suffer Persecution in the Low Countries. Lond. 1577, oct. 'twas written in Latin and French; but who put it into English, I know not, unless the author.

Notæ in concionem Solomonis de summo hominis bono, quam Hebræi Cohelet, Græci & Latini Eccle-

[6] [In 1568, in Cripplegate ward, London, was Ant. Coran, preacher in the Italian church, born in Spain, tenant to the dutchess of Suffolk, and Mary his wife, John and James their children. They go to the Italian church. MSS. J. S. Baker.]

[7] *Reg. Univ. Oxon. KK.* fol. 207.

[8] Bezæ *Epist.* 58, 59.

siasten vocant. Lond. 1579, [Bodl. 8vo. C. 120. Th.] and 81, in oct. The version of which into Latin was done by Corranus also. The said notes were adorn'd with a learned *Analysis* by Abrah. Scultet. Printed at Francf. 1618. oct.

Sermons on Ecclesiastes. Abridged by Thomas Pitt. Oxon. 1585, oct. which is called by some *Pitt's Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes.*

A Spanish Grammar, with certain rules, for teaching both the Spanish and French Tongues. Put into English by Joh. Thorius, as I shall tell you when I come to him. Printed at Lond. 1590, qu. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 71. Art.] What other things Corrano hath written, I find not, nor any thing else of him; only that he dying at London, March 30, or thereabouts, in one thousand five hundred ninety and one, aged 64, was buried in the church of St. Andrew; but whether in that in Holbourn, or in that by the Wardrobe, I know not, (perhaps in the the last) leaving then behind him a wife of no good repute, and a daughter named Susan; which, if the same that was at woman's estate in Oxon, a little before her father's death, was (if any credit might be given to a libel of that time, made by an Oxf. scholar) of a light reputation. 1591.

[An original letter in Spanish, from Antonio del Corro, to Mr. Attey, desiring his interest with Lord Leicester in a promotion of bishops, dated from Oxford Nov. 22, 1579. MS. Cotton, Galba C vi (part 2) fol. 340.]

JOHN MOLYNS, MOLENS or MULLINS, so many ways I find him written, was born in Somersetshire, elected probat. fellow of Magd. college in 1541, and afterwards being Bach. of divinity, became a zealous man for reformation. In the reign of Q. Mary he left the nation for religion's sake, and settled at Zurich, where he was esteemed[9] a learned man of credit and authority, being

* *as it is* there,* "or as others say' at Frankwid, &c. first "fort," Greek reader among the edit. "exiled" natives of England: But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, he returned, was made archdeacon of London, in the place of Jo. Harpesfield depriv'd, and canon of the cathedral church of St. Paul, where he was much reverenced for his great learning and frequent preaching. One[2] that knew him well gave this character of him; 'Johannes Molinæus archidiaconus ecclesiæ Paulinæ, qui nulli injuriam fecerat, qui prodesse omnibus studuerat, qui Philosophiæ, Theologiæ, linguarum studio se totum tradiderat, qui nihil commeritus est, nisi quod, ut Aristides, justus, ut olim Christiani veteres, & nunc (meaning in the beginning of Q. Mary's reign) Missæ [253] interesse recusaret, eandem & ancipitem fortunam subire compulsus est;' meaning also that he was forced to leave his fellowship of Magd. college, and seek his fortune elsewhere, with Arth. Saul, Pet. Morwin, and other learned and pious fellows of that house, who soon after went as voluntary exiles into Germany. He hath written and published several books; yet in all my searches I can only find extant,

Carmina Lat. & Græc. in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium Henrici & Caroli Brandon, &c. Printed 1552, in two sheets, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 9. Art. Seld.]

Sermons, &c. He concluded his last day on the eleventh or the cal. of June, in one thousand five hundred ninety and one, and was buried in the north isle, joining to the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul, within the city of London, leaving then behind him a daughter named Mary, wife of Walt. Chetwind of Ingestry in Staffordshire. Over his grave was soon a flat stone laid, with his image thereon, engraved on a brass plate, and an epitaph under it, the beginning of which runs thus, 1591.

'Clarus Johannes vitæ moderamine Mullins,
Doctrinæ insignis, plenusque senilibus annis.
Qui, &c.'

He gave by will 200*l.* to purchase lands worth 12*l.* per an. for an exhibition to be given to two scholars of Magd. college in Oxon, each to have 6*l.* which, if I mistake not, continueth to this day. In his archdeaconry of London succeeded Theophilus Aylmer,[3] son of Dr. Jo. Aylmer bishop of London.

[Joh. Mullins coll. ad preb. de Kentish town 29 Jul. 1559; ad. archid. Lond. per privat. Joh. Harpsfield 13 Dec. 1559; ad rect. de Theydon Gernon 9 Feb. 1561; factus est decanus de Bocking, 21 Octob. 1583. Admiss. ad rect. de Bocking com. Essex 28 Maij, 1577: successit Ric. Wood, S. T. P. 26 Maij, 1591, per mort. Joh. Mullins. *Reg. Grindall et Whitgift.* KENNET.]

CHRISTOPHER HATTON, son of Will. Hatton of Holdenby in Northamptonshire, son of John son of Hen. Hatton, by Eliz. his wife, sister and heir of Will. Holdenby of Holdenby before mentioned, was born at Holdenby, became a gentleman-commoner of St. Mary's-hall, in the reign of Q. Mary, at which time Will. Alan (afterwards a cardinal) presided it. Thence, without a degree, he went to the Inner-Temple; afterwards became successively one of the queen's gentlemen pensioners, gentleman of the privy-chamber, captain of the band of pensioners, a knight, vice-chamberlain of the queen's houshold, one of the privy-council, lord-chancellor of England, knight of the

[9] Preface to the *Brief Discourse of the troubles began at Frankfort.* An. 1554. Printed in 4to. An. 1575.

[1] "Heylin's *Hist. of the Reformation,* 1555-6."

[2] Laur. Humfredus in *Vita & Mort. Jo. Juelli,* edit. 1573, p. 73.

[3] [Theoph. Aylmer coll. Regin. Cant. admissus in matriculam Acad. Cant. Jan. 26, 1582, A. B. eodem anno or 1583, according to the register at Queen's coll. BAKER.]

garter[4] and chancellor of the university. He was 'a man' to say nothing of him, but that which 'in truth is due, for religion and godliness right 'devout, of approved faithfulness to the state, of 'incorrupt equity, for alms deeds of all others 'most bountiful, and one (which is not the least 'part of his praise) that was most willing and 'ready to support and maintain learning, &c. He was also somewhat[5] inclined to the Popish party, by reason his natural clemency could not be drawn into a persuasion, that in case of religion, men should be burnt, hang'd, or quartered. And therefore it was that one[6] reporteth that he always was in animo Catholicus; and another[7] that he was of such credit and favour in Rome, as if he was the greatest Papist in England. He wrote, as 'tis said, several things pertaining to the law, but none of them are extant; only this, if I may say it is his, and not his name set to it for sale sake,

A Treatise, concerning Statutes, or Acts of Parliament, and the Exposition thereof. Lond. 1677, oct. Whether ever before printed, I know not.

Speeches spoken during the time of his Chancellorship. MS. This great and worthy person died[8] on the 20th of November in one thousand five 1591.
hundred ninety and one, aged 51, and was buried in the upper part of St. Paul's cathedral in London, on the 16th of December following. Soon after came out a little book of verses made on his death, by several hands, entit. *Musarum Planctus.* Christopher lord Hatton, son of John [234]
Hatton, the nearest kinsman of the male line to the aforesaid sir Christopher, was not of St. Mary's hall, but of Jesus college in Cambridge, and afterwards a doctor of the civil law of Oxon, as I shall elsewhere tell you. He published the *Psalms of David, with Titles and Collects, according to the matter of each Psalm.* Printed at Oxon, 1644. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 25. Th. BS. and London 1646, Bodl. 8vo. C. 194. Linc.] in oct. and afterwards enlarged and publish'd several times. These collects or prayers at the end of every psalm, were compiled by Dr. Jeremiah Taylor,[9] and so were the *Devotions for the help and assistance of all Christian People*, which are at the end of every impression of the aforesaid book; yet notwithstanding they all go under the name of the aforesaid Christopher lord Hatton, (having his arms in the title of them,) who dying 4 July 1670, being then, or lately, a member of the privy-council to his majesty, was buried in a private chappel of the collegiate church at Westminster (dedicated to St. Peter) opposite to the capella regum, on the north side. See more in Jer. Taylor, under the year 1667.

[Fuller tells us[1] that Hatton broke his heart because the queen 'rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears, which sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted, but did onely desire to be forborn: failing herein in his expectation, it went to his heart, and cast him into a mortal disease.' The queen afterwards did endeavour what she could to recover him, bringing, as some say, cordial broths unto him with her own hands; but all would not do.

Three letters from sir Christopher Hatton are in the Cotton MSS. Caligula E viii, fol. 152, 157, 230, but as this is one of the volumes much injured by the fire in 1758, they are scarcely legible. In the same MS. fol. 180, is a letter on Hatton's death, which speaks of his broken estate and great debts.

There is a head of Hatton in Thane's *Autography.*]

BARTHOLOMEW CHAMBERLAINE was born of, and descended from an ancient and genteel family in Oxfordshire, admitted scholar of Trinity coll. 7 June 1563, aged 17 years, probationer in 67, and fellow the year after. About that time entring into holy orders, he became a noted preacher in these parts,[2] took both the degrees in divinity, that of doctor being compleated 1579, before which time he was beneficed and dignified in the church, but where, I cannot justly say. He hath written and published,

Several sermons, as, (1) *The Passion of Christ, and benefits thereby*, on Heb. 9, 28. Lond. 1581, [1584] and 1613. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 96. Th.] oct. (2) *Concio Academicos Oxonienses in Comitiis, an.* 1576. Lond. 1584, qu. (3) *Sermon at Paul's, on Amos 3. 6.* Lond. 1589, oct. (4) *Sermon at Farrington in Berks, on [the funeral of the countess of Warwick].* Lond. 1591, oct. with others which I have not yet seen. Between the time of the first coming of the said Barth. Chamberlaine to Trinity colledge, to the year 1578, I find seven of his sirname to be students in the said college, and some after; but cannot in all my searches find Charnt 1591.

[4] [Hatton was blessed with a fine person and a graceful exterior, which in some measure accounts for the queen's partiality and his own rapid advancement. Lloyd says of him that his features set off his body, his gait his features, his carriage his gait, his parts his carriage, his prudence his parts, and his close patience his prudence. *State Worthies.*]

[5] Camden in *Britan. in com. Northamp.*

[6] Idem in *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub. ao. 1591.

[7] Pet. Ribadeneira in Append. ad N. Sanderum *De Schism Anglic.*

[8] See in *Leicester's Commonwealth*, printed 1641, p. 149.

[9] [Decessit in palatio suo Oldburniæ Lond. 20 Nov. sub 6 Vesperi, 1591. W. P. G. edidit *Luctum consolatorium super morte nuper D. Cancellarii.* Excus. an. 1591. Vide class T. 7. 24. Bibl. coll. Jo. Cantabr. vixit annos 50. BAKER. And see Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 1054.]

[1] [Not compiled by Dr. Taylor, but by the lord Hatton, as capt. Hatton son of the author assures me, tho' Mr. Royston publish't it in one edition under the name of Dr. Taylor. KENNET.]

[2] [*Worthies*, edit. 4to. ii. 165.]

[3] [One Mr. Chamberlayne of Oxford (probably our author) occurs among many eminent divines who preached in the church of Stevington (l. Bed.s) from A. D. 1575, to 1578. Warton, *Life of Pope*, 190, note.]

out George Chamberlaine, who was afterwards bishop of Ypres; and whether he ever abode in this university in the condition of a student, I cannot justly say. The said George Chamberlaine was the eldest son of George Chamberlaine, esq; (by his wife, the daughter of Moses Pring of Ghent in Flanders) and he the second son of sir Leonard Chamberlaine of Oxfordshire knight, governor of the isle of Guernsey, who died there 2 Eliz. From which sir Leonard are the Chamberlains of Sherburn in the said county descended; the heiress-general of which family, named Elizabeth, was married to John Nevile, baron of Abergavenny. The said George Chamberlaine, who was bish. of Ypres, was born at Ghent before-mention'd, an. 1576, and bred up to learning and religion, became successively canon, archdeacon, and dean of St. Bavon in Ghent, and at length, in 1626, was made bishop of Ypres within the province of Machlin in Brabant, on the death of Antonius de Hennin; where being settled he became much admired (as he was partly before) for his great piety, for his voluble preaching in five languages at least, and beloved of kings and princes, &c. Had I time, and room allowed, I would give you a copy of an epitaph made on him by one that knew and much admired him; wherein, no doubt but that high character of his piety, learning, and worth, is justly laid; but I must hasten, and tell you that he dying, to the reluctancy of all that knew him, on the 19 Dec. according to the account followed at Ypres, in 1634, aged 58 years one month, and 19 days, was buried in his own cathedral. Some years before his death he came into England, purposely to resign up his heirship of his estate at Sherburn before-mentioned, and elsewhere, which belonged to the noble family of the Chamberlains, sometimes barons of Tanquervil in Normandy, he being the first and true heir: And this he did for religion's sake, and purposely to avoid the incumbrances of earthly things. See more of him in *Athenæ Belgicæ*, &c. written by Franc. Sweertius, printed at Antw. 1628, where you will find several things that he hath written and published.

[Add to Bartholomew Chamberlaine,

A Sermon preached at St. James, before the right honourable lordes of her majesties privie counc. the 25th of April 1580, *by Bartholomew Chamberlaine, doctor in divinitie.* London, imprinted by John Wolfe 1584, with ep. ded. to the right hon. my singular good lord sir Thomas Bromley knight, lord chancellor of England.—I dedicate it to your honor, by whose good meanes I enjoy for meintenance the greatest rewarde of many yeares studie together in the universitie of Oxforde. From Holiwell in Huntingdonshire, Novemb. 2, 1583. Barth. Chamberlaine. 12mo. penes me W. K. KENNET.

And, *A Sermon on* 1 *John* 1. 7. Lond. 1613. Bodl. 8vo. L. 104. Th.

Chamberlaine wrote the following lines prefixed to Prise's *Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio*, 4to. Lond. 1573.

Cum Polydorus homo fuerit, linguæque Britannæ
Inscius, humanum, lapsus et error erant.
Quæ tua cum faciat nobis industria Prise
Cognita, dum veri certa trophæa notas,
Dignus es innumeras, cui tota Brytannia laudes
Attribuat, meritis dona minora tuis.]

ROBERT GWINN, a Welsh man born, took one degree in arts, 1568, and in 1571 leaving the university, went with Tho. Crowther another batchelor, to Doway, where being admitted into the English college, made very great progress in divinity. Afterwards Gwinn returning into England, and settling in Wales in the condition of a secular priest, did write several pious works in the Welsh tongue, as Anton. Possevinus tells[4] us, but the titles of them he omits; and also translated from the English into the Welsh language, *A Christian Directory or Exercise guiding men to eternal Salvation, commonly called The Resolution*: Written by Rob. Persons the Jesuit; which translation was much used and valued, and so consequently did a great deal of good among the Welsh people. See more in Jo. Davies under the year 1634. [255]

Clar. 1591.

WALTER BALEY or BAILEY, son of Henry Baley of Warnwell in Dorsetshire, was born at Portsham in that county, educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New college, after he had served two years of probation, an. 1550, took the degrees in arts, entred upon the physic line, was admitted to practise that faculty while he was proctor of the university, in the year 1558, and about that time[5] was made prebendary of Dultingcote alias Dulcot, &c. in the church of Wells, which he resign'd in 1579. In 1561 he was made the queen's professor of physic in this university, proceeded in that faculty two years after, and at length became physician to Q. Elizabeth, and much resorted to for his practice. He hath written,

A Discourse of three kinds of Pepper in common use. Printed 1568, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 16. Art. BS.] dedicated to sir Jo. Horsey, knight.

Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eyesight. Printed in the reign of qu. Eliz. in tw. and at Oxon 1616, [Bodl. 8vo. B. 31. Med.] and 1654 in oct. &c. In that edition of 1616 was printed another or *Second Treatise of the Eyesight*, collected from Fernelius and Riolanus, but by whom I know not. They both now go under the name of Bailey,[6] who hath also written,

Directions for Health, natural and artificial;

[4] In *Apparat. Sac. de Scriptorib. Ecclesiasticis*, edit. Col. Agrip. 1608, tom. 2, p. 342.

[5] [He was collated to the prebend of Dulcot alias Fingherst, August 30, 1572. *Regist. Berkely.* See Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 71.]

[6] [*A worthy Treatise of the Eyes; contayning the knowledge*

with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eyes. Printed 1626, in qu.

Explicatio Galeni de potu convalescentium & semam, & præcipuè de nostræ Alæ & Biriæ paratione, &c. MS. in qu. sometimes in the library of Robert earl of Aylesbury. He the said Dr. Bailey surrendred up his last breath, March 3, in 1592-3. fifteen hundred ninety and two, aged 63, and was buried in the inner chappel of New coll. whose epitaph you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 152, b. His posterity do live at this day at Ducklington near to Witney in Oxfordshire, some of whom have been justices of the peace for the said county.

[*A brief Discourse of certain medicinal waters in the county of Warwick, near Newnam,* by Walter Baley. Lond. 1587, 12mo.]

FRANCISC. PUCCIUS FILIDINUS or FRANCIS PUCCI, was born of the noble and renowned family of the Puccii at Florence, from which had sprung before his time three cardinals; educated from his childhood in good letters and in the R. Cath. religion, exercis'd the trade of merchandize at Lyons, where many differences and disputes arising concerning religion, which were not then quite sopited, our author Puccius, who was only a spectator, laid aside his trade, and totally applied himself to the study of sacred letters, to the end that he might perfectly understand the grounds of his belief, and what was professed by the Protestants. At length being satisfied in conscience that those of the R. church were in an error, he left France and Italy, retired into England, and being seemingly a Protestant, he went to the university of Oxon, got himself, thro' commendations of his sincerity, to be entred into a coll. or hall, wherein he studied philosophy and divinity very severely, and took the degree of master of arts, an. 1574. About which time, maintaining certain opinions contrary to those of [356] the grandees of the said university, (which were Calvinistical) especially 'de fide in Deum, quæ & qualis sit,' had many private disputes with theologists there, and at length public. Which disputes being altogether displeasing to them, who esteemed them ridiculous, and the author no better than an arrogant and an opinionative person, they found means to remove him from the university, much about the same time that he was endeavouring to be a theol. or catechistical lecturer, lest his doctrine should take root among the juniors. For at that time they being very zealous for a thorough reformation, were jealous of all strangers that came among them, and particularly of him, whom they well knew to have been a zealous Papist, and then no well-grounded Protestant. From Oxford he went to London, had several disputes there also, and became acquainted with Ant. Corrano, who living about that time in Oxon also, his person could never be well relish'd among them. Afterwards Puccius went[7] to Basil in Germany, upon the invitation of Francisc. Bettus a Roman, then living there; where meeting also with Faustus Socinus, they had many discourses concerning the adventures of Puccius in England, and at length had several disputes[8] there with Socinus himself; with which, he seeming not to be well satisfied, Puccius wrote ten arguments, *De immortalitate naturali primi hominis ante peccatum.* All which being answered by Socinus, were by him, with several disputations that had passed between them, made public. Afterwards Puccius was forced to leave Basil, because he had printed certain Theses to be disputed on, in which he asserted universum humanum genus, in ipso matris utero, efficaciter particeps esse beneficii Christi, & vitæ immortalis & beatæ, &c. Whereupon he went into England, and so to Lond. where he began to publish his paradoxical opinions, and that with such confidence, as if, Orpheus like, he meant to charm all to follow him; but his waters being narrowly watch'd, he was seiz'd on, imprison'd, and suffered several calamities, otherwise Oxford would have once more tasted of his doctrine. Afterwards, being let loose, he went into Flanders and Holland, where he corresponded by letters with Socinus. From Holland he went to Antwerp, where he did the like, and had several cavilling disputes not only with such that he esteemed heterodox, but with those of his own opinion. Thence he removed to Cracow in Poland, where he had frequent disputes with the Jesuits, and others, nay and with some of his own persuasion, (Socinus being there also) and wrote several matters in the Italian tongue against the church of Rome, in 1585. While he continued in the said city of Cracow, it hapued that he became acquainted with two persons that had come to that place with Albertus Alaskie, prince (or vay-wood) of Sirad, when he left England. Their names were John Dee and Edward Kelley, magicians; who having partly known Puccius in England, did entertain and admit him into their secrets, with great hope of some good to be done by his fellowship; and in August the same year, he was actually with

and cure of one hundreth and thirtene diseases incident unto them: First gathered and written in French by Iacques Guilleneau Chyrurgion to the French King, and now translated into English: togeuther with a profitable treatise of the scorbie; and another of the Cancer, by A. H. Also next to the treatise of the eies is adiogned a work touching the preseruation of the sight, set forth by W. Bailey D. of Physick. Licensed 1586. Printed Lond. by R. Waldegrave without date, 24mo. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1144.]

[7] Vide in epistolis Faust. Socini ad amicos.—Cracov. 1618, in oct. Ep. 3, ad Matth. Radecium, p. 109, &c.

[8] These disputes are remitted into the *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum,* with this title, *De statu primi hominis ante lapsum disputatio, quam Faust. Socinus per scripta habuit, cum Franc. Puccio, Florentino, an. 1578.*

[9] See the *Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee, and some Spirits,* &c. Lond. 1659, fol. p. 409, 410, 418, 419, 434, &c.

them at Prague in Bohemia (to which place they convey'd him) while certain spirits appeared to them, Kelley being then seer, and Dee an observer or writer down of what was said by the spirits, and Kelley's seeing and interpreting. At length Puccius did not deal truly and sincerely with them, but blabb'd out their secrets, which much troubled Dee; and thereupon he desired to be rid of him. Puccius therefore perceiving it, wrote a large and submissive letter to the said Dee and Kelley; and among other things, gave him a very punctual account of what had passed between Philip bishop of Placentia (who was sent by the pope, as his nuncio, to have the said magicians banished, or else sent to Rome) and himself, concerning their cause, apparitions, high attempts, &c. But so it was, that whether by the persuasions of the said nuncio, or some things [257] utter'd by the spirits, that all the world should at length come to the church of Rome, he forthwith recanted before certain Ro. priests, and became a zealous Papist, and at length a priest. All that I have seen of his works, besides what are already mentioned, are,

De Christi Salvatoris efficacitate in omnibus & singulis hominibus, quatenus homines sunt, assertio Catholica, &c. Goudæ 1592, oct. Ded. to P. Clem. 8.

Epistola ad Jo. Dee & Edw. Kelley. Dat. at Prag. 15 cal. Oct. 1585. 'Tis a large epistle in Latin, and is the same with the submissive letter before-mention'd. After the year fifteen hundred Claruit 1592. ninety and two, he went to Rome, and became secretary to cardinal Pompeius Arragon, from whom he expected great matters, but death snatching him untimely away, in the midst of his aspiring thoughts, about the year 1600, was buried in the church of St. Onuphrius in Rome. I have more than twice sent to that place for the day and year of his death, with a copy of his epitaph, but as yet I have received no answer. Therefore take this epitaph made for him, which I have met[1] with elsewhere.

Inveni portum, spes & fortuna valete,
Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite nunc alios.

HENRY SALESBURY, born of, and descended from, a right ancient family of his name living in Denbighshire, became a commoner of St. Albans-hall in 1581, aged 20 years, took one degree in arts, and no more, in this university, entred on the physic-line, practised afterwards in his own country, and was esteemed by the learned not only an eminent physician, but a curious critic, especially as to matters relating to the antiquities and language of his country. He hath written,

Dictionarium Britannicum. Which being left imperfect in MS. came into the hands of John Davies, who made great use of it, when he was composing his *Dictionary in British and Lat. and in Lat. and British.* What our author Sales- Clar. bury hath written besides, or when he died, I find 1592. not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was of the same family with, and very nearly related to, Will. Salesbury, whom I have mentioned under the year 1567; from whose endeavours this H. Salesbury found divers materials when he was composing his dictionary before-mentioned, and perhaps had received instruction from his own person, in matters relating to British affairs.

[There was one Henry Salesbury, son of Ed. Salesbury rector of Llandurnoc, who was ordained deacon at St. Asaph, and priest at Bangor, Nov. 1. 1567, ad titulum Georgii Salesbury de Llandwrnoc, his father Ed. Salesbury being then dead. H. Salesbury had then no degree. HUMPHREYS.

Add, *Grammatica Britannica in usum eius linguæ studiosorum succincta methodo et perspicuitate facili conscripta; et nunc primum in lucem edita: Henrico Salesburio Denbighiensi autore.* 8vo. Lond. 1593[2].]

ISAAC COLFE, fourth son of Amandus Colfe, alias Coult of Calais in France, and of the city of Canterbury in England, was born in Kent, particularly, as I suppose, in the said city, became a commoner of Broadgate's-hall in the beginning of the year 1576, took the degrees in arts, holy orders, and was afterwards beneficed, if not dignified, in his own country. His works are,

Sermon 17 Nov. 1587, on Psal. 118. 22. to the end of 26. Lond. in oct. [It was printed in 1588 by John Wolfe, for Harry Carre. *A Sermon preached on the Queene's day. Beeing the 17 of November, 1587. at the towne of Lidd, in Kent.* (Bodl. 8vo. T. 96. Th.) From the dedication to the bailiff and jurats of Lidd it would seem that Colfe lived at that town, as he speaks of 'those passing great curtesies which I have cõtinually receaued at your hands.']

A Comfortable Treatise of the Temptation of Claruit *Christ*, Lond. 1592. in oct. with other things, as 'tis 1592. probable, which I have not yet seen. His eldest brother Rich. Colfe was born at Calais, educated in Ch. Ch. in this university, and was afterwards doctor of divinity, as I shall elsewhere tell you[3]. He left behind him several sons, among whom were Isaac of Ch. Ch.[4] and Jacob of All-Souls coll.

[Colfe was presented to the vicarage of Stone in Kent, Feb. 25, 1585, which he resigned in 1587[5], when he obtained that of Brookland in the same county[6]. June 18, 1596, he was inducted master of King's bridge hospital, Canterbury. He

[1] Franc. Sweertius in *Select. Christiani orbis deliciis*, Col. Agrip. 1626. p. 106. Vide Nath. Chytræum in *Variorum in Europa Itinerum deliciis*, edit. 1606.

[2] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 649. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1279.]

[3] [In the FASTI, under the year 1608.]

[4] [He was vicar of Linsted, of Milton, and of Herne in Kent; the latter he resigned in 1616 to his brother Jacob who died the following year. Hasted's *History of Kent*, ii, 635, 686; iii, 644.]

[5] [Hasted's *History of Kent*, iii, 542.]

[6] [Ibid. 491.]

died July 15, 1597, and was buried in the chapter house of Canterbury Cathedral[7].]

"THOMAS SAVILE, younger brother to sir "Hen. Savile, was born at Over-Bradley near to "Hallifax in Yorkshire, admitted probationer "fellow of Merton coll. an. 1580, and afterwards "proceeding in arts he travelled into various coun- "tries beyond the seas, whereby he improved "himself in several parts of learning, and became "an accomplish'd gentleman. After his return, "he became, by his brother's endeavours, fellow "of Eaton coll. near Windsor, where being noted "for his great learning, caused Rich. Montague "fellow of that house, to number[8] him among [258] "the great philologers of this nation, and to be "equal with the learned Cambden, unfortunate "Hen. Cuffe, Rich. Thompson (better known in "Italy, France, and Germany, than at home) old "Andr. Downes that walking library, &c. to all "whom he was well known, especially the first, "who calls[9] him his right learned friend. He "hath written, *Epistolæ variæ ad illustres viros.* "Fifteen of which[1] were written to Cambden "before-mention'd, as you may see in a book entit. "*V. Cl. Gulielmi Cambdeni, & illustrium virorum "ad G. Cambdenum Epistolæ*, &c. Lond. 1691. "qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 123. Art.] published by Dr. "Tho. Smith of Magd. coll. in Oxon. This "Mr. Savile died in his proctorship of this uni- "versity much lamented (to which he was ad- "mitted 5 Apr. 1592) within the city of London, 1592. "on the 12th day of January the same year; "whereupon his body being conveyed to Oxon, "was buried with great solemnity in the choir of "Merton coll. church; in the common[2] register "of which house, I find this eulogium written "to his memory. Fuit Sidus lucidissimum qui "apud suos & exteros, literarum & virtutis famâ "ac morum urbanitate percelebris, &c."

JOHN PENRY or AP HENRY, that is, the son of Henry, better known by the name of Martin Marprelate, or Marpriest, as having been a plague to the bishops and ministers of his time, than by his own; was born and bred, as he used to say, in the mountains of Wales; particularly, as others say, in the county of Brecknock, became a sub-sizer of Peter-house in Cambridge, about 1578. At which time (as one[3] saith) he was as arrant a papist as ever came out of Wales, and that he would have run a false gallop over his beads with any man in England, and help the priest, for a shift, to say mass at midnight, &c. In 1583[4], or thereabouts, he took a degree in arts in that university, and afterwards did perform some, or most, of the exercises requisite for master: but leaving the said university abruptly, (for what cause I know not) he retired to Oxon; and getting himself to be entred a commoner of St. Alban's hall, (notwithstanding the vigour of puritanism did then reign among the heads of the university, which makes me to think that Penry was not then inclined to popery,) he continued there for some time, finished the remaining part of his exercise, and in the beginning of July 1586, he was licenced to proceed in arts, as a member of the said hall, and on the eleventh of the said month compleated that degree in an act celebrated in the church of St. Mary. About that time he took holy orders, did preach in Oxon, and afterwards in Cambridge, and was esteemed by many a tolerable scholar, an edifying preacher, and a good man: but being a person full of Welsh blood, of a hot and restless head, did, upon some discontent, change the course of his life, and became a most notorious Anabaptist, (of which party he was in his time the Coryphæus) and in some sort a Brownist, and the most bitter enemy to the church of England, of any that appear'd in the long reign of Q. Elizabeth. "He was according to Dr. Heylin, in his "*Hist. of Presbyterians*, lib. 9. an. 1593, p. 325. "a person of most seditious practice, and one of "the chief penners[5] of the scurrilous libels, which "had passed under the name of Marprelate, (the "titles of which I shall tell you anon.) But not "content in having a hand in those pestilent "pamphlets, must needs take upon him to be the "inter-nuncio or common agent between the "presbyterians of Scotland, and the English "puritans. Having inflamed the Scots unto "some seditions, he remained there till the be- "ginning of Hacket's treasons, and thereupon "writes to this effect, That reformation must "shortly be erected in England; and thereupon "he makes to London, to have played his pranks, "if their design had took effect, it being his "hope, as possibly it was of the rest, (Hacket, "Hen. Barrow, John Greenwood, &c. See "Cambden's *Annals*, &c.) of that faction, that on "the proclamations which were made by Hacket's "prophets, the people should have been incited "to an insurrection. But when he saw those "hopes deluded, and Hacket executed, his guilty [259] "conscience prompted him to fear the like cruel "death, which hurried him again into Scotland,

[7] [Hasted, iv. 680.]

[8] "In his preface to his *Diatribe upon the first part of the History of Tithes.*"

[9] "Cambden in his *Preliminary Discourse to the Brigantes, alias Yorkshire.*"

[1] [The originals are in MS. Cotton, Julius, C. v.]

[2] "*Reg. secund. act. coll. Mert.* p. 120."

[3] Cuthb. Curry-Knave in his *Almond for a Parrot*, printed at Lond. in qu. fol. 14. a.

[4] [Jo. Penry Dom. Petri, art. Bac. 1583-4. *Acad. Regist.* BAKER.]

[5] [Most of the books under Martin's name, were composed by John Penry, John Udal, John Field and Job Throgmorton, who all concurred in making Martin. See *Answer to Throgmorton's Letter by M. Sutcliff*, fo. 70. 71. &c. Particularly *More work of a Cooper, and Hay any work for a Cooper*, were composed by Job Throgmorton, and *Some set open in his Colours.* Ibid. fol. 72. BAKER.]

" where he remained till the beginning of the " parliament, at which time stealing privately back " again towards London, he was discovered at " Stepney and apprehended." He hath written,

A View of some part of such public Wants and Disorders as are in the Service of God, within her Majesty's Country of Wales: with an humble Petition to the High-Court of Parliament for their speedy redress. Printed 1588. in oct. Therein is shewed not only the necessity of reforming the state of religion among that people; but also the only way, in regard of substance, to bring that reformation to pass.

A Defence of that which hath been written in the Questions of the ignorant Ministry, and the communicating with them. Printed 1588. in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 128. Th.] written against Rob. Some, D.D. of Cambridge, who published the same year *A Treatise deciding several questions concerning the Ministry, Sacrament, and Church.* Lond. in qu. [1588. Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] As also *A Confutation of some of Mr. Penry's Errors.* [Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] About that time J. G. of Oxon published a book entit. *Mr. Some laid open in his Colours; wherein the indifferent Reader may easily see, how wretchedly and loosly he hath handled the Cause against Mr. Penry.* Printed in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 121. Th.] Penry hath also written,

Exhortation unto the Governors and People of her Majesty's Country of Wales, to labour earnestly to have the preaching of the Gospel planted among them. Printed 1588. in oct. [There are two editions of this tract, in the Bodleian. One without date, 8vo. P. 175. Th. the other, with some additions, 8vo. C. 24. Th. Seld.]

Theses Martinianæ, i. e. certain demonstrative conclusions set down and collected by Martin Marprelate the Great, serving as a manifest and sufficient confutation of all that ever the College of Catercaps, with their whole Band of Clergy-Priests, have, or can bring, for the defence of their ambitious and antichristian Prelacy. Published by Martin Junior, 1589, in oct. and dedicated to John Kankerbury; that is, John archbishop of Canterbury. At the end of which book Martin Junior hath an epilogue.

The just censure and reproof of Mart. Marprelate to Martin Junior. Printed with the former.

Protestation of Mart. Marprelate: Wherein, notwithstanding the surprising of the Printer, he maketh it known unto the World, that he feareth neither proud Priest, antichristian Pope, tyrannous Prelate, nor godless Catercap, &c. Printed (1589) in tw. by stealth, and very full of faults. [See Herbert *Typ. Antiq.* 1697.]

" *His Appellation to the High Court of Par-* " *liament, from the bad and injurious dealing of the* " *Archbishop of Canterbury, and other his Col-* " *leagues of the High Commission,* &c. Printed in " 1589. oct." [Bodl. 8vo. P. 74. Jur.]

Dialogue, wherein is plainly laid open the tyrannical dealings of the Lords Bishops against God's Children. Printed (1589) in qu. [and 16mo.] Therein are several reflecting stories on Dr. Martin Culpeper warden of New college, and on Dr. Nich. Bond of Magd. college, and on his excellent dancing. This scandalous dialogue, (which was reprinted when the Long-parliament began, an. 1640, purposely to spite archbishop Laud and the bishops) was, with other like stuff of the said Mart. Marprelate, answered by T. C. that is, Thom. Cooper, in his *Admonition to the People of England, &c.* See more in Tho. Cooper under the year 1594. [Col. 608.]

Treatise wherein is manifestly proved, that Reformation, and those that sincerely favour the same, are unjustly charged to be Enemies unto her Majesty and the State. Printed 1590, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. R. 18. Th.] This was answered [according to some by Nash[6]] in a book, entit. *Pasquil's Apology, the first part, wherein he renders a reason for his long silence, and gallops the Field with the Treatise of Reformation.* Printed 'where I was, and where I shall be ready by the help of God, and my muse, to send you a may-game of Martinism,' an. 1590, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 42. Th.]

Ha'ye any work for a Cooper, &c. This was written against Dr. Tho. Cooper before-mentioned, and said to be printed in Europe, not far from some of the bouncing priests, an. 1590, qu.

Epitome of the first Book of Dr. John Bridges, against the Puritans. Printed in qu.

Oh! read over Dr. John Bridges, for it is a worthy Work. This was written against Dr. Bridges, bishop of Oxon, and said to be 'printed over sea in Europe, within two furlongs of a bouncing priest, at the cost and charges of Mart. Marprelate, gent.' in qu. [See Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1683, 1685.] [260]

An Epistle to the terrible Priests of the Convocation-House, in qu.

The State of the Church of England, in oct. [Bodl. Crynes 243.]

Petition for Peace, in oct.

His Apology. This I have not yet seen.

Of Prelatic Ministry. Printed 1609, in qu.

History of Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, Numb. 16. Applied to the Prelacy, Ministry, and Church-Assemblies of England. Printed 1609, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 28. Th.] This book being left imperfect by the author when he was seized and imprisoned, was published by one of his persuasion, who saith in the title that it was written by John Penry, a martyr of Jesus Christ; and in the epistle to the reader, That he was a godly man, learned, zealous, and of a most Christian carriage and courage.—That with all godly care and labour, he endeavoured to have the gospel preached and planted among his poor country men, whose case he greatly pitied, and had compassion of, in that they wanted the means of salvation among them. After all

[6] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1713.]

this, God using him as a farther instrument for the more clear manifestation of the truth; he was hardly intreated, imprisoned, condemned, and executed, and suffered martyrdom for the name of Christ, &c. "Besides these, Dr. Heylin in his "*History of the Presbyterians*, lib. 8, p. 284, "ascribes the following ones to Penry and his "gang.

"*The Supplication.*

"*Diotrephes.*

"*His Epistle sent from Scotland.*

"*Martin Senior.*

"*More Work for a Cooper.*" These books, whose titles I have here set down, are all that have come to my knowledge, if not too many to have been repeated. The author of which did in most of them so vilify the church of England, and its members, that as one[7] saith, the Roman Catholics, in disgrace of our prelacy, have cited several of them in their books, and Marprelate for a grave author and witness, &c. But this the reader is to understand, that the learned and sober men did answer most, or all of the said books, (which were printed by stealth, partly in that nest of rigid puritans and schismatics, at Fawsly in Northamptonshire, and partly at Coventry, and elsewhere,) because they knew Penry to have more than ordinary learning in him; yet they did not so much work on the author and his disciples, make them ridiculous, and put him and them to silence, as those answers which were written in a buffooning style; as (1) That written by Tho. Nash,[8] entit. *Pappe with an Hatchet: alias, A Fig for my God-Son: Or, Crack me this Nut: Or, A Country Cuff; that is, A sound Box of the Ear for the Ideot Martin to hold his Peace: Written by one that dares call a Dog, a Dog. Imprinted by John Anoke, &c. And are to be sold at the Sign of the Crabtree Cudgel in Thwack-coat-Lane.* [Bodl. 4to. P. 54. Th.][9] (2) That entit. *Martin's Month's mind*, &c. pr. 1589, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 44. Th.] (3) That called, *The return of the renowned Cavaliero Pasquill of England, from the other side of the Seas; and his meeting with Marforius at London upon the Royal Exchange*, &c. Lond. 1589, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 42. Th.][10] against Martin and Martinism. (4) Another entit. *A Countercuff given to Martin Junior, &c. by the Pasquill of Engl. Cavaliero, &c.* Lond. 1589, qu.[1] (5) That entit. *The first part of Pasquil's Apology*, which I have before mention'd. (6) A certain Oxford scholar, under the name of Cuthbert Curry-Knave; who in his book called, *An Almond for a Parrot, or an Alms for Mart. Marprelate*, &c. printed in qu. doth most egregiously run Martin down. I say, that these buffooneries and pasquils did more non-plus Penry and his disciples, and so consequently made their doctrine more ridiculous among the common sort, than any grave or learned answer could do; as in some part did A. L. who entitles himself Anti-Martinus, in his *Monito ad adolescentes utriusque Academiæ.* Lond. 1589, [261] qu.[2] At length our author Penry being apprehended at Stepney,[3] near to London, (after his return from beyond the sea,) for his writing and publishing infamous books and libels,[4] and the

[7] Sir Edwyn Sandys in his *Europæ Speculum*, &c. Lond. 1573, p. 101.

[8] [Tho. Nashe coll. Jo. Cant. A. B. 1585. *Reg. Acad. Cantab.* BAKER. It may be doubted however whether Nash wrote *Pappe with an Hatchet*, for Oldys in his MS. notes to Langbaine's *Dramatic Poets*, in the British museum, expressly says, that John Lilly was the author. See *Censura Literaria*, i. 162.]

[9] [See *British Bibliographer*, ii. 120.]

[10] [Mr. Thomas Rawlinson in his MS. *Catalogue of Tracts on this subject*, in the Bodleian, notices two editions of this pamphlet.]

[2] [To these may be added,

1. *A Whip for an Ape, or Martin displaied*, 4to. no date. Tho. Rawlinson's *Catalogue*, (MS. in the Bodleian library) p. 1, and Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1689.

2. *Mar. Martin*, 4to. no date. *Ibid.* Reprinted entire in *Censura Literaria*, vi. 236.

3. *Plaine Percevall ye Peace-maker of England.* 4to. no date. *Ibid.* And see *Censura Literaria*, ix. 256.

4. *A second admonition to the Parliament.* 'Opus Puritanorum circa ann. 14m Elizab. reginæ editum. 8vo. lib. rar.' Tho. Rawlinson's *Catalogue*, p. 2.

5. *Martin's Month's minde*, 4to. 1589. *Ibid.* And see *British Bibliographer*, ii. 127.

6. *A friendly admonition to Martine Marprelate and his Mates*, by Leonard Wright, 4to. 1590. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1176.]

[3] [By the vicar of that parish. Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, 1631, p. 56.]

[4] [The following lines were composed, says Weever, by a certain Northern rhymer upon Martin Marprelate, and his seditious pamphlets.

The Welchman is hanged,
Who at our kirke flanged,
And at her state hanged:
And brened are his buks:
And, tho' he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged;
The de'ul has him fanged
In his kruked kluks.

The same author has preserved some whimsical rhymes in Latin on Penry which are not unworthy of transcription.

Hic jacet ut primus
Nec Cæsar, nec Ninus
Nec Petrus, nec Linus,
Nec Cœlestinus,
Nec magnus Godwinus,
Nec plus, nec minus
Quam clandestinus
Miser ille Martinus;
Videte singuli.

O vos, Martinistæ
Et vos, Brownistæ,
Et vos, Barowistæ,
Et vos, Atheistæ,
Et Anabaptistæ,
Et vos, Hakelistæ,
Et Wiggintonistæ,
Et omnes Sectistæ,
Quorum dux fuit iste,
Lugete singuli.

At gens Anglorum,
Præsertim verorum,

religion then established, was (after condemnation to die for the same) hang'd at St. Thomas à Watering, on the 29 May, in fifteen hundred
1593. ninety and three. He was adjudged at the King's-Bench, by sir John Popham, knight, L. ch. Justice of that court, and the rest of the judges there assembled, on the 25th of the said month of May, but was not executed on the next day after judgment, as it was expected, nor the second, nor the third day after: but when men looked least for the same (as one[1] saith) then was he brought forth, being at dinner, (as I have heard,) by a warrant under the hands of John archbishop of Canterbury, sir John Puckering, knight, lord-keeper of the great-seal, and sir John Popham aforesaid; and the matter being carried after a close manner, he was suddenly conveyed to the place of execution, where he was as hastily bereaved of his life, and not suffered (though he desired it) to make declaration of his faith towards God, or of his allegiance to her majesty, &c. Thus by the death of this forward and zealous person, with the condemnation of John Udal,[2] and Henry Barrow[3] before that time, the neck of the plots of the fiery nonconformists were broken, and their brags turned into preaching of Preces

Nec non qui morum,
Estis bonorum,
Inimici horum,
Ut est decorum,
Peronine forum
In secula seculorum,
Gaudete singuli.

Weever's *Antient Funeral Monuments*, Lond. 1631, page 56.]

[1] Author of the preface to *Corah, Dathan, and Abiram*, &c.

[2] [Jo. Udall coll. Trin. Cant. A. B. 1580-1. Jo. Udall coll. Chr. admissus in matriculam acad. Mar. 15, 1577. BARKER.

Mr. John Cotton of New England, in his *Answer to Mr. Roger Williams about Persecution*, 4to. 1647, p. 116, says thus: This I have understood by faithfull witnesses, that when the coroner's jury came to survey the dead body of Mr. Udall in prison, he bled freshly, tho' cold before, as a testimony against the murderous illegall proceedings of the state against him, for so the godly did apprehend it. Dr. Matth. Sutcliffe in his *Answer to a certain Libel Supplicatorie*, 4to. 1592, dedicates it to sir Edmund Anderson, lord ch. just. and tells him the drift of that petition was to shew, that John Udall was wrongfully condemned, insinuating that the judges were either corrupted or blinded, and that the evidence was wrested. Whereupon he makes his third chapter of the said *Answer* to bear this title 'That the proceeding against John Udall was just and lawfull, &c.' p. 47. John Udall, a man utterly unlearned and very factious, was condemned upon the stat. 23 Eliz. c. 2, and for divers other disorders mentioned in the indictment. That it was justly and equally done, the greatness of the offence being faction and sedition, the sincere and upright dealing of those honourable persons that then were judges—the allowance of others of the most reverend and learned judges in the land resolving on the case—the indifferencie of the jurie—the clemencie of her majesties government—the witnesses and proofes—the favour offered to the prisoner—the obstinacy of the party—the testimony of all that were present can declare. KENNET.]

[3] [Cotton, before noticed, writes thus, p. 117. As to the death of Mr. Barrow, this I can say from the testimony of holy and blessed Mr. Dod, who speaketh of this Mr. Barrow. God is not wont (saith he) to make choice of men infamous for gross vices before their calling, to make them any notable instruments of reformation after their calling. Mr. Barrow whilst he lived in court, was wont to be a great gamester and dicer, and often getting much by play, would boast, Vivo dedie in sperm nortis, not being ashamed to boast of his hopes of his nights lodgings in the bosoms of his courtizens. As his spirit was high and rough before his reformation, so was it after even to his death. When he stood under the gibbet, he lift up his eyes and, Lord (saith he) if I be deceived, thou hast deceived me. And so being stopt by the hand of God, he was not able to proceed to speak any thing to purpose more, either to the glory of God, or to the edification of the people. KENNET.]

and Lachrymæ, as the only means for Christian subjects.

[Mr. John Cotton in his *Answer to Mr. Roger Williams*, 4to. 1647, p. 117, says thus of Mr. Penry. I have received it from Mr. Hildersam (a man of a thousand) that Mr. Penry did ingeniously acknowledge before his death, that tho' he had not deserved death for any dishonour put upon the queen, by that book which was found in his study, and intended by himself to be presented to her own hand, nor by the compiling of Martin Mar Prelate (of both which he was falsly charged) yet he confessed he deserved death at the queen's hand, for that he had seduced many of her loyal subjects to a separation from hearing the word of life in the parish churches. Which tho' himself had learned to discern the evill thereof, yet he could never prevaile to recover divers of her subjects, whom he had seduced, and therefore the blood of their souls was now justly required at his hands. KENNET.

Add to Penry, *Certain Mineral Steel Points*. MS. penes me. SYDENHAM.]

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD was born of, (being a natural son) and descended from the Fleetwoods of Penwortham, and they from those of Heskyn, in Lancashire, or (as in the catalogue of baronets, was the son of Robert Fleetwood of Hesketh) educated for a time in this university, (either in Brasen-nose coll. or Broadgate's-hall) left it without a degree, and retired to the Middle-Temple, where by continual industry, advanced by good natural parts, he attained to the name of an eminent lawyer. In 5 of Eliz. he was elected autumn or summer reader of that house, and in the year following autumn-reader again; but he omitting one of those times to read, was in the 11th year of the said queen elected double reader thereof in Lent. About that time being made recorder of London, he was afterwards by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, an. 1580; and in 1592 he was made the queen's serjeant. He was a learned man and a good antiquary; but of a marvellous, merry, and pleasant conceit: and as touching his learning, justice and elocution, I cannot better describe them than a poet[4] of those

[4] Tho. Newton in *Illustrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia*, Lond. 1580, p. 121.

days hath done in certain verses, beginning thus,

Ipse forem brevibus, gyaris, & carcere, dignus,
Cullcolo insutus, si te mea musa sileret, &c.

As for his writings they were many, but none of them (only one) were published till after his death, some of which are these,

Elenchus Annalium Regum, Edwardi 5. Rich. 3. Hen. 7. & 8. Lond. 1579, and 1597, in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 12. Jur.] Dedicated to sir Tho. Bromley lord-chancellor of England. This is called among the lawyers, *Table to the Annals*, (or *Year-Book*) of Edw. 5, Rich. 3, &c.

The Office of a Justice of Peace.[9] *Together with instructions how, and in what manner, Statutes shall be expounded.* Lond. 1658, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 69. Jur.]

Observations upon the Eyre of Pickering, Lambert's Archeion, &c. MS. fol. sometimes in the library of Rich. Smith secondary of the Poultry-Compter, with other things which I have not yet seen. There are also several political discourses of his, going from hand to hand in MS. This eminent lawyer did mostly dwell in London, in a street called Noble street, within Aldersgate-ward, in an house which himself newly built, wherein he died, but was buried, as I suppose, in the church at Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, (where he had purchased an estate) in the
1593-4. latter end of fifteen hundred ninety and three; for on the 7th of March that year, was a commis-
[262] sion[1] granted from the Prerogative court of Canterbury, to Mariana his widow, (daughter of John Barley of Kingsey in the said county) to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of her husband Will. Fleetwood, lately deceased. He left behind him two sons, whereof sir Will. Fleetwood, knight, was one, who succeeded him in the estate at Missenden, and the other was sir Thomas of the Middle-Temple, afterwards attorney to prince Henry. He had also divers daughters, one whereof was married to sir David Foulis knight and baronet, and another to sir Tho. Chaloner tutor to the said prince; son of the learned sir Tho. Chaloner knight.

[In 1559 Fleetwood was one of the commissioners to visit the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Peterborough, Coventry and Lichfield.[2]

Wood omits 1. '*Observacons sur Littleton*, MS. penes me.' BAKER: see also MS. Harl. 5225.

2. *Lectura Gulielmi Fletewode.* MS. Harl. 5225.

3. *A Table to the Reports of Edm. Plowden*, in French, fol. 1578, 1579, 1599. (See col. 504.)

4. In the preface to his *Office of a Justice*, he mentions a treatise *De pace Ecclesiæ.*

There are four volumes of law common places and reports formerly in Fleetwood's possession, and probably collected by himself, among the Harl. MSS. No. 5153—5156. On the first of these he has thus recorded himself,

Huic quicunque libro dominabere post mea fata,
Fletewooddo eternum dicito, quæso, vale.

He wrote some commendatory lines prefixed to Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, 4to. 1576, and the following to his son-in-law Chaloner, on his Latin poem *De Rep. Anglorum instaurenda*, 1579. (Bodl. 4to. D. 8. 12. Linc.)

Gulielmus Fleetwoodus
Recordator Londinensis.

Pensa notant, Chalonere, tuos finita labores,
Magnanimus veluti noscitur ungue leo.
Te juvenis juvenem novi, quem cura scientem
Reddidit, expertum tempora longa virum.
Vicisti tamen usque tuis virtutibus annos,
Plurimis hinc scriptis omnibus usus inest.
Quæque diu lapsa est, respublica nostra resurgit,
Per te quando novas discit inire vias.
Heroas tantis nostrates laudibus ornans,
Efficis officii tu videare memor.
Metra Sophocleo quod surgant vestra cothurno,
Ingenii nervos dexteritate probas.
Quæ quoniam caute nonum premerentur in annum,
Accessit titulis tempore major honos.
Chare mihi Chalonere, vale, si fata dedissent
Dignus eras Pylii vivere secla senis.]

JOHN WOOLTON was born at a market-town in Lancashire, called Wigan or Wiggen, entred[3] a student in Brasen-nose col. 26 Oct. 1553, aged 18, or thereabouts, having perhaps wore a gown in the university before that time, supplicated for the degree of bach. of arts, in the beginning of 1555, but it doth not appear that he was admitted. Afterwards, as it is said, he went to, or with his uncle Alex. Nowel into Germany; to which place several Protestants of England had receded as voluntary exiles. In the beginning of Q. Elizabeth he returned, and in 1563, being about that time canon residentiary of Exeter, he was admitted by the name of John Wolton, bach. of arts, to the church of Spaxton in the diocese of Wells. In April 1574, he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, that he might be admitted to the reading of the sentences; but whether his desire was granted, or he admitted, it appears not. In May 1575,[4] being then warden of Manchester college in his own country, he supplicated under the name of John Woolton, a minister of God's word, and sometimes a student of this university, that he might be licensed to proceed in divinity; but whether that also was granted, it doth not appear. Sure it is, that he being then the designed bishop of Exeter, was consecrated thereunto in the beginning of August

[9] [*A Treatice of the Justices of Peace, by Mr. Fleetwood.* MS. Harl. 72. fol. 63.]

[1] In a book of administrations in the Will-office, near Paul's in London, beginning in Jan. 1591, fol. 90.

[2] [Strype's *Annals*, 1725. 1. 167.]

[3] *Reg. antiq. coll. Ænei Nas.* fol. 90, b.

[4] [Read 1579. COLE.]

following. He was a person of great piety and reason, and an earnest assertor of conformity against the opposers thereof, for which he was blamed by many, but commended by more, after his death. He hath written,

The armour of Proof; shewing the firm Fortress of Defence and Haven of Rest, in these troublesome times. Lond. 1576, oct.

Of the immortality of the Soul; wherein is declared the Origin, Nature, and Power of the same, &c.

Christian Manual: Or, the Life and Manners of true Christians; wherein is declared how needful it is for the Children of God, to manifest their Faith by their Works.[5] [Bodl. 8vo. D. 24. Th.]

Castle for Christians, and Fortress for the Faithful, besieged and defended now almost 6000 years.

New Anatomy of the whole Man, as well of his Body, as of his Soul; declaring the condition and constitution of the same, in his first Creation, Corruption, Regeneration, and Glorification.

Discourse of the Conscience; wherein is declared the unspeakable Joys and Comfort of a good Conscience, and the Grief of an evil Conscience. All which six treatises were printed at London, in oct. an. 1576. At length he having sate bishop about fourteen years with great commendation, died on the 18th of March, in fifteen hundred
1593-4. ninety and three, and was buried in the cathedral church at Exeter, on the south-side of the presbytery or choir, leaving then a son behind him named John, fellow of All-souls college, master of arts, and a graduate in physic. Over his grave was a monument soon after erected, with an inscription thereon, containing six verses,[6] two of which run thus:

Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores,
Eloquiumque pium busta pernsta tegent.

[See an account of this bishop in my MS. Collect. vol. 33, p. 175 (now in the British museum) among my list of the wardens of Manchester. COLE.

Wood has omitted one of Woolton's treatises, which is *David's Chain.* Dedicated to the earl of Bedford. This is mentioned by Dodsworth, MS. in bibl. Bodl. No. 153, fol. 152. And see Churton's *Life of Nowell*, 1809, p. 257.]

THOMAS WATSON, a Londoner born, did spend some time in this university, not in logic and philosophy, as he ought to have done; but in the smooth and pleasant studies of poetry and romance, whereby he obtained an honourable name among the students in those faculties.
[263] Afterwards retiring to the metropolis, studied the common law at riper years, and for a diversion wrote,

[*Melibœus Thomæ Watsoni, sive*] *Ecloga in obitum D. Francisci Walsingham Eq. aur.* Lond. 1590, in two sheets in qu.[7]

Amintæ Gaudia. Lond. 1592, qu. Written in Lat. hexameter, and dedicated to the incomparable Mary countess of Pembroke, who was a patroness of his studies. He hath written other things of that nature or strain, and something pertaining to pastoral, which I have not yet seen, and was highly valued among ingenious men, in Claruit 1593.
the latter end of Q. Elizabeth. I shall make mention of another Tho. Watson (who in his younger years was a poet also) in the FASTI following, among the incorporations of the year 1554.

[Watson certainly died either in 1591 or 1592, for in the dedication of *Amintæ Gaudia*, printed in the latter year, (a copy of which is in St. John's college library, Cambridge,) by C. M. the author is spoken of as then dead.[8]

We may add,

The ΕΚΑΤΟΜΠΑΘΙΑ *or passionate Centurie of Loue. Diuided in two parts: whereof, the first expresseth the author's sufferance in Loue: the latter his long farewell to loue and all his tyrannie.* This was licensed by the Stationer's company in 1581, and printed by Cawood, without date 4to.[9] A fine copy, with several MS. additions by other authors of the day, particularly by John Lilliat the collector of these scattered pieces, is now in the Bodleian. It was formerly Thomas Hearne's, and came to the public library amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. (Rawl. *Poet.* 148.)

He translated the *Antigone* of Sophocles into Latin, which was printed 4to. 1581. This has been erroneously attributed by our author (in the FASTI, under the year 1554) to Watson bishop of Lincoln. But in the *Passionate Centurie of Loue*, sonnet lxxix, Watson notices it as a performance which he 'lately translated into Latine and published in print.'

Decastichon ad Oclandum, de Eulogiis serenissimæ nostræ Elisabethæ post Anglorum prælia cantatis. Prefixed to Ocland's Εγκωμιαχια, 1582.

Colvthi Thebani-Helenæ raptus, paraphraste Tho. Watsono Londinensi, dedic. to the earl of Northumberland. Lond. 1586, 4to.[1]

The first sett of Italian Madrigalls Englished, not to the sense of the original dittie, but after the affection of the noute. Lond. 1590, 4to.[2]

A gratification vnto Mr. John Case for his learned booke lately made in the prayes of musick. MS. Rawl. in the Bodleian, *Poet.* 148.

Three[3] of Watson's poems are inserted in the

[7] [This was translated by Watson himself *An eglogue upon the death of the right honorable sir Francis Walsingham, late principall secretarie to her majestie,* &c. London by Robert Robinson 1590, 4to. In the king's library.]

[8] [BAKER. MS.]

[9] [There is a copy in MS. among the Harleian collection, No. 3277, but not so compleat as the printed volume.]

[1] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 756. Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 433.] [2] [Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 389.]

[3] [One of these commences thus,

Aurora now began to rise againe
From watrie couch and from old Tithon's side

Phoenix Nest, 1593; five in *England's Helicon*, 1600, and 1812, and others in Davison's *Poetical Rapsodie*, 1611.[a]

Very copious extracts from Watson's *Centurie of Love* will be found in Ellis's *Specimens of Early Eng. Poets*, 1803, ii. 307; in the *British Bibliographer*, iv. p. 1, and in the *European Magazine*, vol. lviii. (Novemb. 1810) p. 360. The following lines are taken from *The Phoenix Nest*.

Away, dispaire, the death of hopeles harts,
For hope and truth assure me long agoe
That pleasure is the end of lingring smarts,
When time, with iust content, rewardeth woe.

Sweete vertue's throne is built in labour's towre,
Where lawrell wreaths are twist for them alone
Whose gals are burst with often taste of sowre,
Whose blis from ball is sprong, whose mirth frō mone.

I therefore striue by toyles to raise my name,
And, Jason like, to gaine a golden fleece,
The end of eu'ry worke doth crowne the same,
As witnes well, the happie harines of Greece:
For if the Greekes had soone got Pryam's seat,
The glory of their paines, had not been great.]

HENRY SMITH, son of Erasmus Smith of Bosworth, son of Joh. Smith, alias "Heriz or" Harrys of Witheock, in Leicestershire, was matriculated[b] as a member of Lincoln coll. in 1575, thus, 'Henricus Smith Leicestrensis generosus, ætat. 15.' What stay he made in the same house; or whether he was the same Hen. Smith, who received[c] the benefaction of Jo. Claymond, in Bras. col. an. 1574, or took the degree of batchelor of arts, it appears not. Sure it is, that having some ecclesiastical employment conferred upon him, was absent from the university for some time; and at length, in 1583, did take the degree of master of arts, as a member of Hart-hall, being then esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age, for his prodigious memory, and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching.[d] Afterwards he became lecturer of St. Clement's Danes without Temple-Bar, near London, where being much frequented by the puritanical party, was by them esteemed (as he was by the generality)

In hope to kisse vpon Acteian plaine
Yong Cepharus, and through the golden glide.

On Easterne coast she cast so great a light,
That Phœbus thought it time to make retire
From Thetis bowre, wherein he spent the night,
To light the world againe with heauenly fire.

No sooner gan his winged steeds to chase
The Stygian night, mantled with duskie vale,
But poore Amyntas hasteth hiin apace
In desarts thus, to weepe a wofull tale.]

[a] [See the Gentleman's Magazine vol. lxiii. p. 964 and lxviii. p. 603, as well as the *British Bibliographer*, iv. p. 1, for criticisms on his productions.]

[b] *Lib. Matric.* P. p. 839.

[c] *Reg. antiq. coll. Æn. nas.* fol. 38.

[d] [He was 'commonly called the silver-tongu'd Smith, being but one metall in price and purity, beneath St. Chrysostome himself.' Fuller, *Church History*, book ix. cent. xvi. p. 142.] the prime preacher of the nation, which his sermons, taken into the hands of all people, did shew. Some of them were printed in 1591, 92, and 93,[e] while he lived; but after his death, 40 or more were collected into one volume, and printed at London in 1594, in qu.[f] Among them are (1) *A Preparative to Marriage*. (2) *Treatise on the Lord's Supper*. (3) *Examination of Usury*. (4) *Benefit of Contentation*. (5) *Affinity of the Faithful*. (6) *Christian's Sacrifice*. (7) *Tryal of Spirits*. (8) *Wedding-Garment*. (9) *Way to walk in*. (10) *Pride of Nebuchadnezzar*. There hath been also printed, of late times, a quarto volume,[g] containing 35 sermons, besides discourses, prayers, letters, &c. Among which is *God's Arrows against Atheists*, &c. which hath been translated and printed in Lat. at Oppenheim, beyond sea, an. 1614, oct. All written by the said Henry Smith; among which are those numbred that were printed 1594. This person was in very great renown among men in fifteen hundred ninety and three; Clar. 1593. in which year, if I mistake not, he died aged 34, but where he was buried, the register of St. Clements before-mentioned, tells us not; for his brother, who lived to about the time of the restoration of king Charles 2, did assure my friend, that he retired for health's sake out of the said parish, and died in another more remote.

[He was the son of a gentleman of Leicestershire and bred for a little while in Oxford, but desiring to spend more time there, his father, whatever the reason was, would not yield unto his suit. Soon after his coming from Oxford, he lived and followed his studies with Mr. Richard Greenham, a pious minister in the country, but not thoroughly affected to the orders of the church established, which principles he seem'd to have infused into Smith. He obtained a testimonial and character from Mr. Greenham to the lord treasurer Burleigh, when he put in for the lecturer's place at St. Clement's without Temple barr in 1587. His election by the minister and congregation—his suspension by the bish. of London in 1588—the reasons objected and alledged by the bish. against him—his answer to those reasons—the petition of the parish to the lord treasurer for Mr. Smith to be their minister upon the death of Mr. Harewood in 1589, &c.[h] KENNET.

That Wood has dated the death of Henry Smith somewhat after its occurrence is proved by the following *Encomium Henrici Smithi*, by Thomas Nash, which is not only curious on account of the source whence it is derived, but inasmuch as it refers to metrical compositions no where to be found. Speaking of the superiority of those

[e] [For the numerous editions of Smith's sermons, see Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*.]

[f] [Several of these sermons will be found in the Bodleian 4to. S. 50. Th. and *The Poor Man's Teares*, on Mat. v. 47, Lond. 1592. 8vo. T. 100. Th.]

[g] [It was printed in 1657, with a life by Thomas Fuller. BAKER. And again in 1675. Bodl. J. J. 20. Th. To this is prefixed a head of Smith, without any engraver's name.]

[h] [Strype, *Life of Aylmer*, p. 152, &c.]

preachers whose minds are imbued with poetical feeling 'over those dullheaded divines who deem it no more cunning to write an exquisite poem, than to preach pure Calvin, or distill the juice of a commentary into a quarter sermon,' Nash exclaims, 'Silver-tongu'd Smith whose well tun'd stile hath made thy death the generall teares of the muses, queinthe couldst thou devise heauenly ditties to Apolloe's lute, and teach stately verse to trip it as smoothly, as if Ovid and thou had but one soule. Hence alone did it proceede, that thou wert such a plausible pulpit man; before thou entredst into the wonderfull waies of theologie, thou refinedst, preparedst, and purifidest thy wings with sweete poetrie. If a simple man's censure may be admitted to speake in such an open theater of opinions, I never saw aboundant reading better mixt with delight, or sentences which no man can challenge of prophane affectation sounding more melodious to the eare or piercing more deepe to the heart.' *Piers Penilesse: his supplication to the Diuell*, from whence this extract is taken, was entered in the stationer's registers, for Richard Jones, on the 8th Aug. 1592, being licensed by the archbishop. It is therefore evident that the preacher was then dead. This liberal tribute from a contemporaneous writer, a writer not versed in the language of panegyric, is highly creditable to the character of Henry Smith, the strength and fervour of whose writings, particularly his *God's Arrow against Atheists*, are not yet forgotten. GILCHRIST.

Wood has omitted *Jurisprudentiæ, Medicinæ et Theologiæ Dialogus dulcis.* Lond. 1592, 8vo. In Latin verse.[3]]

" THOMAS MORGAN, a Welsh man born, " was educated for a time in this univ. of Oxon, " but in what house, unless in Oriel coll. or in " New-inn, I know not. Afterwards leaving the " university without a degree, he was taken into " the service of Mary qu. of Scots, and by her " made one of her secretaries; but whether he " bore that office, while she lived in Scotland, or " while she was a prisoner in England for 18 " years, I cannot tell. Sure I am that his fidelity " being great to her,[4] she sent him into France, " and by her commission made him her receiver " of the profits of her dowry there; she being qu. " dowager of France. In which office he con- " tinued for some years, and being sometimes in " France, and sometimes in Rome, became much " in favour with Dr. Owen Lewis, president or " rector of the English coll. at that place, and " shortly after when pope Sixtus V. determined [264] " to make a cardinal of our nation, there grew " for the same great struggling between the said " Dr. Lewis and Dr. Will. Allen, each of which " for the obtaining of that high dignity applied " their friends to the uttermost. But in the end " thro' the instant pursuit of the Jesuits, who " spared no travel or expence, they procured for " Dr. Allen such potent friends, that the lot and " preeminence of that dignity fell upon him, who, " afterward as also the Jesuits and their faction " did ever mortally[5] hate all those that had been " any way favourers or well-wishers to Dr. Lewis, " but chiefly and among the rest our Tho. Mor- " gan, a man not inferior to any of them all in " drifts of policy, who had instantly laboured in " behalf of Dr. Lewis at the beginning of the " reign of pope Sixtus V, if not before. Since " that time, the Jesuits have had many[6] a pluck " at him, but he being wise, strengthened himself " always with such friends, that they could never " do him any hurt, but rather every now and " then he gave them a secret blow. He drew " wholly into his faction Thomas lord Paget, the " bishop of Dunblain, a Scotchman of great cre- " dit and gravity, Charles Paget, brother to the " lord Thom. Throcmorton, Ralph Liggon and " others, who esteemed themselves to be of the " better sort. Notwithstanding all which, so " effectual and forcible were the means with " which they practised against him, that they got " him to be imprison'd in Paris, laying to his " charge that he was an intelligencer for sir " Franc. Walsingham, a traytor to the service of " the queen his mistress, and from time to time a " discoverer of her practices, and withal procured " the said queen to conceive exceedingly ill of " him, and to take the receivership of her dowry " in France from him. (Quære. For Mary qu. " of Scots was beheaded Feb. 1586—Allen was " not made cardinal till 28 July 1587,) and to " bestow the same on Joh. Lesley bishop of Ross. " Yet for all this, Morgan found such friends in the " court of Rome, that by the pope's express com- " mandments directed from time to time to his " nuncio, then resident at Paris, he was set at liberty, " and thereupon began to make his justification to " the world, and withal bitterly to inveigh against " his adversaries, and the wrongs which they had " done him. Likewise at that instant, there was a " book[7] printed at Paris, publicly accusing the " Jesuits of many wicked practices and most " malicious impieties. Of which book tho' they " deeply suspected that Morgan was the author " (as indeed he was, as divers afterwards knew) " yet they could never apparently prove it. So " that seeing they had in that point failed, they " took other measures for revenge. To effect " which they[8] used as an instrument, a young R. " Catholic gent. named Gage of the family of the " Gages of Furt in Sussex, whom by many prac-

[3] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 678.]

[4] [Among the Cotton MSS. Caligula C ix, fol. 21, is a deposition of Elizabeth Curll in favour of Morgan, declaring that he had raised six thousand crowns for the service of the late queen of Scots. This is dated October 1, 1592.]

[5] " *State of the English Fugitives under the K. of Spain and his Ministers.* Lond. 1596, qu. p. 51."

[6] " Ibid." [7] " Ib. p. 82." [8] " Ibid."

" tices they suborn'd and incensed thereunto; the
" manner of which was this. Morgan being
" come down into the Low Countries in company
" of the lord Paget and his brother Charles, it
" hapned that he was one night late at evening
" service in the church of S. Gudula in Brussels,
" and as he came down the church stairs, he was
" encountred in the dark by the said Gage, and
" by him much wounded in the face. Gage
" thereupon fled, thinking that he had kill'd Mor-
" gan, but at the earnest suit of the lord Paget,
" he was apprehended. The Jesuits and their
" party seemed at first stifly to deny that they
" had been the causers of that fact, but the sequel
" of their proceedings made it most apparent to
" the whole world. For when Morgan, the L.
" Paget and divers others of his friends laboured
" very earnestly by word of mouth and petitions
" to the duke, to have the rigour and severity of
" justice to proceed against him, by whom this
" great violence was offer'd, the Jesuits first la-
" boured for reconciliation: Which being flatly
" refused, then to stop the plaintifs mouths, and
" prevent such miseries as they feared might
" ensue, they found no better means than once
" again to accuse Morgan of treason, laying to
" his charge sundry points of treachery, as well
" in former times concerning the qu. of Scots, as
" also the service and person of the duke of
[265] " Parma. Besides they accused him to have been
" a setter on of ——— Gifford[9] of the family
" of those of Staffordshire and his confederates,
" in such practices, as they had undertaken by
" sir Franc. Walsingham's warrant and setting
" on, and to that end they sent Creighton the
" Scottish Jesuit to Paris, to take Gifford's
" examination, whose imprisonment they had
" there procured: And withal, they caused all
" such as any way relied upon them, to take
" their oath before the auditor general, that in
" their conscience they thought Morgan to be a
" traytor and a spy: unto the taking of which
" oath also, they laboured earnestly with sundry
" others, which they (not having their consciences
" so saleable) refused and utterly denied to do.
" Yet in the mean time, while these things were
" in hand, they wrought so with their forged
" accusation, that Morgan was clapt close prisoner
" in a miserable dungeon, called the Trueren-
" borche, where till the duke of Parma's death
" he remained. At which time, as 'tis said, he
" was set at liberty, and lived afterwards with the
" said Dr. Lewis then bishop of Cossano; upon
" apprehension, there were above thirty several
" cyphers found in his closet, in which he had
" corresponded abroad with great personages;
" and withal a letter which he had newly written
" to the bishop of Dunblain, very defamatory
" against the person of the duke of Parma, which
" incensed the duke exceedingly against him,
" and was without doubt, the chiefest cause of
" his long imprisonment, for otherwise it is thought
" he would have easily overpass'd the calumnia-
" tion of the Jesuits. 'Tis said that Tho. Mor-
" gan hath written other things, but what I can-
" not tell, nor can yet learn of any. Something
" more may be found of him in the MSS. given
" by the D. of Norfolk to the herald's office."

Clarat 1593.

[In the Cotton MS. Caligula C ix, fol. 258, is a letter ascribed to Morgan, addressed to the queen of Scots, in which he professes his great devotion to her cause; speaks of one Pietro an Englishman to whom he promises, in her name, a prebend in St. Quintin: the earl of Arundel and his family favourable to her cause: urges her to write to the pope: mentions occurrences in France: laments the league between England and Scotland; and insists on the necessity of conveying king James out of Scotland: about the earl of Westmorland, Abingdon, Ballard, Mendoza, &c. This is dated July 4, 1586.

And in the same collection, Titus B vii, fol. 414, is another letter from him to king James the first, stating the service he had rendered to the late queen of Scots. Dated at Dover, June 14, 1608.

MS. Harl. 286, fol. 66 is an original letter from some Welshman, dated at Paris, May 28, 1585, in which Morgan is styled 'her majesties traytor,' and in which the writer transcribes certain letters which Morgan entrusted him to send to Rome. This letter is supposed to be addressed to sir Henry Unton, the queen's ambassador. See *Catalogue of the Harleian MSS.* 1808, vol. 1, p. 132.]

THOMAS COUPER or COOPER, was born within the city of Oxon, educated in grammar learning in the school joining to St. Mary Magd. col. being then a chorister of that house; where with very great industry, making proficiency beyond his years, was elected probationer in 1539, and in the year following perpetual fellow of the said house. Afterwards proceeding in the faculty of arts, he was made master of the school wherein he had been educated; left his fellowship about 1546, and gave himself solely up to the studies of humanity and medicine. In the reign of qu. Mary, he being then inclined to the Protestant religion, took, as it seems, a degree in physic, and practised that faculty in Oxon: but when she was dead, he re-assumed his former faculty of divinity, became a frequent preacher, took the degrees in that faculty in the latter end of 1566, being about that time made dean of Ch. Ch. in Oxon, and was several years after vice-chancellor of the university. In 1569, he was made dean of Glocester in the place of John Man deceased, and in 1570, Feb. 24, he was consecrated bishop[1].

[9] "Gilb. Gifford *Hist. of Mary Q. of Scots*, p. 172."

[1] [In the Cotton MS. Vespasian C xiv, fol. 331, is his order for exercises in preaching, and appointing four moderators in Hertfordshire, dated Oct. 26, 1571, when he presided over this see.]

of Lincoln.[4] In 1584 he was translated to Winchester; where, as in most parts of the nation, he became much noted for his learning and sanctity of life. I have heard some reverend and ancient divines of this university say, (as they had heard it from others who knew the man,) that at what time Dr. Cooper was to leave Oxon, to go to the see of Lincoln, he did humbly confess, in his farewel sermon to the university, That he was born of very mean parents in Cat-street,[1] that he had undergon several mean and servile offices in Magdalen college, till by the favour of friends he was advanced to be fellow and schoolmaster, &c. And so going forward with a recital of the chief parts of his life, did, in conclusion, humbly acknowledge God's great providence towards him,[4] praying withal, That he would be pleased to prosper him in that great imployment, which was put upon him, &c. Of this person much may be said, and perhaps some wrong might redound to his memory, if I should say little; for he was indeed a reverend man, very well learned, and exceeding industrious, as it appears by that great *Dictionary*, which yet bears his name, and was the cause of his preferment; the foundation of which [266] was taken from sir Tho. Eliot's dictionary, and the materials for the most part, from Rob. Stevens's *Thesaurus*, and Joh. Frisius's *Lat. and Germ. Dictionary*. The course of his life in Oxon. was very commendable, and, in some sort, saint-like, if it be saint-like to live unreproveable, to bear a cross patiently, and to forgive great injuries freely, this man's example was without pattern. The truth is, he, being little acquainted with the world of men, did unhappily marry an Oxford woman, who proved too light for his gravity, and in the end became so notorious for her ill living, that the libels that then came forth, did sound out her infamy; especially that made by Th. Bulkley of Alls. coll.[5] which tells us, that a certain person[6] did so much frequent her company, that at length he was bound in a bond of 100*l.* not to come near her. Nay, another[7] tells us, that the whole university in reverence of the man, and indignity of the matter, offered him to separate his wife from him by public authority, and to set him free, being

> The devill is dead in Devonshire late,
> A happie tale if it be true;
> He gave the check, but not the mate,—
> And are you dead, sir devill? Adieu!

Many stanzas follow, relative to the amours of the city wives with the university elders as well as students,—stanzas not over decent, when we come to the following which refer more immediately to the reputed intrigues of Thomas Day with Mrs. Amey Cooper.

> Belike you think I pass a clowne
> Of Genesis for to descry
> How caster dyke did cast her down,—
> Clownes be divines, and why not I?
>
> More words are written in the text,
> But, like an asse, I dare not tell,
> This chapter done, beware the next,
> Fye! holes-in-wall did never well.
>
> I will not tell, what I heard saye,
> Who hath of Rose the garland wonne,
> But sure I am, some did her paye,—
> She beares a Belley in her tunne.
>
> The fruit was brought from Xt. his flocke,
> In Xt. begot, in Xt. yborn,
> In Christ Church some did get a knocke;
> I told you not so much beforne.
>
> Duke Humphrey's dame loves well her lord,
> But lyes too long abed I feare,
> All princely pride she hath abhorred,
> Delighting russetts for to weare.
>
> Divines concubines and yet offend?
> It was not well, but what o'that?
> Do so no more, seek to amend,
> Take heed least papistes laugh thereat.
>
> The scripture saith, we must forgive
> Our brother's fault for seven times,
> We preachers must precisely live,
> Forgetting our bed-fellows crimes.
>
> And he that all the tubs could trim,
> Could never (private) keep his tanche,
> But she will venture life and limb
> To have a snatch at every haunche.
>
> The greedy hawke will have her preye,
> Though she it seeke in every place,
> This made some quict all the *Day*,
> Yet to agree they had some grace.
>
> The *Day* will come, else God forefend,
> When best-beloved shall be unbound,
> And *Day* by day shall fetch his friend
> For *lesse than for a hundred pound*.
>
> But use these words no more, thou clowne!
> By-the-masse, I tell you what I heare,
> 'Tis said abroade in fielde or towne
> The hooded whore hath never peere.
>
> While bucke doth lay his horn to view,
> So farre in plaine as Oxford show,
> The cocks do follow their masters crew,
> Still crying cuckolds-all-arowe.

[4] [Dispensatio concessa Thomæ ep'o Lincoln, ut una cum ep'atu rectoriam seu prebendam de Bugden simul in commenda tenere possit. *Regist. Facultatis a Matthæo ar'epo Cant. concessorū.*

Die dominica xi die Junii 1570, Thomas Cowper Lincoln. electus, in ep'atu installatus in persona Joh'is Flower procuratoris sui; et personaliter 23 Junij, 1571, die Jovis. *Collectan. Joh. Featley.* MS. p. 385. KENNET.]

[1] His father was a poor taylor, living in Cat-street, mostly situated in St. Mary's parish.

[4] [His prayer is—That the small measure of knowlege, which it pleased God to give him (viz. T. C.) in the continuance of fiftie yeares studie, may be imployed to the glorie of God.—It is knowen, five and fourtie yeares since, that he was master of arte and student in divinitie and disputed in that facultie—This is his greatest comfort, that since he was a yong man, in Magdalene colledge in Oxforde, he hath bin brought up in the love of the gospel. See *Admonition, &c.* by T. C. pr. 1589, 4to. BAKER.]

[5] [A MS. copy of this scandal on Dr. Cooper is in the possession of Mr. Gilchrist, to whom I am obliged for the following extract. It is entituled, *Mr. Buckley's libell of divers persons in Oxford, an* 15 . . *or thereabouts.* This is the opening stanza;

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> A happie tale if it be true;
> He gave the check, but not the mate,—
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>
> While bucke doth lay his horn to view,
> So farre in plaine as Oxford show,
> The cocks do follow their masters crew,
> Still crying cuckolds-all-arowe.

[6] Tho. Day cam. of Ch. Ch. sometimes fellow of Alls. coll.

[7] Sir Jo. Harrington in his *Brief view of the State of the Church of England, &c.* Lond. 1653, oct. p. 64.

the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alledging, he knew his own infirmity, that he could not live unmarried, and to divorce and marry again, he would not charge his conscience with so great a scandal. He hath written,

The Epitome of Chronicles, from the 17th year after Christ, to 1540, and thence afterwards to the Year 1560, Lond. 1560, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 65. Art. and 1565, Bodl. 4to. C. 9. Art. BS.] The reader is to note that one Tho. Lanquet, a young man of 24 years of age, had composed a chron. consisting of two parts, reaching from the beginning of the world to the time of our Saviour; and was proceeding on a third part: but death cutting him off in his eager pursuit of the work, in 1545, our author Cooper undertook to finish it; and his part, which is the third, contains almost thrice as much as the two parts of Lanquet. All which being finished, a third person, contrary to the mind of Cooper, published all the parts, under the title of *Lanquet's Chronicle*, an. 1559, which being very full of faults,[8] our author made a view and correction of, and published them in the year following, under the general title of *Cooper's Chronicle*, &c. with a running title of *Lanquet's Chronicle* at the top of every leaf of the first and second part, and *The Epitome of Chronicles* at the top of every leaf of the third part, which, as I have told you, was composed by Cooper; who hath further written,

Thesaurus linguæ Romanæ & Britannicæ, &c. Lond. 1565, in a large fol. [Bodl. B. 4; 8. 9. Art.] This is commonly called *Cooper's Dictionary*,[9] which was so much esteemed by Q. Elizabeth, that ever after she endeavoured to promote the author as high in the church as she could. Of this *Dictionary* see more in Tho. Eliot, under the year 1546, [col. 151.]

Dictionarium Historicum & Poeticum. Printed with the former book.

A brief exposition of such Chapters of the Old Testament, as usually are read in the Church at Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the Year. Lond. 1573, qu. [There was an endeavour that this book should be had in every parish church; and for the forwarding this, the archbishop (Parker) gave his own testimonial to the treasurer in June this year, (1574) concerning the book; viz. That he thought it to be profitable for instruction, and necessary for the unlearned minister, but most to the poor subjects, who were certainly to be informed by the stability of this doctrine. And therefore he desired his lordship to signify the same unto her majesty's council, that they might give some commendation thereunto; which he supposed would do well. The rather, for that the simpler the doctrine was to the people, the sooner, he said, might they be edified, and in an obedience reposed. Strype, *Life of Parker*, 1711, p. 465.]

Sermon at Lincoln 1575, *on Matth.* 16. 26, 27. Lond. in oct. [1575, 1619, 4to.]

Twelve Sermons on Rom. 1. 16. *Matth.* 7. 15, 16. *on* 1 *Cor.* 10. 1, 3, 5. *Matth.* 13. 5. *and Joh.* 8. 46. Lond. 1580, qu.

An admonition to the People of England; wherein are answered, not only the slanderous untruths, reproachfully uttered by Martin the Libeller, but also many other Crimes by some of his Brood, objected generally against all Bishops, &c. Lond. 1589, qu. [and 8vo. Bodl. Crynes, No. 764.] This book was written after Mart. Marprelate had writ his libel, which some (playing with Martin at his own weapon) answered pleasantly both in rhime and prose.' But this our author, the bishop, with authority and gravity confuted him soundly in this book; whereupon Martin replied in a book entit. *Ha'ye any work for a Cooper*, &c. At length this reverend and holy bishop paying his last debt to nature at Winchester, 29 Apr. in fifteen hundred ninety and four, was buried on the south side of the choir, a little above the bishop's seat, belonging to the cathedral there. Over his grave was soon after laid a flat marble, with an inscription thereon in prose and verse, a copy of which you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 197, a. He left behind him a widow named Amey, and two daughters, one of which, named Elizabeth, was the wife of Dr. Joh. Belly, sometimes provost of Oriel coll. afterwards chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, the other was Mary the wife of John Gouldwell gent. 1594. [267]

[Tho. Cooper Bp. of L. is supposed to have wrote *The Answer to the Defence of the Private Masse*. See Fulk's *Catalogue of books answered*, &c. in his preface to Dr. Heskyns's *Parliament of Christ*.

One Tho. Cooper wrote *Nonæ Novembris Æternitati consecratæ*. Oxon. 1607, 4to. BAKER.

Add besides,

1. *Homelies on the Seven Sacraments.* 1558.

*2. *An Answer in defence of the truth against the apology of private masse.* Lond. 1562, 12mo. This I suppose is what Baker alludes to, who seems to have mistaken the title.

3. *Thomæ Cooperi Christiana cum fratribus consultatio, utrum pii verbi ministri præscriptam a magistratibus vestium rationem suscipere et liquido possint et jure debeant.* MS. Corp. Christ. Camb. CCCXL, p. 135.[2]

Original letters from him MSS. Cotton, Vespasian F xi, fol. 187, dated June 14, 1586; Otho

[8] [See col. 150, note 3.]

[9] [An enemy says 'he was corrector to the printer in Fleet-street, that printed Eliot's *Dictionary*. Cooper translated a piece of Rob. Stephanus his *Thesaurus*, and joined it to the same with a few phrases, and so bereved the famous knight of his labors.' *Dialogue against the Bishops*, quoted by Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 198. But this by no means agrees with the account at col. 151.]

[1] [See col. 595, 596.]

[2] [Nasmith's *Catal.* p. 354.]

E xi, fol. 196, January 25 and 27, 1587-8. The last, concerning the musters of his diocese, to the earl of Sussex, then lord lieutenant of Hants. And one letter from him to archbp. Parker, MS. Corp. Ch. coll. Camb. No. CXIV. p. 839.]

WILLIAM RAINOLDS, second son of Rich. Rainolds, a sufficient farmer, third son of Rich. Rainolds, was born at Pynhoe alias Pynhawes (the seat of his ancestors) near to the city of Exeter in Devonshire, educated in school learning in Wykeham's coll. near Winchester, elected probationer of New coll. in 1560, and two years after was admitted perpetual fellow. In that house, where then was a severe discipline kept up, he became a most noted philosopher, a quick disputant, and one much noted for his sincere love to the Protestant cause. In 1566, he proceeded master of arts, and about that time he took holy orders. In 1572, he left his fellowship, and retiring to Hart-hall, lived there in the quality of a commoner: all which time he was earnest for reformation, while John his brother of C. C. coll. stood affected to the Roman Catholic religion, as it is said. This difference in judgment proved a fire-ball of contention between, and engaged, them in a strong duel, and set disputes; whereupon both being strengthned by each others arguments, our author William turned a zealous Catholic, and John a strong puritan. Whereupon Dr. Will. Alabaster a learned divine, and an excellent poet, made an epigram on them, a copy of which you may see[1] elsewhere. This is the reason commonly received among Protestants, for each others conversion, but false; for the dispute was, if you will believe one that then lived, between John, and Edmund, Rainolds of C. C. coll. as I have told[2] you elsewhere. So that now there being no pretence left for William's conversion by disputing with his brother John, you may take this reason following, different from the other, if your charity will permit you to believe a R. Catholic[3] author, as he had received it from the mouth or pen of Will. Rainolds, which is this.—'Mr. William Rainolds being first an eminent professor and preacher of the Protestant religion in England, and much engaged among the puritans in Northamptonshire, (as he was wont to tell,) he fell in the end to read over Mr. Jewell's book, and did translate some part thereof into Latin; but before he had passed half over, he found such stuff, as made him greatly mistake of the whole religion, and so he, leaving his hopes and commodities in England, went over the sea, and the last year of Jubile, to wit, 1575, he came to Rome, and brought that book with him, and presented both himself and it to the tribunal of the inquisition, of his own free motion and accord, where I guess the book remaineth still, if it be not burned; and himself after absolution received for his former errors (which he with great humility and zeal required, and myself also at that time spake with him in that place) he returned into France and Flanders, and there lived many years, with singular edification for his rare virtue and learning,' &c. Thus a zealous Romanist, whom I have here quoted in the margin. Afterwards our author Will. Rainolds went to Rheimes in France, where being kindly received by Dr. Will. Allen president of the English college there, was shortly after made professor or reader of divinity, and of the Hebrew tongue. Afterwards he went[4] to Antwerp. He wrote, mostly under the name of Will. Rossæus, these things following:

A Refutation of sundry reprehensions, cavils, and false sleights, by which Mr. Whitaker laboureth to deface the late English translation, and Catholic Annotations of the New Testament, and the Book of discovery of Heretical Corruptions.[5] Paris, 1583, oct. [Bod. 8vo. R. 2. Th.]

De justa reipublicæ Christianæ in reges impios & hæreticos Authoritate. Antw.[6] 1592, oct. &c. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 45. Th.] [268]

Catholic Faith concerning Christ's last Supper, against Berengarius and Bruce. Antw. 1593, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 47. Th.] This Bruce was the same, as it seems, with Rob. Bruce, a Scotch minister.

Paraphrase on the New Testament. MS. in the English coll. of Benedictines at Deulward in Lorain.

Calvino-Turcismus, i. e. Calvinisticæ perfidiæ cum Mahumetanâ collatio, & dilucida utriusque sectæ confutatio. Antw. 1597. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 24. Th. Seld.] Col. Agr. 1603, oct. in four books. Which books being left imperfect, were corrected, finished, and published out of his notes by his dear friend Will. Gifford dean of St. Peter's church at L'Isle. This book endeavours to prove that Calvin's religion is worse in condition, and less probable in reason, than that of the Turks, and hath less ground and substance therein, than the other. The copies of which, stealing over the sea into England, were answered by one who writes himself T. M. S. in a book bearing this title. *De Turco-Papismo. Hoc est, de Turcorum & Papistarum adversus Christi Ecclesiam & fidem conjuratione, eorumque in Religione & moribus consensione & similitudine.* Lond. 1598, 99, qu. Ibid. 1604, in oct. To which book are added 4 more against the said *Calvino-Turcismus.* In the preface to the first that came forth, the author saith, that Will. Rainolds his going over to the church of Rome, was because he was not compos mentis,

[1] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 139, a.
[2] Ibid. lib. 1, p. 300, b.
[3] Rob. Persons in *A relation of a tryal made before the K. of France, between the Bishop of Evreux and the Lord Plessis Mornay.* Printed 1604, p. 57, 58.
[4] [This was replied to by Whitaker, whose *Answere* was printed at Cambridge, and at London, 16mo. 1585.]
[5] [This is imagined to be printed at Edinburgh, and the printer's name Joachim Trognesius, is supposed to be feigned. See Herbert *Typ. Antiq.* 1514.]

as being somewhat distracted for the love of the wife of one M. a famous woman of Oxon, &c. The said Rainolds also translated from English into Latin all the works of Tho. Harding, with a large preface to them, as I have elsewhere told you; but for want of money they could not be printed: also Dr. Will. Allen's book entit. *A true, sincere and modest defence of English Catholics*, &c. which book W. Rainolds did also much increase. And what else he hath written, Pitseus will[8] tell you, who adds that he deceasing at
1594. Antwerp in Flanders, in fifteen hundred ninety and four, was buried in the chancel of the church of the Bigwins there, on the south side of the altar. Soon after was a stone laid over his grave, with this inscription thereon. 'Honorabili Domino D. Gulielmo Reginaldo, alias Ressæo, pio exuli Anglo, viro doctissimo, & hujus ecclesiæ ministro. Obiit 24 Aug. 1594, &c. This W. Rainolds had five brothers, the eldest of which was named Hierom, fellow of C. C. college, and master of arts in 1567, who continuing in the Roman Catholic religion, practised physic in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign; but soon after left the university, and whether he went beyond the seas, and was doctorated there, I cannot tell. Under this Hierom Rainolds, our author William, who was the next brother, did receive most of his tuition, while he was a junior in Oxon. The third brother was Edm. Rainolds before-mentioned, fellow of C. C. college also, who leaving that house because he was 'in animo Catholicus,' retired to Glocester-hall, where living many years in the condition of a tutor, died a wealthy man. The fourth brother was James Rainolds, master of arts, and fellow of Exeter coll. The fifth[9] and youngest was Nicholas, who lived at Pynhaws on the lands of his ancestors, father to Will. Rainolds of Cassington near to Woodstock in Oxfordshire gentleman, sometimes a member of Glocester-hall, (under his uncle Edmund) from whom I formerly received a writing under his hand, concerning his ancestors and relations for three generations above him, part of which is here mentioned.

WILLIAM ALLYN, ALLEN or ALAN, so many ways I find him written, was the second son of John Allen, (by Joanet or Jennet Lyster his wife, sister of Tho. Lyster of Westby in Yorkshire,) the son of George Allen of Staffordshire, who having an uncle, or near kinsman, called Allen, abbat of Delawise, settled at Rossal in Lancashire, by the endeavours of the said abbat,
[269] who demised to him divers lands there, which belonged to his monastery.[1] At that place (Rossal) was Will. Allyn or Alan, whom we are farther to mention, born; and being arrived to about the fifteenth year of his age, was sent to Oxford in 1547, entred into Oriel coll. and committed to the tuition of Morgan Philips, the chiefest tutor then in that house; under whom having profited to a miracle in logic and philosophy, was unanimously elected fellow of that coll. in 1550. (4 Ed. 6.) Four years after he proceeded in arts, and stood in that act, wherein proceeded Tho. Harding and Nich. Harpesfield, two noted writers, the former being then a proceeder in divinity, and the other in the civil law. In 1556, or thereabouts, he became principal of St. Mary's-hall, and in that and the year following, one of the proctors of the university.[2] In 1558, or thereabouts, he was made canon of York; but soon after upon the coming to the crown by Q. Elizabeth, and the alteration of religion that followed, he left his country and preferment about 1560, and going beyond the seas, he retired to Lovain, then an eminent academy, especially for the study of divinity, to which place did several eminent theologists repair for a time, (as Saunders, Harding, Dorman, Rastal, &c.) purposely to avoid the places infected with heresy, as they called it. While he continued at Lovain he wrote[3] a book in the English tongue against Mr. Jewel, treating of purgatory, which afterwards was printed. About that time falling into a grievous disease, by too careful attending a pupil[4] of his of genteel extraction in England, had advice given him by his physicians to retire to his native country for health's sake. Whereupon returning into England, he kept himself unknown till he had recovered his former strength; and then endeavouring to reconcile people to the church of Rome, and to terrify them from going to the meetings of heretics, as he stiled them, was forced by the magistrates to leave that harbour, Lancashire. So that going to a certain place near Oxon, he practised the like, and wrote two books in English, one *Of the Authority of the Priesthood*, and the other *Of Indulgences*. From thence he removed his quarters to the county of Norfolk, and lived sometimes in the house of the duke of that name, and sometimes near it, where he wrote *Certain brief Reasons concerning Catholic Faith; whereby the vanity of Heresy, and excellency of Catholic Faith* (as therein it is said) *were evidently set down, purposely to settle such who were wavering in their*

et qui à penetrè le plus avant, &c. v. *Peruviana*, p. 8. v. Jan. Nic. Erithræum. n. 49. COLE.]

[2] [It was the intention of sir Thomas Pope the founder of Trinity coll. to appoint him one of the fellows of his new society, partly on the recommendation of cardinal Pole, but this design did not take effect. Warton's *Life of Pope*, edit. 1780, 8vo. page 406.]

[3] Nic. Fitzherbert, in *Epit. Vit. Card. Alani*, p. 39.

[4] [This was Christopher, afterwards sir Christopher Blount, who was concerned in the earl of Essex's insurrection. Camden. *Annal. Eliz.* 655; *Biog. Britan.* i. 109, edit. Kippis.]

[8] In lib. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16, nu. 1040.

[9] "Mr. Wood hath in his MS. additions taken notice, that John Rainolds was the fifth brother."

[1] [See a little account of cardinal Allen's family in Pollini's dedication of his *Historia Ecclesiastica d' Inghilterra*—Alanus—est celuy qui a le mieux escrit des sacramans

Opinion. Afterwards tho' advantage was given to him to return to Loyain, by the opportunity of a ship then going from England; yet he neglected it, and went near to Oxon again, went to the university, and meeting with one of his contemporaries, did work so much upon him by his discourse, that he promised him to abstain for the future from Protestant company, and their meetings. Which act of his, being made known to the parents of the said contemporary, they prosecuted Allyn so close that he was forced to leave England, after he had continued there about three years. So that retiring to a certain monastery at Mechlin in Brabant, became a divinity reader there; which office he performed with great commendations for some time. Afterwards being desirous to go to Rome, in the company of Dr. Jo. Vendiville, the king's professor at Doway (afterwards bishop of Tournay) did make some advance that way; but for certain reasons that then passed between them, Allyn turned his face and went to Doway, (at which place an academy was settled about 1562,) where he studied divinity, became doctor of that faculty, and so much esteemed for his rare and active parts,[1] that he was made canon of the church of Cambray.[2] Afterwards by his endeavours he began a seminary at Doway, about 1568, to receive all such learned English Catholics that had fled their country for religion's sake, where soon after they framed for themselves a common discipline, after the manner of a college, and got the pope to assign them an yearly pen-
[270] sion. Soon after our author Allyn being made canon of Rheimes, he procured another seminary to be erected there[3] by the Guises, kinsmen to Mary Q. of Scots: for the Netherlands, wherein Doway is situated, being run into confusion, the English fugitives or scholars were banished thence, by the command of Don Lewis de Requesens; so that thence going to Rheimes they settled there for a time. Afterwards our active author began another seminary at Rome, and two in Spain, to the end that English youths might be trained up, purposely to keep up the Roman Catholic religion in England. At length for these his great and indefatigable labours, he was created a priest cardinal[4] of St. Martin in montibus, by pope Sixtus V. on the 28 July, according to our accompt, an. 1587,[5] and two years after was made archbishop of Mechlin, or Machlin, the metropolis of Brabant. The character given of this man, by several of our English authors of the reformed party, is, 'That he, with R. Persons the Jesuit, 'and others, did' lay in continual wait for the 'destruction of prince and people of England 'and who by exciting both foreigners abroad, 'and natural subjects at home, plotted the re-'ducement of the R. religion to its ancient vigour, '&c. Farther[1] also, That after he had put off 'both his love to his country, and his obedience 'to his prince, he incensed the Spaniard and the 'pope of Rome to assault England: and to that 'purpose adjoyned himself to all pernicious con-'sultations about that matter, after that pope 'Sixtus V. had bestowed on him the title of car-'dinal, and the Spaniard had given him an abbacy 'in the kingdom of Naples, and nominated him 'archbishop of Mechlin. When the bull of ex-'communication against Q. Elizabeth, at that 'time that the great navy was provided for En-'gland, came forth, he brought it into the Low 'Countries, and caused it to be printed in English. 'Withal he wrote an *Admonition to the English-*'*men*, that they should stick to the pope and 'Spaniard; but being deceived of all his hopes, 'he returned again back to Rome, where, being 'wearied with the discords, hatreds, and dissen-'tions of the English run-aways, both scholars 'and nobles, at last he died in the 63d year of 'his age,' &c. Another[2] saith, 'That he was so 'ill deserving to be accounted English, as that 'like another Herostratus, he endeavoured to 'raise a combustion in the church and state, &c.' But let writers say what they please; certain it is, that he was an active man, and of great parts, and high prudence: that he was religious and zealous

[1] [As a proof of his literary abilities, he was appointed librarian of the Vatican. Mireus, *De Script. sec. XVI.* page 68.]

[2] [All who are admitted to this dignity are obliged to prove their descents, that is, to show that for so many generations they have been gentlemen. *Biog. Britan.* i. 109. Baker gives the following extract, but without specifying from what work it is derived: 'The cardinal's grace (W. A.) is of as good and antient a house, and every way as worshipfully allied, as some of the highest counsellors were in y. meanest fortunes, till your majestie's favors and yr. rare abilities made them steps to clime into their present honors.']

[3] [In those seminaries the number of students, priests and proper youths was more for many yeares together (so long as Dr. Allen governed) at one time than are now, or hereafter like to be in all the seminaries, put them all together. I have seen 50 priests in one year sent out of Rhemes, and yet 60 other priests remain in college still. Dr. Ely's *Notes on the Apologie*, p. 211.

When it was known in our universities how all were received, and full welcome, there came a number of the chiefest and best scholars and wits in both universities. They came flocking over because all that came to Doway or Rhemes were received and welcome, none rejected, had they money or had they none—but now (1602) it being known that none are welcome without money and particular commendations, none or very few dare adventure. *Ibid.* p. 212. Kennet.]

[4] [Being created cardinal alone, out of the ordinary times, (a prerogative seldom yielded but to special persons) —had in such reverence, that in pope Greg. 14 his sickness, he was thought fittest among the cardinals to be vicegerent in spiritual causes. See the *Supplication*, 1595. Baker.]

[5] [Intelligence of the unexpected promotion of Dr. Will. Allan to the rank of cardinal. MS. Cotton, Nero, B vi, fol. 264.]

[1] Vide Camb. *Annal. R. Elizab.* sub. an. 1589.

[2] Ibid. sub. an. 1594.

[3] Fr. Godwinus in *Com. de præsul. Angl.* ad finem. inter cardinales.

in his profession, restless till he had performed what he had undertaken, that he was very affable, genteel and winning, and that his personage was handsome and proper, which with an innate gravity commanded respect from those that came near, or had to do with him.[4] His works as to learning, are these,

A defence of the Doctrine of Catholics concerning Purgatory, and Prayers for the Dead.[5] Antw. 1565. in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 61. Th.]

Brief Reasons concerning Cath. Faith.

Treatise made in defence of the lawful Power and Authority of Priesthood to remit Sins. Lov. 1567, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 58. Th.]

The People's duty for Confession of their Sins to God's Ministers. Printed with the *Treatise made*, &c.

The Church's meaning concerning Indulgences, commonly called Pope's Pardons. Printed also with the *Treatise made*, &c. Which three last were answered by Dr. Will. Fulke of Cambridge.

De { *Sacramentis in genere.* / *Sacramento Eucharistæ.* / *Sacrificio Euch.* } Antw. 1576, qu. [Bodl. CC. 10. Med.]

Apology and true declaration of the institution and endeavours of the two English Colleges, the one in Rome, the other now resident in Rheimes; against certain sinister informations given up against the same. Printed at Mons in Hainault, 1581, in a large oct. This book is said by[6] one to be a [271] princely, grave, and flourishing piece of natural and exquisite English. "In this book, fol. 21, b. "the author saith, that the English students put "themselves first into a collegial form at Doway, "an. 1568. The running title of this book is "*An Apology for the English Seminaries*; and "Quære, whether it be not the same book with "that mentioned next following."

Apologia pro sacerdotibus Societatis Jesu, & Seminariorum alumnis contra Edicta Regia [una cum duobus edictis.'] Printed in a book entit. *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ*, &c. Aug. Trev. 1583, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 171. Th.] and 1594, in qu. part 3.

Piissima admonitio & consolatio vere Christiana ad afflictos Catholicos Anglicæ. Printed also in the said book.

A true, sincere, and modest defence of the English Catholics that suffer for their Faith both at home and abroad, against a slanderous Libel entit. The Execution of Justice in England. Not expressed where, or when, printed; but by the character and some passages therein, is shew'd that it was printed beyond the seas, about 1583,[8] in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. K. 12. Th.] Printed also in Latin at Ingolst. 1584, in oct. and in a book entit. *Concertat. Eccles. Cath. in Anglia*, &c. 1594. This defence was answered by Dr. Tho. Bilson, in the third part of his book of the supremacy, or in that book called, *The true difference between Christian Subjection, and Unchristian Rebellion.* As for *The Execution of Justice*, which the defence answers, it was written, as it was then, and since, reported, by sir Will Cecil lord Burleigh. The second impression[9] of which, made at Lond. 1583, in five sheets in oct. I have, and bears this title, *The execution of Justice in England for maintenance of Publick and Christian Peace, against certain stirs of sedition, and adherents to the Traytors and Enemies of the Realm, without any persecution of them for questions of Religion, as is falsly reported*, &c.

Epistola de Daventriæ ditione. Cracov. 1588, in oct. Printed also about that time in English. "See the *State of the English Fugitives*, p. 23." It must be noted that in 1587, Will. Stanly, and Rowl. York, Englishmen, did traiterously deliver up a fort near Zutphen, and the strong garrison of Daventry to the Spaniard; whereupon our author Dr. Allyn did (being provoked by the bull of Pius V. against Q. Elizabeth) not only commend the treason, but excited others, in the said Epistle, to the like exploit of perfidiousness, as if they were neither bound to serve nor obey an excommunicated queen. At which time the said Allyn dispatched away divers priests to Rowl. York, whose regiment of 13 hundred consisted all of English and Irish, to be chaplains and confessors to them. In the year 1588, our author Allyn compiled a book to be published when the Spaniard should arrive into England, to stir up all the English Papists to take up arms against

[4] [As a proof of the estimation in which he was held abroad, it may be stated, that Allen had several persons of distinction in his train, and a revenue of fifteen thousand crowns a year, then computed at 4500*l.* of our money. Strype, *Annals*, iv. 277.]

[5] [This was the basis of Alleyn's polemical reputation. It abounds, though, more in rhetoric than argument, and contains much ingenious declamation and sophistry. Warton, *Life of Pope*, 406.]

[6] Anon. in lib. cui tit. *Hypercritica, or a rule of Judgment*, &c. MS. address 4 Sect. 2. [Written by Bolton. See col. 157. For the passage here quoted by Wood, consult Hall's edition, p. 233.]

[7] [MS. Baker.]

[8] [This book must have been printed later than 1583, for p. 10 and 11, it mentions the martyrdom of Carter the printer, who was executed 1584. In the preface is said, that *English Justice*, to which it is an answer, had been often printed and put forth in diverse languages, &c. Pref. p. 1. Baker.]

[9] [I know not why sir W. Cecil's book printed London 1583, 8vo. is sayd to be the second impression. My copy says no such thing in the title. Humphreys. Yet Wood is perfectly right, for the first edition was printed on a different size although in the same year (1583) being a quarto of thirty eight pages, exclusive of the title-page. The head line throughout this rare tract is, *Execution for Treason and not for Religion.* There is a fine copy in St. John's college library. It appeared in Latin, 8vo. Lond. 1584, and again in English, 8vo. 1675 and 1638. Among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in Bodley (Misc. 180) is a copy in MS. and in the same collection (Misc. 174) a MS. of Allen's *Defence*.]

the queen. The first part of the said book was entit.

A declaration of the Sentence of Sixtus 5.— Grounded on the said Pope's Crusado, whereby he gave plenary Indulgence and Pardon of all Sins to all that gave their helping hand to deprive Q. Elizabeth of her Kingdom. The second part was entit.

An admonition to the Nobility and People of England. Which book, or books, coming straightway to the knowledge of the queen, she dispatched away[1] D. Val. Dale to the prince of Parma, viceroy of the Low-Countries for the king of Spain; who being introduced into his presence, he did mildly expostulate with him about the said book or books, written by Allyn, wherein, as Dale said, he exhorted the nobility and people of England and Ireland to joyn with the Spanish forces under him, the said prince, to invade England, &c. but he pretended he knew nothing of such a book, and so sent him away unsatisfied. However, so it was, that presently upon the overthrow of the great invincible armado, under their heroical Adlantado, certain Roman Catholics procured the whole impression to be burned, saving some [272] few that had been sent abroad beforehand to friends and such as had otherwise been conveyed away by the printer, and others, in secret wise. What else our author Allyn hath written, Joh. Pitseus, who[2] speaks very honourably of him, will tell you; who adds that he gave up the ghost on the 6 of Octob. according to our accompt, in 1594. fifteen hundred ninety and four, and was buried in the church or chappel of the English college at Rome; where there is an epitaph for him, which being printed by two several authors at least, I shall now pass by. The Jesuits triumphed openly (as one[3] saith) at his death, and among other of the calumniations against him, they said, That God had taken him away in a good time; for if he had lived longer he would have disgrac'd himself, and lost the credit he had got. In one or more books containing the lives, or at least characters, with the arms, of the popes and cardinals of Rome, it appears that the arms of cardinal Allyn, are argent 3 conies or rabbets passant sable; yet the ancient arms belonging to the Allens or Allyns of Staffordshire (from whom he is descended) are Parted per Chevron gules and ermine two lions heads erased, in the upper part, or. The next card. that the English nation hath been honoured with, is Philip "Thomas" Howard, third son of Henry earl of Arundel, and younger brother to Henry earl of Norwich and duke of Norfolk; who at this day is living[4] at Rome. He was born in Arundel house, in the parish of St. Clement Danes without Temple-Bar near London, an. 1629, and there educated under several tutors, till he was 14 years of age.[5] At length, upon the eruption of the civil war, he left the nation, and travelled with his grandfather Thomas earl of Arundel into Italy, and at 15 years of age became a Dominican, or Black-Fryer, at Cremona. After several years spent there, he returned into England, and some time after the marriage of king Charles 2 with Katharine the infanta of Portugal, he became lord almoner to that queen "in the room of the lord "Aubigny," and continued in her service several years. Afterwards, upon the people's being exasperated against popery, he quitted that noble office, and went to Bornheim in Flanders, where having a convent of English fryers of his order, had not continued there long, but at the desire of his sometimes tutor, then confessor to pope Clement 10, had a cardinal's cap sent to him by the said pope in the month of May, 1675, by his messenger seignior Con, at which time father Howard was at Antwerp with the bishop of that place. By virtue of which, and the instrument with it, he was made cardinal priest, sub tit. ecclesiæ S. Mariæ supra Minervam: which church was in most ancient time built upon the ruins of the temple of Minerva at Rome, where the said card. is now generally stiled The cardinal of Norfolk, and by some The cardinal of England. Afterwards taking his journey towards Rome, he was attended by his uncle William viscount Stafford (beheaded in 1680, upon account of being engaged in the Popish plot) Mr. John Howard son of the said William, lord Thomas Howard nephew to the said cardinal, and younger brother to the present duke of Norfolk, seignior Con before-mentioned, Dr. Joh. Laybourne president of the English or clergy college at Doway, then secretary or auditor to the cardinal, and others. He took his journey through Flanders to Doway, where he was with great solemnity received and lodged in the said coll. The next day he designing to visit the college of English Benedictines at that place, was received by the whole convent in their church in a solemn procession with copes, a Te Deum, and other ceremonies, as appointed in the ritual, for such receptions. From the church he was conducted into the cloyster, and entertained with a banquet, and a panegyric spoken to him, by a stu-

[1] Camb. ut sup. in *Annal.* sub. an. 1588.

[2] In lib. *De Illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16, nu. 1041.

[3] Tho. Bell in his *Anatomy of Popish Tyranny*, lib. 2, cap. 2, parag. 1.

[4] [He died at Rome June 16, 1694. Bishop Burnet, who was acquainted with him, speaks of him in very favourable terms; as a very sensible and a very good-natured man, and one friendly to deliberation and moderate measures. See Brydges's *Peerage of England*, 1812, i. 130.]

[5] [Thomas Howard, filius natu maximus Henrici baronis Mowbray et Matravers, nepos prænobilis Thomæ comitis Arundeliæ et Surriæ comitis mareschalli Angliæ. Hebertus Howard filius ejusdem secundus. Philippus Howard filius tertius, admissi sunt pensionarii majores sub magistro collegii (coll. Jo.) quarto die Julii, an. 1640. *Regist. Coll. Jo. Cantabr.* Baker.]

dent of that college. All which was so well performed, that visc. Stafford was pleased to say, that it was the only fit reception his eminence had met with in all his journey. Afterwards his eminence went to Paris, where he continued for some [273] time incognito. At length, with other nobility and persons of quality added to the former company, he journied to Rome, and made his entry: for the defraying of which and his journey, he had the assistance of the pope, and not of king Charles 2. and queen Katharine, as the common report then went.

[Of the celebrated cardinal Allen, the reader will find ample accounts in every biographical and historical work treating of the time in which he lived. His character has been represented in a favourable or disadvantageous light according to the religious or political bias of the writer who has noticed him, but it is impossible to deny him the credit of great abilities and excessive zeal for the cause in which he had embarked.

Of this cardinal there is a head by Esme de Boulonois, and one in the Oxford almanack for 1746, by Vertue, who engraved it from a curious cast of Allen's head taken from an original medallion.

The only original painting of Allen now supposed to exist is in the possession of Charles Browne Mostyn, Esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordshire. This was engraved about four years since by Brown and Keating. Mr. Mostyn informs me that there was another picture at the English college at Doway, but this (with whatever else these barbarians thought proper to term reliques of aristocracy) was destroyed by the French during Roberspiere's reign of blood and devastation.]

ADAM HILL, a most noted and eloquent preacher of his time, was elected fellow of Baliol coll. in 1568, being then bachelor of arts, stood in the act to compleat the degree of master of that faculty in 1572, and on the 12 of Jan. following he resigned his fellowship. About that time, being noted for his practical way of preaching, became vicar of Westbury in Wilts, (in which county he was, as it is probable, born) parson of Goosage in Dorsetshire, and at length [June 16, 1583[6]] prebendary of Gillyngham Minor in, and succentor of, the cath. church of Salisbury. In 1591 he took the degrees in divinity, and had he not been untimely snatched away by death, he would have been advanced to an high degree in the church. He hath written and published,

Several sermons: among which are, (1) *Godly Sermon shewing the Fruits of Peace and War*, on 2 Cor. 20. 1. Lond. 1588, oct. (2) *Serm. on Gen.* 18. 21, 22. Lond. 1593, [1595,] oct. (3) *Serm. concerning Christ's descent into Hell*, preached 28 Feb. 1589, but on what subject I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen it. It was answered by Alex. Hume a Scot; whereupon our author Hill came out with a book entit.

A defence of the Article, Christ descended into Hell, with an Answer to the arguments objected against the truth of the said Doctrine, by one Alexand. Hume, &c. Lond. 1592, qu. [In this work, according to Tanner,[7] Hill professes himself to have been educated under bishop Jewell.] Afterwards Hume came out with *A Rejoinder, wherein the answer to Dr. Hill's Sermon is justly defended*. Printed 1593, qu.[8] But before our author Hill could come out with another answer, he gave way to fate; which happ'ning at Salisbury about the 16 of Febr. in fifteen hundred 1594. ninety and four, he was buried in the cath. church there, on the nineteenth day of the same month. Soon after his dignity or dignities in the said church were bestowed on one Tho. Crump. As for the said Alex. Hume he was "schoolmaster "of Dunbar, and as" master of arts of the university of St. Andrew in Scotland, was incorporated here, as I shall tell you in the FASTI; and wrote, besides what is before mentioned, (1) *A Treatise of Conscience*, &c. (2) *Treatise of the Felicity of the World to come*, &c. (3) *Four discourses of praises unto God*, &c. All which were printed at London in 1594, in oct. (4) "*A Latin Grammar* "(5) *A deduction of the true meaning of our* "*Saviour's Words*, 'This is my body,' &c. Edenb. "1602."

JOHN THORIE or THORIUS, son of John Thorius doctor of physic, who entitles himself, 'Balliolensis Flandrus,' was born in London, matriculated in this university, as a member of Ch. Ch. 1 Oct. 1586, aged 18, but whether he took a degree, it appears not, though in one of his books he writes himself a 'graduate of Oxenford.' He was a person well skilled in certain tongues, and a noted poet of his time, as several pieces of his, then published, shew. All the things that I have seen of his writing or translating are these,

A Spanish Dictionary. Lond. 1590, qu. added to his translation into English of a *Spanish Grammar*, written by Anth. de Corro: which *Dictionary*

[6] [Le Neve, *Fasti*, 266.]

[7] [*Bibl. Brit.* 425.]

[8] [A copy in the Bodleian (4to. H. 15. Th.) without date was presented to Dr. Rainolds, and possesses the following lines in MS. to the earl of Essex, to whom the volume was dedicated.

Ad Essexium.

Non addit lampas splendenti lumina Phœbo,
Augent nec lucem lumina nostra tuam;
Si fugio dominum minitantis fulmina nubis,
Hoc claris radiis debeo, clare, tuis.

In his answer to Hill's letter Hume says 'Our doctor Husse his grace was denied in Cambridge above 20 yeares agoe for your opinion, a your owne had been denied you within this three yeares in Oxford, if you had not proceeded more than you meant to performe.']

contains the explication of all the Spanish words cited in the said grammar, and is as a key to open every thing therein.

Letters and Sonnets to Gabr. Harvey, an. 1593. See at the end of a book, entit. *Pierce's Superarogation;* written by the said Harvey: and at the end of another called, *Have with you to Saffron Walden,* &c. written by Tho. Nash a noted poet of his time, and a dramatic writer, as his published comedies shew. Our author Thorius also translated from Spanish into English, a book entit. *The Councellor: A Treatise of Councils and Councellors of Princes.* Lond. 1589, qu. written by [274] Barth. Philip LL. D. and another entit. *The Serjeant Major; or, a Dialogue of the Office of a Serjeant Major.* Lond. 1590, qu. Written in Spanish by Francisco Valdes master of the camp. I shall make mention of another Joh. Thorius in the FASTI, 1627, and of the name of Thories in other years there, and elsewhere; but whether the Thories of Boston and Ingoldmells in Lincolnshire, who lived there in the time of queen Elizabeth and king James I. and after, were of kin to the aforesaid Joh. Thorie, I know not. Besides all these, I find one Raphael Thorius, commonly called Thoris, a Frenchman, whom I shall set down among the writers under the year 1625.

JOHN BRIDGWATER, or AQUÆPONTANUS as he writes himself, was born[9] in Yorkshire, as the reg. here quoted saith, but descended from those of his name in Somersetshire, applied his muse to academical studies, at his first coming to Oxon, in Hart-hall; whence translating himself to Brasen-nose soon after, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1556, and about that time entred into holy orders. In 1562, May 1, he was admitted[1] to the rectory of Wotton-Courtney in the diocese of Wells; and on the 14 Apr. 1563, he was elected rector of Lincoln college, on the resignation of Dr. Francis Babington. On the 23 of May following he was[2] admitted rector of Luccomb, in the said diocese of Wells, being then also archdeacon of Rochester,[3] and soon after being made canon residentiary of Wells, was admitted rector[4] of Porlock in the diocese thereof, 16 Apr. 1565. In 1570, Nov. 28, he was[5] admitted master of the hospital of St. Katharine near to Bedmystre, and in 1572, March 29, to the[6] prebendship of Bishops Compton in the church of Wells. In 1574 he resigned his rectory of Lincoln college, to prevent, as I presume, expulsion, because he was actually, or very near it, a Roman Catholic, and had given great encouragement, during his government, to the students under him, to embrace his religion. The same year he left Oxon, carried away with him several goods belonging to the said college, and taking with him certain young scholars, left all his preferments, acquaintance, and relations, and went beyond the sea to Rheimes: where continuing for a time, did at length (as it is said) enter himself into the society of Jesus. He was esteemed by those of his profession a good scholar, and well read in various authors, as many of his writings shew; all which being published beyond the sea, I have only seen these following.

Confutatio virulentæ disputationis Theologicæ, in qua Georgius Sohn professor Academiæ Heidelbergensis conatus est docere, Pontificem Romanum esse Antichristum à Prophetis & Apostolis prædictum. Aug. Trev. 1589, qu. [Bodl. KK. 34. Th.] It must be now known that one Joh. Gibbon a Jesuit,[7] and John Fenne, having taken a great deal of pains in writing the lives and sufferings of several Popish martyrs, with other matters relating to the Roman catholic cause; their labours were published under this title, *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia adversus Calvino-Papistas, & Puritanos,* &c. Aug. Trev. 1583, in a pretty thick oct. But many things therein being wanting, or defective, our author Bridgwater took more pains in enlarging, and adding to it other matters, with an account of 100 or more popish martyrs, which were partly written by the said Gibbon and Fenne; which being so done, it was printed with this title, like almost to the former, viz.

Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia adversus Calvino-Papistas & Puritanos, sub Elizabetha Regina, quorundam hominum doctrina & sanctitate illustrium renovata & recognita, &c. Aug. Trev. 1594, in a thick qu. and divided into 3 parts. [Bodl. 4to. C. 32. Th.] The preface to it, dedicated to John archbishop of Triers; was writ by our author, who subscribes himself at the end, by the name of Joh. Aquæpontanus: Who hath also written,

Apologia Martyrum, qua ipsorum innocentia variis rationibus demonstratur, &c. Printed in the [275] third part of the said *Concertatio Ecc. Cath.*

De persecutione Anglicana. So Pet. Ribadeneira;[8] but his continuator *Phil. Alegambe* doth[9] attribute that work to Rob. Persons, entitling it *De persecutione Anglicana Epistola,* &c. It is printed in the first part of *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ.*

A Treatise or Discourse against the six Articles, which are wont to be proposed to Martyrs. This I have not yet seen; nor do I know any thing more of the author, only that he was living in great

[9] *Reg. antiq. coll. Ænei Nas.* fol. 83. b.
[1] *Reg. Gilb. Berkley ep. B. & Wells,* an. 1562, &c.
[2] Ibid.
[3] [He was collated to this dignity Feb. 3, 1559. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 124.]
[4] *Reg. Gilb. Berkeley,* ut supra. [5] Ibid.
[6] Ib. sub. an. 1572.
[7] [Vid. Miræum *De Script.* p. 226, edit. Fabricii. BAKER.]
[8] In *Cat. illustr. scriptorum soc. Jesu.* Lugd. 1609. p. 111.
[9] In *Bib. Script. soc. Jesu.* in lit. R. in Rob. Personius.

Claruit 1594.

esteem at Triers in Germany in fifteen hundred ninety and four. From the said *Concertatio Eccles. Cath.* did Thom. Worthington take most of his materials when he composed his *Catalogus Martyrum pro religione in Anglia occisorum*, &c. Which, tho' but a six penny book when it first came forth, yet eleven shillings and more was given for it in a certain auction, an. 1682, as I shall tell you when I come to speak of the said Worthington.

GEORGE TURBERVILE (DE TURBIDA VILLA) a younger son of Nich. Turbervile of Whitchurch in Dorsetshire, son of Hen. Turb. of the said place, and he the fifth son of Joh. Turbervile of Bere Regis (a right ancient and genteel family) in Dorsetshire, was born at Whitchurch before-mention'd, educated in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, became perpetual fellow of New coll. 1561, left it before he was graduated the year following, and went to one of the inns of court, where he was much admired for his excellencies in the art of poetry. Afterwards being esteemed a person fit for business, as having a good and ready command of his pen, he was entertained by Tho. Randolph esq. to be his secretary, when he received commission from queen Elizabeth to go ambassador to the emperor of Russia. After our author's arrival at that place, he did at spare hours exercise his muse, and wrote,

Poems describing the Places and Manners of the Country and People of Russia, an. 1568. Written to Edw. Dancie, Edm. Spencer, &c. at London. See in the *Voyages of R. Hakeluyt*, printed 1598, vol. 1, p. 384, 385, &c. After his return he was esteemed a most accomplished gentleman, and his company was much sought after and desired by all ingenious men; especially upon his publication of his labours, entit.

Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets. Lond. 1570, [Bodl. Crynes 886.] oct. Some, if not most of which were publish'd a little before that time. [In 8vo. 1567]. This book was the same, as I conceive,[1] which was printed with additions, under his name, in oct. an. 1587, with this title, *Tragical Tales, Epitaphs, and Sonnets*, &c. He also translated into English, *The Eclogues of John Bapt. Fiera Mantuan.* Lond. [1567 and] 1594, [12mo.] Which *Eclogues* Turberville turned into English verse, and added an argument to every eclogue: also about the same time, he translated into English verse, and set out, *The Heroical Epistles of the learned Poet, Pub. Ovid. Naso: with Aul. Sabinus's Answers to certain of the same.* Printed in oct. twice as it seems, one edition whereof came out at Lond. 1600. [Bodl. 8vo. O. 51. Linc. The others were in 1567, 1569, and without date.[2]] The said eclogues were afterwards translated by another hand; but not without the help of that translation of Turbervile, though not acknowledged. The person that performed it was Tho. Harvey, who writes himself gent. But whether the same Tho. Harvey, who was master of arts, the first master of Kington school in Herefordshire, (founded 1620,) and the author of *The Synagogue*, in imitation of divine Herbert, I know not. As for George Turbervile he lived and was in great esteem among ingenious men, in fifteen hundred ninety and four, (36 reg. Elizab.) but when he died I cannot yet learn. "Sir John "Harrington in his first book of Epigrams, num. "42, hath an epitaph in commendation of this "Geo. Turbervile, beginning thus:

Claruit 1594.

"When times were yet but rude, thy pen endea-
"vour'd
"To polish barbarism with purer style,
"When times were grown most old thy heart
"persevered:
"Sincere and just, unstain'd with gifts or guile,
"&c."

I find one George Turbervile to be author of (1) *Essays Politic and Moral.* Printed 1608, in oct. "(2) *The Book of Falconry or Hawking*, "&c. heretofore publish'd by G. Turbervile gen-"tleman, and now newly reviv'd, corrected and "augmented, by another hand. Lond. 1611, qu. "[Bodl. 4to. P. 69. Jur.] adorn'd with various "cuts. With this book is printed and bound" *The noble Art of Venery or Hunting*, &c.* "translated and collected out of "the best approv'd authors, which "have writ any thing concerning "the same, &c. Lond. 1611, qu. "adorn'd with wooden cuts as the "former. There is no name set to first edit. "this translation, only George Gascoigne hath "verses commendatory before it." Whether George Turbervile before-mentioned was the author of the said two books,[3] or another of both his names, who was a Dorsetshire man born and a commoner of Glouc. Hall, an. 1581, aged 18, or

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* *The noble art of Venery, or Hunting and Hawking. Printed with figures in* 1611, 4to. &c.

[1] [Wood mistakes, for the two publications are totally different. The latter was entitled *Tragical Tales, translated by Turbervile, in time of his troubles, out of sundrie Italians; with the argument and L'Envoye to ech Tale.* Lond. 1576, 1587, 12mo. See *Censura Literaria*, iii. 75. PARK.]

[2] [*Censura Literaria*, iii. 72.]

[3] [There can be little doubt but that Turberville the poet was the editor of this volume. There are several pieces in verse by him in the work, particularly some in commendation of hawking at the beginning. In these is the following account of the fashionable sports and games of the day.

To dice, to daunce, to coll, to kisse, to carde the time away,
To prate, to prancke, to bowle, to bowse and tipple out the day;
To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at macke to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Both tick tacke and the Irish game are sports but made to spend.
I wote not, I, to what availe those trifling games do tend,
Unlesse to force a man to chafe, to chide, to sweat, to sweare,
To brawle, to ban, to curse, and God in thousand parts to teare.

a third G. Turbervile, who was born in the said county, and became a student in Magd. Hall, 1595, aged 17, I cannot justly tell you, unless I could see and peruse the said two books, of which I am as yet totally ignorant.

[Among Rawlinson's MSS. (Poet. 1 and 4,) are two copies of a translation of Tasso's *Godfrey of Bolloign*, by sir G. T. which is supposed in a MS. note to be the initials of 'sir George Tuberville,' who was certainly, and I think with justice, considered the translator by Dr. Rawlinson. The following is the second stanza,

'*Come gentle muse, yet court I not thy lire*
Whose Heliconian bays the brow surround;
But thine, who in that sweet seraphick quire
Art with eternall constellations crown'd:
My heart with thy celestiall flames inspire,
Quicken my verse, and, if it chaunce t'abound
With truth adorn'd, forgive; or if, betwixt
Our sacred measures some prophane be mixt.'

This MS. (Poet. 1.) was evidently intended and prepared for the press. In one place there are even hints of 'heads for sculpture,' perhaps intended as a companion for Harrington's *Orlando Furioso*.

Turberville's *Epitaphs, Epigrams*, &c. have been reprinted in Chalmers's edition of the poets: the following are taken from a copy of the original edition in Wood's study, No. 89.

He sorrowes the long absence of his ladie P.

Now once againe (my muse) renue the woes,
Which earst thou hast in doolefull dittie soong;
For greater cause of sorrow not arose
To mee at all, than now of fate is sproong:
As you shall heare, in sad and solemne verse,
A wofull wight his haplesse hap rehearse.

Come (Clio) come! with pensiue pen in hande,
And cause thy sisters chaunge their cheerefull voice;
Ye furies fell, that lurcke in Plutoes lande,
Come skip to skies, and rayse a doolefull noice,
Helpe to lament the louers wofull chaunce;
And let Alecto leade the lothsome daunce.

All ye, that ladies are of lymbo lake,
With hissing haire, and snakie bush bedeckt,
Your beddes of steele and dankish dennes forsake,
And Stix, with stinking sulpher all infect,
Doe what you may to ayde my carefull quill,
And helpe to ring a louer's latter knill.

And time (I trow), sith she from hence is fled,
Who was the guide and giuer of my breath,
By whome I was with wished pleasure fed,
And haue escape the ruthlesse hande of death,
Who was the key and cable of my life,
That made me scape Charybdis carefull clife.

A starre whereby to steare my bodies bark,
And ship of soule to shoare in safetie bring,
To quite my corse from painefull pining cark,
And fierie force of craftie Cupid's sting,
Euen she that me from Sylla's shelfe did shrowde,
That light is lost that lodestarre vnder clowde.

Whose absence breedes the tempest I sustaine,
And makes my thoughts so clowdie black to bee,
And brackish teares from swolen eies to raine,
And churlish gale of surging sighes to flee,
That ancor scarce ne harbour I may haue
From deepe dispaire, my broken ship to saue.

The rubie from the ring is reft I finde,
The foyle appeeres that vnderneath was set;
The saint is gone, the shrine is left behinde;
The fish is scapte, and here remaines the net;
That other choise for me is none but this,
To waile the wante of hir that is my blisse.

I cursse the wight that causde hir hence to go;
I hate the horse that hence hir corse conuaide,
The bit, the saddle all I cursse aroe,
And ought that else might this hir iourney staide.
I cursse the place where she doth now soiourne
And that whereto she mindes to shape retourne.

My mouth, that kist hir not before she went,
Mine eies, that did not seeke to see hir face,
My head, that it no matter did invent,
My hande, that it in paper did not place;
My feete, that they refusde to travell tho,
My legges I cursse that were so loth to go.

My tongue, that it no parle did then procure
To utter all my close and couert minde,
To hir who long hath had my woundes in cure,
In whome such ruth and mercie I did finde;
My hart I cursse, that sought not to bewray
It selfe to hir or ere she went hir way.

And last my selfe and evrie thing beside
My life, my limmes, my carrion corse I cursse,
Saue hir for whome these torments I abide,
That of my lyfe is onely well and sourse;
Joue shroude hir selfe, and keep hir from annoy
And send hir soone to make returne with ioy.

Fol. 64.]

At cockepit some their pleasures place, to wager wealth away
Where falconers only force the fields, to hear their spanels bay.
What greater glee can man desire than by his cunning skill
So to reclaime a haggard hawke as she the fowle shall kill? &c.

Yet Whetstone's *Remembrance* gives this production, or some other on the same subject, to Gascoigne:

For honest sperte which doeth refresh the wit,
I have for you a book of hunting writ.]

HENRY WALPOOLE, elder brother to Mich. and Rich. Walpoole Jesuits, was born in the county of Norfolk, educated in both the universities, but in what college or hall in Oxon it doth not appear, because not matriculated; so that his stay here being, I presume, but short, nothing occurs memorable of him, only that he was inclined to puritanism, which made Pasquil in his *Apology*[a] to challenge the Oxford men to enquire and tell him, 'Whether the said Walpoole was

[a] The first part of *Pasquil's Apology*, written against Jo. Penry's *Treatise of Reformation*, printed at Lond. in qu. an. 1590, fol. 5.

not a puritan when he forsook them.' Soon after his retirement from the university, he became so zealous a Roman Catholic, that endeavouring to persuade others to his opinion, he was forced to leave his station: whereupon going to Rome, he was entred into the society of Jesus, in 1584, aged 25 years; where continuing for some time, he went afterwards into Spain; and when he had spent certain years there, he journey'd into Holland, where he suffer'd much upon account of religion. In 1593 he was sent into England, was seized on at his first entry therein, and carried to York, where he was imprisoned for denying the queen's supremacy over the church of England. The next year he was sent to London, and committed prisoner to the tower, where he suffered much misery. After a year's durance there, (in which time several ministers were with him, to persuade him to recant, but in vain,) he was sent back to York, where he suffered death, as I shall tell you anon. He hath written in English verse,

The Martyrdom of Edm. Campian the Jesuit, and other things that are not printed, having been secured by certain Protestants, when the author was imprisoned at York; at which place he was hanged, drawn, and quartered for treason, on the
1595. 17th of Apr. in fifteen hundred ninety and five. See more of him in a book, entit. *Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu*, written originally by Pet. Ribadeneira. Lugd. 1609, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 56. Th.] continued by Philip Alegambe. Antw. 1643, fol. and at length by Nath. Sotvellus, commonly called Southwell, of the family of the Southwells in Norfolk. Rom. 1676, fol. [Bodl. C. 5. 15. Th.] See also in *Historia Provinciæ Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu*, lib. 5, nu. 33, 34, written by Henry More, an English man, a descendant from sir Tho. More, sometimes L. chanc. of England. Which Henry tells us, that the said Hen. Walpoole was educated in Cambridge, without any notice taken of Oxon. The learned Cambden in his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* doth make mention of one of the Walpoole's, an. 1598, but which, I cannot yet tell.

[Of one Walpole a Jesuit in Spain, see Winwood's *Memorials*, vol. ii, p. 136, 151, &c. BAKER.

Walpoole's account of Campian will be found among Laud's MSS. in the Bodleian.[5]

Jhesu Maria.

An Epitaphe of the Lyfe and Dethe of the most famouse clerke and vertuouse priest Edmũd Campian, and reverend father of the meeke faithe of the blessed name of Jesus.

Why do y vse my papree yncke and penne,
Or call my wing to counsell what to saie?
Such memories were made for mortall men,
I speake of sayuts whose names can not decay.
An angells trumpe were meeter for to sounde
Theire glorionse deathes, yf such on earth were founde.

Pardon my wants, y offer nawght but wyll.
Theire register remaynith safe above,
Campian exceades the cũpasse of my skyll,
Yet let me vse the measure of my love.
And geave me leave yn lowe and homelie verse
His high attempts yn Ingland to rehearse.

He came by vow, the cawse to conquyre synne,
His armoure praier, the word his terdge and sheelde,
His cũfort heaven, his spoile our sowles to wyñe,
The devyll his foe, the wicked wordle his fielde,
His triumphe ioy, his wage eternall blysse,
His capteine Christe, which ever durvng ys.

* * * *

Religion there was treason to the quene,
Preachyng of penaunce, warre agaynst the land,
Priests were such dayngerouse men, as hath not bene,
Praiers and beedes were fyght and force of hand,
Cases of conscience barre vnto the state:
So blynde ys errour, so false a wittnes hate!

At the end of this very curious roll is *A briefe of the lyfe and deathe of sir Edmũde Campian priest, of the blessed societie of the name of Jesus.* This was probably by the same author, and commences:

And ys he dead yn deade; ys vertew so for sett;
Hath malice clowded humble mynde, shall fraude on good men fret?

The description of truth, who records Campian's life is not unpoetical. She appeared

All cladd in virgin whyte, of sylver pure her gowne,
A lawrell in her happie hand, and on her head a crowne.]

" EDWARD CRADOCK a Staffordshire man " born, became one of the students of Christ " Church in 1552, aged 16 years, at which time " K. Ed. 6, was in the throne, but he dying soon " after, our author Cradock conform'd to the times " of queen Mary, took the degrees in arts, that " of master being compleated in an act celebra- [277]
" ted 10 Feb. 1559; at which time changing his " mind once more, (for queen Elizabeth then " swayed the sceptre) he entred into holy orders; " and upon a great scarcity of Protestant divines " in the university, he was elected Margaret pro- " fessor on the 24th of Oct. 1565, and soon after, " in the same year, he took both the degrees in " divinity; which, tho' his proper faculty, yet he " addicted himself much to chymistry, spent " many years in obtaining the Elixir, alias the " Philosophers stone, and was accounted one of " the number of those whom we now call Rosy- " crucians. He hath written,

" *A Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.* This " which is in a quarto manuscript in the Ashmo- " lean musæum, (1445, nu. 10.) is written in Eng- " lish verse, and dedicated [in verse] to qu. Eliza-

[5] [Rot. F. 1. 2.]

" beth. The beginning of the work it self is " this, 'Of this our stone which many take in " hand,' &c.

" *Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico.* This " which is in a quarto MS. in the same musæum, " (1415. nu. 5.) is written in Latin verse, but " quite different from the former, which is written " in English. It is dedicated to qu. Elizabeth, " and hath this beginning, 'Qualiacunq; tibi nunc " Offero, Candide Lector,' &c.[6]

" *Documentum & practica.* This, which is writ- " ten in Latin concerning the Philosophers stone, " is in a quarto MS. in the said musæum (1408, " p. 22,) and hath this beginning, 'Lapis philo- " sophicus est duarum materiarum,' &c. This " person Dr. Cradock, who was numbred among " the learned men of his time, hath written other " matters, but whether extant I cannot tell; nor " do I know any thing else of him, only that he Clarult 1594. " resigned his Margaret professorship in 1594, " which is the 36th year of qu. Elizabeth."

[Cradock's metrical history of the formation and excellency of the philosopher's stone is entituled, *A Treatise in English verse vppon ye Philosopher's Stone, written by Edward Cradocke d'tor and publique reader of divinity in ye university of Oxford.*

Of this our stone wch many take in hand,
And few thereof ye nature vnderstand,
Ffew words I meane att this time for to make
Not for the lewd, but for the godlie's sake.
And thou, O God, that forderest every deed
That godly is, I pray thee be my speed.
Whereof its made, first briefly will I tell
They will I shew the manner every dell
How itt is made, wch briefly to vnfould,
Philosophers haue alwaies thus vs tould:

Cradock then proceeds to describe the method of making the philosopher's stone, and concludes with recounting its virtues, which are numerous enough, for it is to cure all diseases, promote health and insure long life. The poet concludes,

Touching my selfe full little can I say,
Needs must I grant my studdy here away
Hath bin but small. Yt God haue given me light
Ffor graver studdies, reading as I might
Att leisure, bookes of worthy men's device,
And therevpon haue somewhat felt the spice
Of these their balmes, that doe soe sweetly smell,
God giue me grace that I may vse it well.
No harme att all would I doe by my will,
But seeke to serve my prince and country still.
And thou, O God, that best dost knowe my minde
In my good meaneing lett me allwaies finde
Thy present helpe I humbly thee beseech,
Thy name be praysed; and thus I end my speech.
Amen quoth D. E. Cradocke.]

" RICHARD CROMPTON, of the Grange " in Bedford in the parish of Legh near Wygan " in Lancashire, was educated in the university " of Oxon, particularly, as I conceive, in Brasen- " nose coll. where he laid a foundation for a " superstructure in future time to build upon, but " leaving the place without a degree, he retired " to the Middle-Temple, became a barrister and " councellor of note, was summer reader there " 15th of Elizabeth, Dom. 1573, and Lent reader " 21 Eliz. Dom. 1578. So that being double- " reader, and bencher for several years before, " might have been called to the coif, had he " not prefer'd his private studies and repose " before public employment and riches. He hath " written,

L'Authoritie des Courts de la Majestie de la Roygne. Lond. 1594, [Bodl. 4to. M. 6. Jur.] and 1637, qu. From this book, which is of *The Juris- " diction of divers Courts*, a certain anon. author " hath collected for the most part *Star-Chamber " Cases, shewing what Causes properly belong to the " Cognizance of that Court.* Lond. 1630, in qu. " [Bodl. 4to. F. 10. Jur.] Our author also en- " larged *The Office and Authority of Justices of " Peace*, written by sir Anthony Fitzherbert, as I " have told you elsewhere. [See col. 111.] This Clarult 1594. " person lived to the latter end of qu. Elizabeth, " being then in great repute for his ability and " honesty in his profession, but when he died I " cannot yet tell. He had a younger son called " Will. Crompton, who was afterwards a puri- " tanical writer, as I shall tell you under the year " 1641."

[Richard Crompton wrote the following which Wood had never seen:

1. *A short declaration of the end of traytors and false conspirators against the state, and of the dutie of subiectes to theyr soueraigne gouernour: and wythall howe necessarie lawes and execution of iustice are for the preseruation of the prince and common wealth. Wherein are also breefely touched sundry offences of S. Queene comitted against the crowne of this land, &c.* Lond. 1587, 4to.[7]

2. *The Mansion of Magnanimitie. Wherein is shewed the most high and honourable acts of sundrie English kings, princes, dukes, earles, lords, knights and gentlemen from time to time performed in defence of their princes and countrie. Set forth as an en- couragement to all faithfull subiects, by their exam- ple, resolutely to address themselues against all for- rign enemies, &c.* Lond. 1599, 4to.[8] In both

[6] [This is the commencement of the author's address ad lectorem; that of the poem itself is as follows:

Divinum statuens paucis tractare lapillum,
Quem nisi qui norit, nullus honore colit.
Ne nostra effundam confusus in aera verba,
Hoc canere incipiens, ordine progrediar.
Unde sit et quid sit, primum tentabo docere,
Quid fieri possit deinde referre placet, &c.]

[7] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1099.]

[8] [Oldys's *Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian library*, affixed to the *Harleian Miscellany*, No. 395.]

these treatises Crompton stiles himself 'an apprentice of the common lawes.']

" THOMAS SORROCOLD, or SOROCOLD, " was born in Lancashire, became a battler or " student of Brasen-nose coll. an. 1578, aged 17 " years or thereabouts; he was admitted bach. of " arts 6 Feb. 1582, and master of arts 8 July " 1585. Afterwards he became a godly minister, " and the same I suppose who was author of

" *Supplications of Saints: A Book of Prayers* " *and Praises*, in four parts. Printed several Clar. 1594. " times in oct. and tw. and the thirty[9] eighth " edition was printed at Lond. in 1671, in tw. " In all the editions are three most excellent " prayers made by qu. Elizabeth. In the latter " end of qu. Elizab. and in the time of K. James " I. it took with the vulgar sort, and was as " much admired, as *The Practice of Piety* was " afterwards."

[Sorrocold was admitted to the rectory of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, London, October 22, 1590.[1]

His *Supplications of Saints* were highly esteemed, and Hearne relates, that in his time, he remembered a very pious lady who used to give away great numbers yearly to the poor.']

JOHN HARTE was educated in most kinds of literature in Oxon; but in what college or hall I cannot find. One Mr. Harte was a so- [278] journor of Exeter college, an. 1551, (5 Ed. 6,) but him I take to be too soon for our author, who was but a young man when he encountred Dr. Jo. Rainolds in a disputation. What degrees he took here, it appears not, though those of his profession (the Jesuits) tell[2] us, that he was bachelor of divinity of Oxon; yet upon the strict perusal of our registers, I cannot find the least authority for it. After he had left this university, being then, and before, very unsettled and wavering in mind, he went beyond the seas, changed his religion, took priestly orders, and was sent into the mission of England; but soon after taken and committed to prison, to a filthy dungeon, as a noted[3] author tells us; who adds that after he (whom he calls the happy young confessor) had been often by famine tormented, was unexpectedly brought out to encounter Joh. Rainolds before-mentioned, an. 1583, or thereabouts. Which disputation being smartly held on both sides, those of Harte's persuasion say that Rainolds was foiled; though, the opposite, not: whereupon, some years after, was published,

The sum of a Conference between Jo. Rainolds and Jo. Harte, touching the Head, and the Faith of the Church, &c. Lond. 1588, qu.[5] See more in Jo. Rainolds, under the year 1607. Afterwards our author Harte, who is stiled by a learned[6] author, 'vir præ cæteris doctissimus,' being banished with divers other R. priests, in 1584, he went to Verdun, where he entred into the society of Jesus. Thence he was called to Rome, where making some stay till authority commanded him thence, he went into Poland, and settled for a time at Jaroslaw. At length giving way to fate on the 14th of the cal. of Aug. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, or thereabouts, was buried at Jaroslaw, or Joroslaw. Seven years after his body was taken up, and translated to another place belonging to the Jesuits, who had an high esteem for his person while living, sanctity of life and learning, and when dead for his memory. I find another John Harte, who was Chester Herald, and wrote and published, *An Orthography, containing the due Order and Reason how to write or paint the Image of Man's Voice, most like to the Life or Nature*. Lond. 1569. And another Jo. Harte of later time, who, among other books, did publish, *The burning Bush not consumed, wherein one may judge whether he be the Child of God or not*. Lond. 1641-2, fourth edit. But whether this last, who was a zealous puritan, (if not worse,) or the former, who was an herald, were of this university, I know not as yet.

THOMAS DIGGES, son of Leonard Digges, mentioned before under the year 1574, [col. 414] by Sarah[8] his wife, sister to Jam. and Tho. Wilford, two most valiant knights of Hartridge in the parish of Cranbrook in Kent, was born in that county,[9] and for a time educated among the Oxonian muses, but in what house I cannot yet tell, neither whether he be the same Mr. Digges which the famous lampoon or libel, made by Th. Bulkley, in the time of Q. Elizabeth, (on several scholars and others of Oxon,) points at. However, of this I am sure, he the said Tho. Digges did spend his younger years, even from his cradle, in the liberal sciences; especially in searching the most difficult and curious demonstrations mathematical, by the assistance of the practices, observations, monuments, and conferences of his father.

[9] [Hearne says (*Livii Hist. Rom. V.*) that he possessed a copy of the thirty eighth edition, dated Lond. 1693, 12mo. The twenty sixth edit. was in 1640, the twenty seventh in 1642.]

[1] [Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 502.]

[2] [Tit. Livii Foro-Juliensis, *Vita Henrici quinti*, 1716, p. 226.]

[3] Vide Hen. Merum in *Hist. Provinc. Angl. Soc. Jesu*, lib. 4, num. 13.

[4] Card. Will. Alan in his *Answer to the Libel entit. The Execution of Justice*, p. 14, &c.

[5] [A copy in MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 402. Todd's *Catalogue*, 1812, p. 52.]

[6] Gul. Camdenus in *Annal. R. Eliz.* pars 8, sub an. 1584.

[7] [John Hart, a learned man, zealous to dispute, not dangerous to practice for his religion. Fuller, *Church History*, Cent. XVI. p. 170.]

[8] [Wood is wrong, his mother's name was Bridget. See col. 638, note 2.]

[9] [Probably at Wotton court, between Canterbury and Dover, which seat his father purchased in the last year of Hen. VIII. and which our author sold immediately on his father's decease.]

He was a person of great piety, well skill'd in matters relating to soldiers, and war, (having been muster-master general[16] of all Elizabeth's forces in the Low-Countries,) and learned to a miracle in mathematical sciences, which made him much esteemed by Joh. Dee, Tho. Allen, and others. He hath transmitted to posterity,

Alæ sive scalæ Mathematicæ. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 30. Art.] Of which work Tycho Brahe[17] giveth a favourable and ingenious censure.

An Arithmetical Military Treatise, containing so much of Arithmetick, as is necessary towards Military Discipline. Lond. 1579, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 24. Art.] [279]

Geometrical Treatise named Stratioticos, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers. Lond. 1579, qu. This was first of all attempted by his father, but finished by this our author Thomas his son; afterwards corrected and amended, and sundry additions put to it. Lond. 1590, qu. "These "two books seem to have been the same by this "title of the second edition, viz.

"*An Arithmetical Warlike Treatise named "Stratioticos, compendiously teaching the Science "of Numbers, as well in Fractions as Integers, and "so much of the Rules and Quotations Algebraical, "and Art of Numbers, as are requisite for the "Profession of a Soldier,* &c. Lond. 1590, qu. "First published by Thomas Digges, esq; 1579, "corrected by the author, and augmented with "sundry additions. Lond. 1590, qu. in three "books."

Perfect Description of the Celestial Orbs, according to the most ancient Doctrine of the Pythagoreans, &c. Lond. 1592, qu. set at the end of his father's *Prognostication.* [See col. 415.]

Humble motives for Association to maintain the Religion established. Printed 1601, in oct. To which is added his *Letter to the same purpose to the Archbishops and Bishops of England.*

England's Defence: A Treatise concerning invasion: Or, a brief Discourse of what Orders were best for the repulsing of Foreign Enemies, if at any time they shou'd invade us by Sea in Kent, or elsewhere. Written 1599, but not printed till 1686, which was at Lond. in five sheets in fol. Besides these and his *Nova corpora,* &c. he had several mathematical treatises lying by him, which were fit for the press, and by him intended for public view; but being diverted by law-suits, his intentions were not only stopped, but the happy society of the mathematical muses were discontinued. "He hath an epistle printed be-"fore Dr. John Dee's *Parallatice commentationis, "praxeosq; Nucleus quidam.* Lond. 1573, qu." He concluded his last day on the 24th of Aug. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Mary the Virgin in Aldermanbury in the city of London. On the north-wall of the said chancel was soon after set up a fair monument to his memory; which continuing till 1666, was in the beginning of Sept. in that year consumed with the church itself in the dismal conflagration that then happned in London.[2] You may see more of this Tho. Digges in my discourse of his father Leon. Digges under the year 1574. [Col. 414.] 1595.

[Wood has derived his information on Digges's intended publications, and subsequent disappointment from legal vexations, from the author himself; and this circumstance is one only of a hundred others which proves the care with which our Oxford biographer consulted every source from which information was to be derived, and the fidelity with which he reported it.

At the end of Digges's preface to his *Stratioticos,* 1579, is a list of 'bookes begon by the author, hereafter to be published.' These were,

1. *A Treatise of the Arte of Navigation, bewraying the grosse erroures by oure maysters and marriners practised, deliuering new rules,* &c.

2. *A briefe Treatise of Architecture Nauticall, wherein is deliuered Rules infallible vpon anye one forme or modell of excellencie founde, to buylde shippes for all burthens,* &c.

3. *Commentaries vpon the Reuolutions of Copernicus.*

4. *A Booke of Dialling.*

5. *A Treatise of Great Artillerie, and Pyrotechnie.*

[16] To this office he was recommended by the earl of Leicester, as he informs us in his dedication to that nobleman, prefixed to the *Stratioticos.* There are letters and other documents from him whilst he held this situation, MSS. Cotton. Galba, C viii, fol. 37, 41, 85, 263: D i, 27, 55, 69, 70, 79, 81; D ii, 37: Titus, B vii 75.]

[17] In lib. suo *De nova Stella,* lib. 1, cap. 9.

[2] [As the inscription gives us some information relative to the author's family, it is here given from Stow's *Survey of London,* i. 71, 72, edit. Lond. 1720.

'Thomas Digges, esq. sonne and heyre of Leonard Digges, of Wotton, in the county of Kent, esq. and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Thomas Wilford, esq. which Thomas deceased the 24th day of Aug. anno Dom. 1595.

'Agnes wife to Thomas Digges, esq. daughter to sir William Seintleger, knight, and of Ursula his wife, daughter of George Nevil, lord of Abergavenny, by whom the said Thomas had issue Dudley his sonne and heyre; Leonard his second son; Margaret and Ursula now living; beside William and Mary, who died yoong.

'Deo opt. max. et memoriæ.

'Hic resurrectionem mortuorum expectat Thomas Digsæus armiger, ex antiqua Digsæorum in Cantia familia oriundus. Vir fide et pietate in Deum singulari, rei militaris admodum peritus, optimarum literarum studiosus et scientiis mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex libris editis constat) eruditissimus: quem Deus in coelestem patriam, anno salutis 1595, evocavit. Charissimo marito uxor mœstissima posuit.

'Here lieth in assured hope to rise in Christ, Thomas Digges, esq. sometime muster master of the English army in the Low Countries: a man zealously affected to true religion, wise, discreete, courteous, faithfull to his friends, and of rare knowledge in geometry, astrologie, and other mathematical sciences, who finished this transitory life with an happy end in anno 1595.

'That the dead might live, Christ died.']

6. *A Treatise of Fortification of Townes, Fortes, and Campes.*

'All these,' says Digges, 'and other, long sithens, the author had finished and published, had not the infernall furies, enuying such his fælicitie and happie societie with his mathematical muses, for many yeares so tormented him with lawe-brables, that he hath bene enforced to discontinue those his delectable studies.'

Letter to the earl of Leicester, with a platt of military ordnance for the army he is to conduct into the Low Countries, that his lordship may, from the opinions thereon of the ablest judges in military matters, resolve on the best; with the States inclination to crave him only for their governor. Dated June 23, 1585. MS. Harl. 6993, 49.]

EDWARD KELLEY, otherwise TALBOT, was born in the city of Worcester, at about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, on the first day of Aug. 1555, (3 of Q. Mary) whose nativity being afterwards calculated it did appear that he was born to be a man of clear understanding, quick apprehension, of an excellent wit, and of great propensity to philosophical studies and the mysteries of nature. This person, being about 17 years of age, at which time he had attained to a competency of grammar learning at Worcester and elsewhere, was sent to Oxon, but to what house I cannot tell. However I have been informed by an ancient bach. of divinity, who in his younger years had been an amanuensis to Mr. Tho. Allen of Glocester-hall, that he (Kelley) had spent some time in that house: whereupon I, recurring to the Matricula, could not find the name of Kelley, only Talbot of Ireland, three of which name were students there in 1573, 74, &c. about which time Mr. (afterwards sir) John Davies was instructed in the mathematics by the said Allen. But this relation having been somewhat dubiously delivered to me, I must tell you, that Kelley having an unsettled mind, left Oxon abruptly, without being entred into the Matricula, and in his rambles in Lancashire, committing certain foul matters, lost both his ears at Lancaster, and about that time caused, by his incantations, a poor man that had been buried in the yard belonging to Law-church, near to Walton in the Dale, to be taken out of his grave, and to answer to such question that he then proposed to him. The story of which, being to me incredible, I shall refer you to the writer[3] of it, who is [280] too credulous in many matters.[4] About that time our author Kelly became intimate with Dr. John Dee the famous mathematician, with whom continuing several years in philosophical studies, and chymical experiments, they both became very famous among scholars, and therefore noted by persons of high and noble extraction, one for the mathematics, and the other for chymistry; for though Dee was the most eminent man in his time for the first, yet Kelley went far beyond him in the latter, as by the sequel it will appear. 'Tis reported by a certain Rosy-crusian that they were so strangely fortunate, as to find a very large quantity of the Elixir in some part of the ruins of Glastenbury abbey, which was so incredibly rich in virtue, that they lost much in making projection, by way of tryal, before they found out the heighth of that medicine. In the beginning of 1583, Dr. J. Dee having contracted with certain spirits to act and converse with them, he appointed his friend Kelley to be his seer or skryer, or speculator, that is to take notice what the spirits said, and to tell it to Dee, while he wrote down in a book what was dictated to him. Soon after Dee and Kelley being made known to, and acquainted with, the learned and most noble Polonian, named Albert Alaskie "or a Lasco" prince of Sirad, who was come into England to see the fashions of the court, and to admire the wisdom of the queen, he thereupon had so great respect for them, (himself being a mathematician,) that in September following when he left England, he took them and their wives with him in the same ship, who travelling with him afterwards by land, he saw them safely convey'd to Cracow in Poland. Where continuing for some time, they removed to Prague: and at length, in Sept. 1586, to Trebona in Bohemia; at all which places tho' Kelley was several times troublesome, inconstant, and false to Dee, yet he mostly performed the office of skryer. And further, that notwithstanding Dee took the said spirits to be angelical, yet Kelley not, but rather meer delusions of the devil, which hath been since confirmed by Dr. Meric Casaubon, who published the *Relation of Dr. Dee's conversing with Spirits*. At Trebona, Kelley[5] made projection 9 Dec. 1586, with one small grain of the Elixir (in proportion no bigger than the least grain of sand) upon one ounce and a quarter of common mercury, and it produced almost an ounce of pure gold.[6] At another time he made

[3] Jo. Weever in his *Discourse of ancient Funeral Monuments*. Lond. 1631, fol. p. 45, 46.

[4] [This seems a rash censure, for what he saies in the place cited, he takes upon the credit of several persons of the same county, where the fact was done, one of which was an accomplice in the fact; and few historians can build upon better authority. *Original Letter to Wood, signed Anonymus Philomusus*, MS. Tanner in Bibl. Bodl. 451.]

[5] Elias Ashmole in his *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*. Lond. 1652, qu. p. 481.

[6] Ibid.

[7] [Gabriel Plattes in his *Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure*, 4to. Lond. 1639, gives an account of his making pure gold, which, long as it is, is too curious to be omitted.

Chap. 9.

Wherein is shewed, how true and perfect gold may bee made by art with losse to the workman.

Thus I wrought.

I tooke eight ounces of regulos of iron and copper, made as beneath is declared, and 16 ounces of common sublimate, bought at the apothicaries, and made these ingredients into fine powder; first severally, and then I ground them well

projection upon a piece of metal cut out of a warming-pan, and without his touching or handling it, or melting the metal (only warming it in the fire,) the Elixir being put thereon, it was transmuted to pure gold.* The same warming-pan and piece were sent to Q. Elizabeth by her ambassador "the lord Willoughby" then residing at Prague, that by fitting the piece, with the place whence it was cut out, it might exactly appear to be a part of the said warming-pan. At another time Kelley, who was openly profuse beyond the modest limits of a sober philosopher, did give away in gold-wire-rings (or rings twisted with three gold-wires) at the marriage of one of his maid-servants, to the value of 4000*l.* but this I think was acted after Dee had left him at Trebona, (which was in May 1589,) otherwise it had not been done; and so consequently Rodolph 2. emperor of Germany (who had a great respect for him and Dee) would not for his prodigality, or open management of the secret, or rather as some say, for a chymical cheat put upon him, have committed him to close custody. The writings of Kelley that are made public are these,

Poem of Chymistry, "beginning,

"All you that faine Philosophers wou'd be."

Pr. in *Theat. Chymic. Britannicum*, an. 1652. [Bodl. 4to. A. 2. Med. BS.]

Poem on the Philosophers-Stone. Written to his friend G. S. gent. Printed there also; "be-
"ginning,

"The heavenly cope hath in him natures four.

"This was also printed before the *Compend. of*
"*Alchymy*, set forth by Ralph. Rubbard, 1591."

De lapide Philosophorum, Hamb. 1676, in oct. [281]
Qu. Whether this be not falsly fathered on him. He hath also several Lat. and Engl. discourses in a book entit. *A true and faithful relation of what passed, for many Years, between Dr. Joh. Dee and some Spirits*, &c. Lond. 1659, fol. published by Dr. Meric Casaubon beforementioned. "There
"are *Ed. Kelleii Epistola ad Edwardum Dyer*,
"and other little things[8] of Kelley in MS. in
"*Biblioth. Ashmol.* Oron. John Ant. van dez
"Linden *De scriptis Medicis*, lib. 1, p. 255, men-
"tions that Ed. Kelley Angl. wrote *Fragmenta*
"*aliquot edita à Combachio.* Geismar, 1647, in
"tw." At length our author Kelley (who had been knighted by the emperor as it seems) being imprison'd the second time (at Prague) by the aforesaid emperor, after he had been at liberty for some months, and in a manner had crept into his favour, attempted an escape out of an high window by tying his sheets together, after he had divided each into two parts at least; but he being too weighty for them, fell to the ground before he was half way down; so that bruising his body and breaking his legs, he[9] died soon after, in Octob.

Together upon a marble stone, and so put them into a retort of glasse and drew from them first an oile, then a substance like a butter, and lastly a yellow sublimate, tincted with the tincture of iron and copper, which yellow sublimate I rectified three or foure times, till it was very pure: then I mixed it with equal parts of an amalgam of silver and quicksilver, made as beneath is taught, and put it into another retort of glasse, and forced away all but the silver, which remained like yellow horn: this yellow silver I amalgamed againe with new quick-silver, and set it in gentle heat about a week, then in very strong heat for 6 houres, so that the quicksilver rose up, and fell downe again upon the silver, till such time as that it had carryed up all the silver from the bottome of the glasse into branches like trees: then I melted downe the silver and fined it, and parted it with aquafortis, and had divers graines of pure and good gold abiding all tryalls: but the quantity would not pay for halfe the charges and labour.

I made the regulus thus: I took 4 ounces of iron in stub nailes, and made them red hot in a crusible: and then I put to it 8 ounces of crude antimony, and melted it downe, and when it was well and thin melted, I let it coole in the pot, and so knockt off the regulus from the lop or cynder which lay upon the top of it, then I did the like with 4 ounces of copper in thin plats: and then I mixed equall parts of these two, and melted them 3 or 4 times, every time casting into the pot halfe an ounce of salt peter, as it was in melting to purifie it, till it was pure and bright, almost like silver, but yet brittle: so that I could beat it in a morter to fine powder.

The yellow silver, that was like yellow horn, did amalgam with much difficulty, and grinding with salt and vinegar, and some of it was lost doe what I could: but the first silver was water silver, which I bought at the refiners, out of which they had taken all the gold before: this did amalgam very easily. Then I strained it to a ball through a leather skinne, and so mixed it with the yellow sublimate, that was tincted yellow with the tincture of iron and copper.

The proportion of the quick-silver to the silver was 5 or 6 parts to one.

If any one doubt the truth of alchimy, he may be satisfied by this triall; but instead of gaine he shall pay for his learning, by going away with losse.

I doe not deny but there are workes of lesse losse and charge, yet none of them lucrous by reason of the change of times.

For if any one will uphold me as good a lease, or purchase of land as I can prove by credible records, hath bin had in former times for an ounce of gold, I will undertake to make an ounce of gold by art to pay for it, and yet have a good bargaine.

But the difference of times hath confounded this art, as may appeare more plainly beneath.

First, in ancient times, a man's worke was not worth above a penny a day, which now is worth two shillings sixe pence a day, as may appeare by ancient records for buildings, and the like: so that there is thirty to one losse in the workmanship.

Secondly, then coales, vessels and other things necessary for these affaires did cost little in respect of the charge now.

Thirdly, when the gold was made it would then have bought thirty or forty times as much, either lands, leases, victuals or workmanship as now.

So that I conclude, that then the owners of this art might gaine 30 or 40 for one, and yet now they shall lose extreamly.

The cause that moved me to search so much into these affaires was, because I saw by the bookes, that so divers men in divers ages and in divers countries did agree in one tale, wherby I conceived it unpossible to be a lye. Now I conceive it might be true, but that the times have made an alteration. Page 40—43.]

* [*Silver.* first edit.

[8] [*A transcript of the holy book or book of mysteries which Edward Kelley pretended to have transcribed from a book exhibited to him by an angel.* MS. Ashmole, 422.]

[9] Ibid. [Ashmole, *Theat. Chym.*]

1595. as it seems, in fifteen hundred ninety and five; for on the 25 Nov. following, the news of his death came to Dr. Dee then in England, which he inserted in his diary thus, 'Nov. 25, an. 1595, news that sir E. K. was slain.' Jo. Weever before quoted tells[2] us otherwise, viz. That Q. Elizabeth sent very secretly capt. Peter Gwinne with some others, to persuade Kelley to return back to his native country; which he was willing to do; and thinking to escape away in the night by stealth, as he was clambering over a wall in his own house in Prague, (which bears his name to this day, and which sometimes was an old sanctuary,) he fell down from the battlements, broke his legs, and bruised his body, of which hurts within a while after he died, &c. Thus Weever before-mention'd, a Lancashire man born, educated in Queen's coll. in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Rob. Pearson,[3] archdeacon of Suffolk, afterwards a great traveller beyond the seas, and collector of several epitaphs of English-men that he met with in his rambles. Soon after his return, he travelled thro' most parts of England, for the obtaining of English antiquities, and through some of Scotland, being encouraged thereunto by those excellent antiquaries sir Rob. Cotton and Joh. Selden. At length after he had arrived to the 56th year of his age, his little body being then in a manner worn out with continual motion, he yielded to nature in his house in Clerkenwell-close near to London, an. 1632. Whereupon his body was buried towards the west-end of the church of St. James in Clerkenwell. As for Edw. Kelley before-mention'd you may see more of him before, in Franc. Puccius, [col. 587,] and afterwards (under the year 1651,) in Arth. Dee.

[There is a head of Kelley with that of Dee in the frontispiece to Dee's *Treatise of Spirits*, 1659, folio.]

ROGER WILLIAMS son of Tho. Williams of Penrose in Monmouthshire, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of sir William Vaughan knight, was born in that county, of a family rather ancient than wealthy, and being from his childhood more given to military than scholastical matters, yet for form's sake he was sent to the university;[4] but to what house therein, unless to Brasen-nose, whereof one of both his names, and a Welsh-man, was a student in 1554, (2 of Q. Mary) I know not. Soon after he left Oxon, became a soldier of fortune under the duke of Alva, ran through all the degrees of military offices, was a colonel in the French and Belgic wars, and might have been sided with the best of those times, if his discretion could have but well tempered his hot furious valour, which was the reason that Q. Elizabeth would not commit any place, or employment, of great trust to his care. In 1586, he had the honour of knighthood conferr'd upon him, was then beloved of all soldiers, and so much noted for his martial prowess, that he went beyond the commendation of the panegyric, which was specified in the said year, when at midnight he assaulted the camp of the prince of Parma near Venlo, slew some of the enemies, and pierced the tent of the general, as a noted[5] author tells us. [232] He hath written,

The Actions of the Low-Countries. Printed at Lond. in the time of Q. Eliz. as it seems,[7] and 1618, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 31. Art.] The author being unlearned, and only tutored by experience, hath penn'd the said history with very exquisite judgment, he being an actor in the said actions or wars.

A brief discourse of War, with his opinion concerning some part of martial discipline. Lond. 1590, qu. In this excellent book the author defends the military art of his, against that of former days; but to the great envy then, and discontent of some old-beaten soldiers, and the lovers of archery. He paid his last debt to nature in his house in the parish of St. Benedict, near to Paul's wharf in London, in the month of Dec. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried on the 1595. 23d of the same month, by the care of Tho. Powell of Usk in Monmouthshire, and Gelhe Merick[8] of the parish of St. Clement's without Temple-Bar, gent. (his kinsmen) within the cath. ch. of St. Paul; at whose funeral Rob. earl of Essex, and all the warlike [illegible] of the city of London mourned. Whether any epitaph was ever set over his grave, I know not: sure it is that one[9] who knew him, hath commended to posterity a learned epigram on him, the beginning of which is,

'Quid tumulum lachrymis violas, & murmure vexas
Fortissimi manes Ducis?' &c.

You may be pleased to satisfy your self concerning this valiant colonel, in a book entit. *A true Discourse historical of the succeeding Governors of the Netherlands, and the Civil Wars there began in the Year* 1565, &c. Translated and collected by Tho. Churchyard, esq; and Rich. Ro. out of the reverend E. M. of Antwerp his 15 books of his *Historia Belgica*, &c. Lond. 1602. I find another Rog. Williams later in time than the

[2] In his *Discourse* before-mention'd.

[3] [Joannes Weaver Lancastr. admissus sizator coll. Regin. (tutore magro Covell) Apr. 30, 1594. *Regist. coll. Regin.* BAKER.]

[4] [One Roger Williams of Gloucestershire, became fellow of Queen's coll. Cambr. in 1572. MS. Lambeth, No. 805. LOVEDAY.]

[5] Cambden in *Annal. Reg. Eliz.* sub an. 1586, vide etiam sub an. 1581.

[7] [This book was first printed in 1618, as appears from the reason given in the dedication to Ld. chancellor Bacon, for publishing it, viz. lest it should either perish, or hereafter be set forth by others as their own. COTTINGTON, MS. note in ATH. OXON. preserved in Balliol college library. The work has a preface by sir John Haywarde.]

[8] [One Mr. Mericke was one of the earl of Essex his gentlemen at Cambridge an 1580-1 in January. *Regist. Acad.* BAKER.]

[9] Jo. Stradlingus in lib. 1, *Epigram.* p. 31.

former, an inhabitant of Providence in New-England, and author of (1) *A Key to the Language of New-England.* Lond. 1643, oct. [Bodl. 8vo, W. 13. Art. BS.] (2) *The hireling Ministry none of Christ's: Or, a Discourse of the Propagation of the Gospel of Christ Jesus.* Lond. 1652, qu. &c. But of what university the said Williams was, if of any, I know not; or whether a real fanatic or Jesuit.

[In 1591 Williams was sent to assist in the defence of Dieppe,[1] and remained there beyond August 24, 1593.[2]

We may add to Wood's list,

1. *Discourse of the Discipline of the Spaniards.* This he mentions in *The Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 126.

2. *Advice from France, Nov.* 20, 1590. Rymer's *Fœdera*, xvi. 86.

3. *Historical notes de bello Belgico, about Flushing, Requesens*, &c. MS. Cotton, Titus C vii, fol. 9. b.

4. *Letters from him*, MS. Cotton, Galba, C viii, fol. 55. C ix, 85, 119. C xi, 102. D i, 40, 152, 175, 179, 214. D ii, 4.]

" PHILIP STUBBS or STUBBES, was born of " genteel parents, but where, one of his descend- " ants of both his names,[3] who is a vintner in " London knows not, nor can he positively affirm, " whether he received his education in either of " the universities or not. Be it known therefore, " that he was mostly educated in Cambridge, but " having a restless and hot head, left that univer- " sity, rambled thro' several parts of the nation, " and setled for a time in Oxon, particularly, as " I conceive, in Glocester-hall, where a brother " or near kinsman called Justinian Stubbs M. of " A. and a civilian, studied, by which name and " titles I find him there in the beginning of 1589. " This Ph. Stubbs was a most rigid Calvinist, a " bitter enemy to popery, and a great corrector " of the vices and abuses of his time; and tho' " not in sacred orders, yet the books he wrote " related to divinity and morality, as the titles of " them following partly shew.

" *View of Vanity, and an Allarum to England, or Retrait from Sin.* Lond. 1582,[4] oct. written " in English verse.

" *Rosary of Christian Prayers, and Meditations for divers purposes, and also at divers times, as well of the Day as of the Night.* Lond. " 1583, in tw.

" *The Anatomy of Abuses, containing a Description of such notable Vices and Enormities as reign in many Countries of the World, but espe-*

[1] [MS. Cotton, Calig. E viii, fol. 93.]

[2] [Ibid. E ix, fol. 143.]

[3] Philip Stubbs a vintner, living in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft in London.

[4] [There seems little doubt but that the following was the production of our author: *Two Judgments of God, one upon a wicked Blasphemer in Lincolnshire; the other upon Jonne Barser of Leycestershire to whom the Deuill appeared. Written by Philip Stubbs.* Licensed in 1581. Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1345.]

" *cially in the Realm of England*, &c. Lond. " 1583,[5] oct. [Bodl. Crynes 833.] 1595, qu. " [Bodl. 4to. S. 37. Jur.] written dialogue-wise, " and the last edition hath divers corrections in, " and additions to it.

" *The Theatre of the Pope's Monarchy; wherein as well the unclean Lives of that wicked* " *Generation, as also their Antichristian Govern-* " *ment is described*, &c. Lond. 1584, oct.

" *Perfect Path to Felicity, containing Godly* [283] " *Meditations and Prayers, fit for all times*, &c. " Lond. 1592, in sixteens.

" *Motive to good Works: Wherein is not only* " *shew'd how far we are behind our Fore-Fathers* " *in good Works, but also many other Creatures, in* " *the Ends of our Creation. With the difference* " *between the pretended good Works of the Papists* " *and good Works of the Christian Protestants.* " Lond. 1593 in oct. The author then lived in " Cheapside in London.

" *Praise and Commendation of Women.* Printed " in oct. This I have not yet seen, and therefore " I cannot give you a larger title.

" *Christal Glass for Christian Women: con-* " *taining a most excellent Discourse of the Godly* " *Life and Christian Death of Mrs. Katharine* " *Stubbs, who departed this Life at Burton upon* " *Trent in Staffordshire on the 14 of Decemb.* &c. " Lond. 1606, qu. This woman, who was the Clar. " wife of Philip Stubbs, was the daughter of a 1595. " Londoner, by his wife a Dutch-woman, and " died before quite 21 years of age, but the year " when, the author tells us not. Near of kin, if " not brother, or father to this Philip, was John " Stubs of Lincoln's-inn, gent. a most rigid pu- " ritan,[6] author of *A Discovery of a gaping* " *Gulph for England by another French Mar-* " *riage, if the Lord forbid not the Banes, by let-* " *ting her Maj. Qu. Elizabeth see the Sin*, &c. " *thereof*, Printed 1579, oct. which being then " esteemed a most seditious libel, the author was " afterwards taken, imprison'd, and had his right " hand cut off. See more in Camden's *Annals* " *of Qu. Elizab.* under the year 1581.[7] The said " book called *A Discovery*, &c. wherein many " thought that Tho. Cartwright the Coryphæus " of the puritans of his time, had a hand because " Stubs had before married his sister, written " upon a strong presumption that qu. Elizabeth " would marry with Francis duke of Anjou, the

[5] [Ded. to Phil. E. of Arundel; black letter, double pages 125. Printed by Ric. Jones. At the back of the last page is a wooden cut of a man in a gown, round bonnet, stooping, and holding a pair of gloves in his left hand. The book pcnes Mr. Lort of Trin. coll. Cambr. who in May 1772, gave 7s. 6d. for it at Mr. Joseph Hart's auction of books. COLE.]

[6] [A sermon pronownsyd by John Stubs queresit on Childrmas day at Glocester, 1556. MS. Cotton Vespas. A xxv, fol. 173.]

[7] [See his petition to Elizabeth during his imprisonment, and other documents relative to him, in *Nugæ Antiquæ*, 1804, i. 143, 149, 154, &c.]

" youngest son of K. Hen. 2, and the only sur-
" viving brother of K. Hen. 3, then reigning in
" France. In the said book 'tis said that Eng-
" land was to have been swallowed, the wealth
" thereof consumed, and the gospel irrecoverably
" drowned, &c."

HENRY UNTON was born of an ancient and genteel family[9] at Wadley near Faringdon in Berkshire, educated in Oriel coll. under Mr. Rich. Pygot one of that society, left it without a degree and travelled. After his return, being esteemed a person well qualified, had some employment under sir Christopher Hatton L. chancellor, who quickly finding him to be a man of business and experience, commended him to the queen, who in 1586 not only conferred on him the honour of knighthood, but sent him afterwards twice in the quality of an ambassador to the king of France, where he behaved himself right stoutly in behalf of his mistress, particularly for some injury done to her by the duke of Guise, an. 1592.[*] This person, who was actually created M. of A. of this university, before he went into France, hath written,

An account of his Embassy: or, a Diary containing his Commission, Instructions, Expences, and Transactions; as also Letters from, or to, him, from July 13, an. 1591, to June 12, an. 1592. MS. in bib. Bod. [E museo 18.] He also made a *Diary for his last Embassy*, which continued to the time of his death, but that I have not yet seen. He gave way to fate in the king of France's camp, lying before Laferc, on the 23 March in
1595-6. fifteen hundred ninety and five; whereupon his body being conveyed into England, was buried on the 8 July following, in a chappel joyning to the north side of the church of Faringdon before-mentioned. Soon after was a noble monument set over his grave, with this inscription, containing certain matters relating to him, which I have not yet mentioned. 'Virtuti & honori Sacrum. Henrico Untono Eq. Aurato, Edoardi Untoni Eq. Aur. filio, ex Annâ Comitissâ Warwici filiâ Edoardi de Sancto Mauro Ducis Sommersetti & Angliæ Protectoris, qui optimarum artium studiis à primâ ætate in Academiâ Oxon. institutus, magnam orbis Christiani partem perlustravit, ob virtutem bellicam in Zutphaniæ obsidione, dignitate equestri donatus, propter singularem prudentiam, spectatam fidem, & multiplicem rerum usum iterum Legatus à Sereniss. Angliæ Reginâ ad Christianiss. Regem missus in Galliam, è quâ ad [284] celestem patriam migravit 23 Mart. an. 1596.' &c. The muses of Oxon had so great a respect for the memory of this most worthy person, that a book of verses on his death, came out soon after under their name, entit. *Funebria nobiliss. ac præstantiss. Eq. D. Henrici Untoni ad Gallos his legati regii, &c. à Musis Oxon. apparata.*

[We may add to sir Henry Unton, *A Discourse of ambassages, compiled by sir H. Unton, which treats of the good gifts an ambassador must be endowed with, both as to the body and fortune, &c. Lastly, of the privileges of ambassadors in their own country after their return.* MS. in Thoresby's museum. See *Duc. Leod*, 1715, p. 519.

Original letters and papers from and relating to sir Henry Unton, MS. Cotton E viii.

An address prefixed to Mesbury *On Monarchy*. Lond. 1581. At the end of this work is a collection of Italian proverbs furnished by Unton to the author.[2]]

WILLIAM MYDDELTON, the third son of Rich. Myddelton of Denbigh, (by Jane his wife, daughter of Hugh Dryburst of the same place,) fourth son of Foulk Myddelton of Denbigh before-mentioned, the third son of Dav. Myddelton of Gwaynynog, recordator of North Wales, was born in Denbighshire, and educated for a time among the Oxonians, but whether in Jesus coll. at its first foundation, as probably it may be so, or whether he took more than one degree, I know not. Afterwards he travelled into various parts of the world, exercised himself in feats of arms, became the most noted bard of his country; and tho' a soldier and a captain by profession, (having had the command of a ship for several years,) yet all the time he got, was bestowed in exercising his poetical fancy. The works of him that I have seen are these,

Bardoniaeth: or, the Art of Welsh Poetry. Lond. 1593, qu. in 3 sh. and half. [Bodl. 4to. L. 71. Th.] This book which is written in Welsh,

[9] [Son to sir Edward Unton or Umpton as he is sometimes written, by Anne eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and relict of John Dudley, earl of Warwick.]

[*] [The following is the challenge sent on this occasion: 'For as much as lately in the lodging of my lord Du Mayne and in publick impudently, indiscreetly, and overboldly you spoke badly of my soveraign, whose sacred person here in this country I represent. To maintain both by word and weapon her honour, (which never was called in question among people of honesty and vertue) I say you have wickedly lyed in speaking so basely of my soveraign, and you shall do nothing else but lye, whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover that her sacred person (being one of the most compleat and vertuous princesses that lives in this world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious traytor to her law and country as you are. And hereupon I do defie you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of arms as you shall like or chuse, be it either on horse-back or on foot. Nor would I have you to think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house every way as yourself. So assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintain my words, and the lye which I gave you, and which you should not endure if you have any courage at all in you. If you consent not to meet me hereupon, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held one of the arrantest cowards and most slanderous slave that lives in all France. I expect your answer.' Lloyd, *Statesmen and Favourites*, edit. 1665, p. 447.]

[2] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 741. Herbert, *Typ. Ant.* 1079.]

he stiles the first book, or part, as if there was a second to be published. He also translated into the Welsh tongue *The Psalms of David*, running in excellent metre. Which noble work he performed 'apud Scutum insulam occidentalium Indorum,' and finished it there 24 Jan. in fifteen hundred ninety and five. This translation coming into the hands of his countryman Tho. Salisbury, was, with the help of his friend Tho. Myddleton citizen of London, and kinsman to the author, published at Lond. 1603, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 26. Th. and 4to. B. 48. Th. Seld.] Before which time the author, as it seems, was dead. In my searches I find another Will. Middleton, bach. of divinity and minister of Hardwick in Cambridgeshire, author of *Papisto-mastix: or, the Protestants Religion defended*, &c. Lond. 1606, qu. and of other things, but what relation there was between the former and this (who seems to have been educated in Cambridge) I know not.

Clar. 1595.

[William Middleton writt severall other poems, which are extant in MS. and also an appendix to Jo. Da. Rhees *Grammar*, under the name of Gwillim Canobdre, which is the literal Welch of William Middetown. This William was brother to sir Thomas Middleton of London, Kt. and to Hugh Middleton goldsmith of London, afterward Sr Hugh. HUMPHREYS.

The Bodleian it will be seen contains both Myddleton's rare pieces. I have given the title and an extract from the psalms.

Psalmæ y Brenhinol Brophwyd Dafydh, gwedi i cynghanedhu mewn mesurau cymreig. Gann Gapten Wiliam Middelton.

Yn nesaf y gallodh at fedhwl yn Yspryd glân.

Simon Stafford a Thomas Salisbury a'i printiod hyn Llunden, 1603.

Y Psalm. 1.

Kywydh deuair hirion.
Gwunfyd oi febyd gwinfaeth,
Gwirion don ir gwrnid aeth
Ar ol kyngor lwck angall
Y drwg a roei fryd ar wall:
Ni saif yn ffordh briffordh brys
Bechaduriaid baich dyrys,
Nag ar gadair gyfair gawdh,
Gwatorwyr a gydtariawdh.
Ond kyfraith dhuw 'n faith dhawn fydh
I dhidhanwch dha dhevnydh:
Ai myfyrio mwy fowredh
Dhydh a nos yn dhidhan wedh.]

JOHN SMYTHE, or SMITH, son of sir Clem. Smythe of Little Badow in Essex, by Dorothy his wife, sister to Edw. Seymour duke of Somerset, (whose sister Jane Seymour was the third wife of K. Hen. 8,) was born, as it seems, in Essex, and laid the foundation of literature in Oxon, but in what house 'tis difficult to find, because both his names are very common. Afterwards being martially inclined, he travelled into various countries, exercised himself in feats of arms, and became as well a compleat soldier, as gentleman. At length he was made a knight by qu. Elizabeth, and by her sent ambassador into Spain,[3] in 1576, as being a person of a Spanish port and demeanor, and well known to the Spaniards, who held him, as their king did, in high value, and especially for this reason, that he was first cousin to K. Ed. 6. His works are,

Discourse concerning the forms and effect of divers Weapons, and other very important Matters Military: greatly mistaken by divers of our Men of War in their days, and chiefly of the Musquet, Calyver and Long-Bow, &c. Lond. 1589, and 1590, qu. [A copy of the latter edition in St. John's college library.]

Certain Instructions, Observations, and Orders Military, requisite for all Chieftains, Captains, higher and lower Officers. Composed 1591. Lond. 1594, 95, qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 59. Art. Seld.]

Instructions for Enrolling and Mustering. Printed with *Certain Instructions*, &c. What other books of his are published, I cannot yet find, nor exactly when he died, only that he was living and in great esteem among soldiers and learned men in fifteen hundred ninety and five. Besides this, was another sir Joh. Smith equal in time with him, eldest son of Tho. Smith of Ostinhanger in Kent esq; and brother to sir Thomas of Bidborough in the same county, whom I shall mention elsewhere. Which sir John dying in the beginning of 1609, was buried in Ashford church in the said county; leaving issue, as it seems, Tho. Smith of Ostinhanger, afterwards knight of the Bath and viscount Strangford in Ireland; who dying 30 June 1635, was buried in his chappel joining to the said church of Ashford. But this sir John was no writer, nor of the same family, because he was descended from the Smiths of Corsham in Wiltshire; whereas sir John who was the writer and soldier, was grandson to Tho. Smith of Ravinhall in Essex, and he a descendant from John Carrington, who fled for a time from England, and changed his name to Smith, for adhering to the deposed king Rich. 2. Further also I find another John Smith commonly called captain Smith, who wrote (1) *A Map of Virginia, with a Description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government, and Religion.* Oxon, 1612, qu. (2) *New England's Tryals*, &c. Lond. 1620, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 11. Art.] (3) *General History of Virginia*, &c. Lond. 1624, qu.[4] (4) *Travels in Europe*, &c. Lond. 1630,

Clar. 1595.

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[3] [A long report from sir John Smith, dated Spain, Feb. 5, 1576-7, to sir Francis Walsingham. MS. Cotton Vespasian C vii, fol. 351. And his *Memorial to the King Catholick*, ibid. fol. 354.]

[4] [This is a mistake, the *History of Virginia* was printed in folio, Lond. 1624. (Bodl. N. 2. 13. Art. Seld. and E. 1. 13. Art.) It is dedicated to the dutchess of Richmond, and is ushered in with commendatory verses by Thomas Macarnesse, Jo. Done, Edw. Worseley, Ro. Norton, Edw. Ing-

[Bodl. M. 47. Art. And reprinted in Churchill's *Collection of Voyages*, 1704, vol. ii. p. 371.] with other things, but this captain Smith was a Cheshire man,[6] and whether he had received any education in this university of Oxon, I cannot say to the contrary. "This last seems to have been the "same, who is mentioned in Stow's *Survey of* "*London* (edit. 1633) p. 779, under the name of "captain John Smith sometime governor of "Virginia and admiral of New-England, who "died 21 June 1631, and was buried in the choir "of St. Sepulchre's church in London. One (as "is there said) that had conquer'd kings, and "subdued large territories, and done things to the "admiration of the world."

[*Collections and observations relating to the condition of Spain by sir John Smith, during his residence there.* They commence in 1577, with 'Gente de Guerra hordinaria que hay in Espiña frouteras de Francia y costas de Berueria.' MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 271.']

[JAMES BELL was a native of the diocese of Bath[7] and county of Somersetshire, admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college, probably about 1547, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1551.[8] He was nominated one of the first fellows of Trinity college, May 30, 1556, when he was appointed rhetoric-lecturer by election. From Kettel's *Register of Trin. coll.* (among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum, No. 8490, fol. 28,) it appears that he left his fellowship about Michaelmas, in the year of his admission, and became a zealous partizan of the reformation. In one of his prefaces[9] he mentions his happy conversion to protestanism from popery. 'I wandered long in the selfesame mizmaze, nooseled therin by the grayham, David Wiffin, William Grent, and Anon. The volume contains several curious prints and a frontispiece with heads of Elizabeth, James I. and prince Charles, engraved by John Barra.]

[6] [Captain John Smyth, was born at Willoughby in the county of Lincoln, but descended from the Smyths of Cuerdley; he was distinguished by his adventures and atchievements in the four quarters of the globe. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, in three single combats he overcame three Turks, and cut off their heads; for which and other gallant exploits, Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, under whom he served, gave him his picture set in gold, with a pension of three hundred ducats; and allowed him to bear three Turk's heads proper as his shield of arms. He was afterwards instrumental in reducing and settling the province of Virginia; and was for some time governour of the county. Besides the works already enumerated, he wrote *A Sea Grammar*, this he mentions in the preface to his *Travels*, as having been printed before 1630. A second edition appeared in 1692, 4to. Bodl. B. 18. 24. Linc.

The learned Henry Warton wrote a life of captain Smyth in 1685, now in MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 592. Churton's appendix to the *Lives of the Founders*, 8vo. 1808, p. 1, and Todd's *Catalogue of Lambeth MSS.* p. 90.]

[7] [Todd's *Catalogue*, 1812, p. 37.]

[7] [MS. Gough. Oxford, 1, p. 93.]

[8] [MS. Ibid.]

[9] [To that of *The Pope confuted*, 4to. 1580. Bodl. 4to. T. 102. Th.]

headed of that schoole, whose countenance carried mee from my Christ to the swinstie of Sorbone, which had swalowed me up, if the Lord had not preuented me with his mercie betimes.'

Bell was rewarded for his exertions by the prebend of Holcombe in the church of Wells, to which he was installed Feb. 13, 1595; and on October 11, in the same year, he received the prebend of Combe in the same church. When or where he died I have not yet been able to discover. [Clamit. 1595.]

He wrote *An Account of Cæcilia, princess of Sweden, her travelling into England*, 1564. MS. in the royal collection, in the British museum, 17 C xxix. My friend Mr. Henry Ellis has, at my request, read this journey through, but finds nothing in it to illustrate the life of the author, who describes the princess's passage to England so minutely that Mr. Ellis conjectures he accompanied her in the voyage. The work is dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and is indeed throughout a piece of flattery to that monarch, who is likened to Solomon, and the princess Cæcilia to the queen of Sheba.

He translated,

1. *Sermon preached at the Christening of a certaine Jew at London*, from the Latin of John Fox, 12mo. 1573.[1]

2. *Sermon of the Evangelical Olive.* From the Latin of John Fox. Lond. 1578.

3. *Treatise touching the libertie of a Christian Man.* From the Latin of Luther. Lond. 1579, 8vo.[2]

4. *The Pope confuted.* From the Latin of John Fox. Lond. 1580. Bodl. 4to. T. 102. Th.

5. *Answer apologetical to Hierome Osorius his slanderous Invectives*, written in Latin by Haddon and Fox, 4to. 1581.]

JOHN PRIME, son of Rob. Prime, a fletcher, was born in the parish of Halywell in the north suburb of Oxford, received his grammatical literature in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1570,[3] took the degrees in arts, holy orders and became a noted puritanical preacher in the city of his nativity, and much favoured by Dr. Cooper bishop of Winchester. In 1589 he proceeded in divinity, being at that time vicar of Adderbury alias Eabburbury in Oxfordshire, where he became much followed for his edifying way of preaching. He hath written,

A short Treatise of Sacraments generally, and in special of Baptism, and of the Supper. Lond. 1582, oct.

Treatise of nature and grace. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 150. Th.]

[1] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1078.]

[2] [Herbert, 907.]

[3] [Jo. Prime de par. Hallowell C. Oxon. admiss. Feb. 1571. In S. theologia doctor. Vicar. de Abberbury. MS. Rawl. Misc. 130, fol. 71.]

Sermon briefly comparing the State of King Solomon and his Subjects together with the condition of Queen Elizabeth and her People, preached at S. Mary's in Oxon, 17 *Nov.* 1585, *on* 1 *Kings* 10. 9. Oxon, 1585, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 109. Th.]

Exposition on the Galatians. Ox. 1587, oct.

The consolations of David applied to Queen Elizabeth, in a Sermon at St. Mary's in Oxon, 17 *Nov.* 1588, *on Psal.* 23. 4. Oxon, 1588, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 86. Th.] These, as I think, are all the books and sermons that he hath published, tho' he intended more had he not been cut off in his middle age. At length after he had been vicar of Adderbury about 7 years, he concluded his last day there about the 12 of April in fifteen hundred ninety and six, and was buried in the 1596. church of that place, but hath neither epitaph or inscription over his grave.

FRANCIS KNOLLIS, son of Robert Knollis of Rotherfield-Gray, commonly called Grays, near to Henly in Oxfordshire, did receive for a time his grammatical and dialectial education in this university, particularly, as it seems, in Magd. coll. Afterwards he retired to his patrimony, and at length to the court, and became one of the gentlemen pensioners to K. Hen. 8. in the latter end of his reign. When a reformation was set on foot by king Ed. 6. he was so zealous for the religion then professed, as that, when qu. Mary began to reign, and grow severe towards the reformed party, he[4] fled into Germany, where [286] he sorted himself for a time among several of the English divines that went away about the same time for conscience sake. "At Frankfort "he appeared in favour of the schism, and on "that account he went away with Knox and "Whittingham to Geneva."[5] After the death of that queen, he returned, and became so much in esteem by Q. Elizabeth (who stood totally affected to the reformation) as that in the first year of her reign, he was made choice of, for one of her privy council, and shortly after that, she made him vice-chamberlain of her houshold, and employed him in matters of concern beyond the seas. In 1566, he was actually created master of arts, being then chief steward of the city of Oxon, captain of the halbertiers, and about that time[6] treasurer of the queen's chamber, in the place of sir John Mason deceased. Afterwards he was trusted with the custody of Mary qu. of Scots, while she was a prisoner in Bolton-castle in Yorkshire; and in the 20 Elizab. being then a knight, he was one of those, who by commission sate in judgment upon the said queen at Fotheringay. At length he was made treasurer of her majesty's houshold, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, being always by many accounted a faithful subject, an honest and learned man, and a person of great prudence and wisdom; and by others so great a friend to Calvin in his heart (whose principles he embraced while he lived at Geneva) that he was never a cordial friend to episcopacy, but rather a patron of the non-conformists, which appeared by several of his actions while he was a privy-counsellor. His writings are these,

Treatise against the usurpation of Papal Bishops. Printed 1608, in oct. Some attribute it to Jo. Rainolds the famous divine.

A General Survey of the Isle of Wight, with all the Castles and Fortresses near adjoining. This is a MS. in fol. and was sometimes in the lib. of Arthur E. of Anglesey: from whence we may suppose that the author had some office in, or relating to, the said isle, but what, in truth I cannot tell. I have seen also several of his speeches spoken in parliaments, letters of state, and letters written by him, "or rather by Francis his son," to the said Jo. Rainolds, between whom there was great amity and intercourse, but few or none, of those letters, or speeches, I think, are printed. At length paying his last debt to nature in the summer time (before Septemb.) in fifteen hundred 1596. ninety and six, was, as I presume, buried at Grays before-mention'd. By his wife Katharine, daughter of Will. Cary esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of Thom. Bolein earl of Wiltshire, as also sister to the lady Anne Bolein second wife to K. Hen. 8, he had issue Henry his eldest son, bred in the free-school joyning to Magd. college under the care, as it seems, of Tho. Robertson. Afterwards he went with his father and others into Germany, and at his return, if not happily before, became a commoner of the said college, where he obtained so much literature as afterwards to gain the character by a learned[7] author of 'homo virtute & animi dotibus non infimus,' and of 'homo religionis studiosissimus & liberalissimâ literaturâ egregie ditatus,' &c. But he dying without issue, the estate went to the next son called William, afterwards earl of Banbury. He had another son named Francis, a knight, whom I shall mention elsewhere; as also a fourth, who was a member of the said college; and all four admired by some, and envied by others, for their great virtue and towardliness.

[Several letters from sir Francis Knollis or Knowles among the Cotton MSS. Calig. B ix; C i; E. 5; Vespas. C xiv; Galba D ii. Harl. MSS. 2202, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6994.

Letter to Matthew Parker archbp. of Canterbury, dated October 13, 1559. MS. in C. C. C. Camb.

Letter to the earl of Shrewsbury, dated March

[4] Cambden in *Annal. Reg. Eliz.* sub an. 1596, vide etiam in *Baronag. Angl.* To. 3, p. 413.

[5] "Dr. Heylin's *Hist. of the Reformation*, in A. D. 1559."

[6] Ib. in Camb. an. 1566.

[7] Vide Pits. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16. nu. 966. p. 732.

[8] Laur. Humfred. in *Vita & morte Jo. Juelli*, edit. 1573, p. 87, 8.

22, 1578. MS. in Lambeth library No. 697, G. 57. See Todd's *Catalogue*, p. 181.]

JOHN SMITH was a Berkshire man born, as it seems, became fellow of St. John's coll. in the founder's time, master of arts in 1569, and afterwards schoolmaster at, and vicar of the church of St. Laurence in Reading in the aforesaid county. He hath written,

The Doctrine of Prayer in general for all Men that is universally for all Mankind, &c. Lond. 1595. qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 35. Th.] What else he hath published I know not, being a difficult matter to distinguish his works from others of both his names and time; and whether he was author of *The use of the Gospel*, printed 1580. in qu. which is said to be written by Jo. Smith, I cannot tell. The said Joh. Smith of Reading, did give way to fate there, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence; but when, it appears not: leaving then behind him a son of both his names, scholar of St. John's coll. an. 1600, which he left after he was M. of A. to prevent expulsion. I find another John Smith, who hath published, (1) *The bright morning star; or the resolution and exposition of the 22d Psalm.* Cambr. 1603. in tw. (2) *A pattern of true Prayer, being an exposition or commentary on the Lord's Prayer*, &c. Lond. 1605. and 1624. oct. besides other things. But in his epistle dedicatory, before the said exposition, it appears that he was then (1605, and before) a lecturer in the city of Lincoln, and that he had received part of his education in Cambridge. I shall make mention of another Joh. Smith of St. John's coll. under the year 1616.

[287]

Clarult 1596.

PETER BALES (BALESIUS) a most dextrous person in his profession, to the great wonder of scholars and others, spent several years in sciences among the Oxonians, particularly, as it seems, in Glocester-hall. But that study which he used for a diversion only, proved at length an employment of profit. His works are these.

The art of Brachygraphy, that is, to write as fast as a Man speaketh treatably. Lond. 1597.[9] in tw. 2. edit. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 76. Art.]

The Order of Orthography. } Printed with the
The Key of Caligraphy; that is, of fair Writing. } former.

Before these treatises are 18 copies of verses made in praise of them; four whereof, or more, were made by the students of Gloc. hall, (among whom Edw. Mychilbourne a most noted poet of his time hath two) and three, or more, by the students of St. John's coll. who are proprietaries of that hall. What afterwards became of the said Balesius, (who was engaged in the earl of Essex his treasons, an. 1600) I cannot tell, nor whether he published any other matters. I find one of both his names, a divine, who published (1) *The Lord's prayer pleading for better entertainment.* Lond. 1643. qu. 'Tis a sermon as it seems, on Luke 11. 2. (2) *Infirmities inducing to Conformity, on Jam.* 3. 2. Printed 1650. qu. and other things. Whether this Peter Bales was son or kinsman to the former I cannot tell.

Char. 1596.

[Peter Bales the elder was born in 1547[1], and it is very probable that he resided in Oxford as a teacher of writing[2]. His proficiency in this art may be learned from the following account of an exhibition to queen Elizabeth recorded by Holinshed[3]. 'The tenth of August (1575) a rare peece of woorke and almost incredible, was brought to passe by an Englishman borne in the citie of London, named Peter Bales, who by his industrie and practise of his pen contriued and writ within the compasse of a penie in Latine[4], the Lord's praier, the creed, the ten commandements, a praier to God, a praier for the queene, his posie, his name, the daie of the moneth, the yeare of our lord, and the reigne of the queene. And on the seuenteenth of August next following, at Hampton court, he presented the same to the queens maiestie in the head of a ring of gold, couered with a christall, and presented therewith an excellent spectacle by him, deuised for the easier reading thereof: wherewith hir maiestie read all that was written therein with great admiration, and commended the same to the lords of the councell, and the ambassadors, and did weare the same manie times vpon hir finger.'

Bales was certainly a clerk in Chancery as appears from a description of one of his performances in short hand: a Bible written in so small a hand as that it would lie in an English wainut shell[5].

Among the Harl. MS. No. 675 is an *Account of the winning of the golden pen of 20l. value, wonne by Peter Bales of London gent. master in writing, generall chalenger for the same: lost by Daniell Johnson of London, writing schole Mr. defendant, on Michaelmas day* 1595. *The order also of the trialle and judgement thereof, taken by five judges, chosen by consent of bothe parties, and all other proceedings therein*, &c. *An Answer also to two most slaunderous and malicious libels latelie published and sett up, in print, in the cittie of London*

[9] [*The writing Scholemaster conteining three bookes in one. The first teaching swift writing. The second true writing. The third fair writing. i. The stile of brachygraphie. ii. The order of orthographie. iii. The Keye of Caligraphie. Invented by Peter Bales.* 1. *January* 1590. Imprinted at London 4to. Ep. ded. to Sir Christopher Hatton lord chancellour. KENNET. But see Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1245.]

[1] [*Biog. Britan.* i. 536, edit. Kippis.]

[2] [Ibid. note A.]

[3] [*Chronicles*, vol. ii, p. 1262. Edit. 1587.]

[4] [Bales certainly understood Latin; for in his *Writing School-Master*, are several verses in this language composed by the author. From this circumstance and others we may conclude, with Wood, that Bales was first a member of the university, as well as an instructor in his own art afterwards, although the writer of Bales's life in the *Biographia*, and Mr. Chalmers seem to think otherwise.]

[5] [MS. Harl. 580. fol. 14, b. 7.]

in great numbers, teene dayes together, continued by the same Daniell Johnson, against the saide Peter Bales, and the judges aforesaid. 1 *Jan.* 1596. This is supposed to have been written by Bales himself.

In respect to the part Bales took in the treasons of the earl of Essex, Wood was misled. Bales was innocently engaged in serving the treacherous purposes of one of the earl's mercenary dependants, named John Danyell, who resolving, out of the distresses of his lord, to raise a considerable addition to his own substance, contrived by some deceit, to induce Bales to imitate the earl's hand writing, in several letters. But this villany being detected, Danyell was punished with the greatest severity, and Bales was confined for a short time, but rather that they might retain him for the purpose of giving evidence, than by way of chastisement.

When Bales died seems uncertain, but it has been conjectured, and with probability, about the year 1610.

Bales gives an epitome of all his rules in verse: I extract the following as being the shortest,

Prouide a good knife,
right Sheffeild is best;
A razor is next
excelling the rest.
A whetstone likewise
of hone that is white,
Will make your knife cut
your penne well to write.
Sign. D. 12.]

FRANCIS CLERKE, or CLARKE, was originally of Oxon, but making little stay there, he retired to Doctors-Commons in London, and for about 40 years practised the civil law in the most famous courts in England, as in the court of arches, admiralty, audience, prerogative, and consistoral of the bishop of London, besides his employment divers times in the ecclesiastical causes of the delegated power of the king, and chief commissioners. In 1594, he having then practised his faculty 35 years at London, had the degree of bach. of civil law conferred upon him, by the venerable convocation of doctors and masters, not by way of creation, but, as the register saith, by admission to the reading of the imperial institutions, tho' no exercise he did for it in this university. The reason for this their civility was, that he had performed the part of chief proctor for the said university, by virtue of letters and their common seal, in all their concerns in the aforesaid courts. He hath written,

Praxis tam jus dicentibus, quam aliis omnibus, qui in foro Ecclesiastico versantur, apprime utilis. This book was finished by the author and made ready for the press, in April 1596, but what diverted him from the publication thereof (unless death) I know not. Afterwards several imperfect copies[6] of it flying abroad, one, supposed to be true, came into the hands of Tho. Bladen, D. D. dean of Ardfort in Ireland and chaplain to the duke of Ormond, who caused it to be printed at Dublin in 1666, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 26. Jur. BS.]

Clar. 1596.

Praxis curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ. Dubl. 1666, qu. published by the said doctor. But the copy from whence that edition was published, being, as 'twas pretended, false in many matters,[7] a better copy was published at London, 1667, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 25. Jur.] by E. S. "who was one "Edward Stephens of Glocester-hall." One sir Franc. Clerke of Bedfordshire knight, was a benefactor to Sidney coll. in Cambridge, tho' not educated there, whom I take to be the same with sir Francis Clerk of Merton priory or abby in Surrey (son of Barthol. Clerk mentioned in the FASTI under the year 1574,) quite different from the writer. [288]

JOHN MARTIALL, a zealous man for the R. Cath. cause, was born at Dalisford in Worcestershire, near Chippingnorton in the county of Oxon; educated in grammatical learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, an. 1551, took the degree of bach. of the civil law five years after, about which time he was made usher, or second master, of the aforesaid school under Tho. Hide, whom I shall anon mention. In the beginning of qu. Eliz. he left his employment, fellowship, and at length the kingdom, and going beyond the seas to Lovain, he made proficiency there in the studies of divinity, and at length by the procurement of Lewis Owen archdeacon of Cambray, (afterwards bishop of Cossano) he was made canon of St. Peter's church at L'isle in Flanders. Which place he keeping eight years, resigned it, (being then D. of D.) to the end that he might give himself solely up to his devotions, and prepare himself for another world. He hath written,

A Treatise of the Cross,[8] *gathered out of the Scriptures, Councils, and ancient Fathers of the primitive Church.* Ant. 1564, in oct. [Bodl. STO. M. 57. Th.] Whereupon Jam. Calfhill of Ch. Ch. making an answer to it, our author came out with a reply entit.

A reply to Mr. Calfhill's blasphemous answer against the Treatise of the Cross. Lov. 1566, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 29. Th.] Afterwards he wrote,

Treatise of the tonsure of the Clerks. Left imperfect and therefore never printed. He departed this mortal life at L'isle before-mentioned, (to the great grief of the R. Catholics,) in the arms or embraces of Will. Gifford dean of that church,

[6] [One, MS. Harl. 1749.]

[7] [A copy MS. Harl. 1749. fol. 509.]

[8] [This he dedicated to queen Elizabeth, emboldened upon her keeping the image of a crucifix in her chapel, which he termed her 'good affection to it.' Strype, *Annals of Reform.* i. 507, 508.]

1597. on the 3 of Apr.[9] in fifteen hundred ninety and seven, and was buried in the collegiat church of St. Peter before-mentioned. At his death he bequeathed a rich ring, with a stone in it, to adorn a piece of our Saviour's cross, in the cathedral there. Whose will being performed by the said Gifford, that bequest was esteemed as a trophy of victory over Calvhill, and is at this day, as I have been informed, preserved as a choice relick there.

THOMAS HIDE, a noted Rom. priest of his time, was born at a market town called Newbury in Berks. Descended from the ancient and genteel family of his name in that county, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. 1543, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1549. In the year after he left his fellowship, was made prebendary of Winchester, and in 1552 succeeded Will. Everard in the chief mastership of the said school, where continuing till qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he left all he had, and all he pretended to, for conscience sake, and going beyond the seas, spent the remainder of his time partly at Doway and partly at Lovain. He was a person of a strict life and conversation, as those of his [10] persuasion say, of great gravity and severity, and a lover of virtue and virtuous men. He hath written,

A consolatory Epistle to the afflicted Catholics. Lov. in oct. [1580, Bodl. 8vo. H. 58. Th.] and other things as I have been told, but such I have not yet seen: which if printed, few or no copies come into England. He died at Doway in Flanders in the house of Alice Fowler, the widow of [289] John Fowler an English-man, on the 9th of May 1597. in fifteen hundred ninety and seven, and was buried in the chappel of the Virgin Mary within the church of St. James there, near to the horn of the gospel; leaving then behind him this character, that he was a most fierce hater of vice, and a capital enemy to sects and heresies.

[5 Octob. 1588 admissus fuit Tho. Hide cl'icus S. T. B. ad preb. de Bricklesworth vac. per mort. Tho. White LL.D. ad pres. Joh'is Sarum ep'i. *Reg. Petriburg.* KENNET.

In the list of the Roman Catholic recusants in the Paper office, printed by Strype,[11] Hide is termed 'one very stiff and perverse:' he was ordered to remain in the custody of the lord treasurer.]

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, a most excellent Latin poet, philosopher and physician of his time, was born at Kiddesley in Derbyshire, educated in Wykeham's school before-mentioned, made perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1555, (2 and 3 of Ph. and Mar.) left it after he was mast. of arts, and in 1560 became chief master of the said school,[1] in the place of Tho. Hyde; whence, by his industry and admirable way of teaching, were many good scholars sent to the universities. All the time that he could get at vacant hours, he spent upon his beloved study of physic, which he practised in the city of Winchester, but not to the neglect of his school. At length taking the degree of doctor of that faculty, did shortly after resign his school, and repairing to London practised with good success in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, where being accounted eminent, was admitted, as it seems, a member of the coll. of physicians. He hath written and published,

Ortus atque vita Gul. Wykehami Winton. Episcopi. Written in 140 long and short verses, 14 Dec. 1564. Printed (1) on the broadside of a sheet of paper, with Wykeham's arms encompassed with the garter before them. (2) At the end of the Latin poems of Ric. Willeius, Lond. 1573. And (3) in a book entit. *A brief view of the State of the Church of England, as it stood in Queen Elizabeth's and King James's Reign,* &c. Lond. 1653, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 283. Linc.] p. 37, 38. Written by sir Jo. Harrington knight, an. 1608, and made public by Joh. Chetwind his daughter's son, then no friend to the church of England.

Custodum sive Præsidum Coll. Winton. Series. Written in verse also, and put at the end of the said Latin poems [of Rich. Willeius.]

Didascalorum Coll. Wint. omnium Elenchus. In verse also, at the end of the said poems.

Counsel against the Plague, or any other infectious Disease. Lond. 1577, oct.

Question, Whether a Man for Preservation may be purged in the Dog-days or no? Printed with the *Counsel,* &c.

Ranarum & murium pugna, Latina versu donata ex Homero. Lond. 1580, in about 3 sh. in qu.[4] with other things as it is probable, but such I have not yet seen. See more of him in Rich. White, under the year 1612. This Dr. Johnson died in the beginning of July, in fifteen hundred ninety and 1597. seven, within the parish of St. Dunstan beforementioned; whereupon his body was buried in the church there, (as it seems,) situated and being in Fleetstreet. He died wealthy, left several sons and daughters behind him, and Mr. John Heath his son in law, a student in physic, his executor, who had all his physical and philosophical books, and succeeded him in his practice.

[In the British museum are, *Themes and Declamations at Winchester School,* By Christopher Johnson. MS. donat. 4379.[5]

[9] Jo. Pits. in lib. *De illustr. Angl. Scriptorib.* at. 16, nu. 1045.

[1] Ibid.

[10] [*Annals of the Reformation,* 1725, i. 576.]

[3] [15 July 1560, he was recommended by the E. of Huntingdon to archbishop Parker for the said mastership in a letter now in CCCCV. my vol. 41, p. 147. COLE.]

[4] [A MS. copy in the British museum, MS. Donat. 4379, 2.] [5] [Ayscough's *Catalogue,* 112.]

Tanner[6] says of him, 'poetis omnibus coætaneis facile antecelluit,' and to give the reader a specimen of his style, I have transcribed some lines from his account of Wykeham, which was prefixed to *Martin's Vita Wicami*, published by Dr. Nicholas, Oxford, 1690, 4to. (Bodl. Gough, Hants. No. 14.)

Qua capit australes comitatu Hamptona Britannos
Wichhamia est vicus nec nisi parvus ager.
Vixit Johannes illic cognomine Longus,
Cui fuit in casti parte Sibylla thori:
Hanc habuit patriam Gulielmus, et hosce parentes
Wichhamus, augurio nec tamen absque bono.
Namque loci ut nomen, sic vim matrisque patrisque
Haud dubie in vitam transtulit ille suam.
Longus enim ut longo duraret tempore caute
Et bene prospiceret cuncta Sibilla dedit:
Ergo sub Edwardo natus regnante secundo,
Tunc, ubi ter sceptri sexta cucurrit hyems.
Viginti primos studiis et moribus annos
Wichhamiæ, patris cura ea summa, dedit.
* * * *

After giving an account of Wickham's rise and preferments, the poet proceeds,

His opibus dives, mentemque per omnia versans,
Non male quo servet tam bene parta modo,
Sed quid agat virtute sua, quid præsule dignum,
Quidve Deo tantas cui referebat opes,
Post alia, Oxonii (quod longum duret in ævum
Possit, et a memori posteritate coli,)
Constituit pulchros studiis Phœboque penates,
Atque sacram Musis ædificare domum.
Septima crevit hyems post fundamenta locata,
Ingreditur custos et sua turba larem;
Turba nec hic pueros famulosque decemque sacritas
Insero, quæ capiat terque quaterque decem.
His dedit, et fundum curatoresque paravit
Otia discentum qui bene semper alant.—]

"HENRY LOK, a divine poet, was born of "genteel parents in the beginning of the reign of "queen Elizabeth, spent some time in Oxon be- "tween the years of his age 16 and 21, but whe- "ther he took a degree, or had one confer'd upon "him by creation, I cannot justly tell. After- "wards he retired to the royal court, was received "into the patronage of a noble Mecœnas, and "published,

"*Ecclesiastes, otherwise called the Preacher, con-* "*taining Solomon's Sermons or Commentaries (as* "*it may probably be collected) upon the 49th* "*Psalm of David his Father.* Lond. 1597, in "qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 9. Th.] This is a poem, and "is by Mr. Lok dedicated to qu. Elizabeth: to "whom he before had dedicated *A passionate* "*Present*, as he calls it, but what that was you "shall see anon. Jo. Lilye the poet[7] hath a com- "mendatory poem on the author and his work, "being then esteemed good, but since not.

"*Sundry Christian Passions, contained in two* "*hundred Sonnets, divided into equal Parts: The* "*first consisting chiefly of Meditations, Humilia-* [290] "*tions and Prayers, The second of Comfort, Joy,* "*and Thanksgiving.* Lond. 1597, in qu. which "is the second edit. corrected and augmented. "It is dedicated to qu. Elizabeth, and is the "*Passionate Present* before-mention'd.

"*Sundry affectionate Sonnets of a feeling Con-* "*science.* Printed with the former book; and at "the end of these sonnets are *Sonnets to divers* "*Persons of Quality*,[8] collected by the printer. "Our author Lok hath also translated into verse "*Sundry Psalms of David*, as briefly and signi- "ficantly as the scope of the text will suffer, "which were printed the same year 1597;[9] what Clar. "other things he hath published, I know not, nor 1597. "any thing else of him."

[*The Legend of Orpheus and Eurydice*, by H. L. Lond. 1597, 16mo. is supposed[10] to belong to Lok. The following lines are prefixed to king James's *Poetical Exercises at vacant Houres*, printed at Edenburgh, 1591. Bodl. 4to. L. 66. Art.

To the king's maiestie of Scotland.

If Alexander sighed when he came
Vnto the tomb vvhere fierce Achilles lay;
If he had cause that blessed age to blame
Since Homer lacks his merites to display;
If he vvith teares his sorrovves did bevvray
To see his father Philip conquer all,
And that more worlds behinde there did not stay,
Which, for revvard of his defects, might fall:
Then may I mone our times, our iudgement small,

[8] [One of these is now given, and affords a specimen of inflated flattery not easily paralleled.

To the ri. ho. the earle of Essex, great master of the horse to her highnesse, and one of the noble order of the, &c.

Not Neptune's child, or Triton I you name,
Not Mars nor Perseus, though a pere to all:
Such word I would find out, or newly frame,
By sea and land might you triumphant call:
Yet were such word for your desert too small.
You England's joy, you en'mies terror, are,
You vice's scourge, you vertue's fenced wall;
To Church a shield, to Antichrist a barre.
I neede not feare my words should stretch to farre,
Your deedes out-fly the swiftest soaring pen,
You, praise of peace, th'undaunted powre of warre,
Of heauens elect, the happie foue of men!
Not knowing then, how to expresse my mind,
Let silence craue this gift may fauour find.]

[9] [Wood notices these *Psalms*, *Affectionate Sonnets* and *Christian Passions* as works distinct from the *Ecclesiastes*, whereas in fact, all Lok's hitherto authenticated pieces were printed in one and the same volume. See a minute description of it in *Censura Literaria*, iii. 169, with a list of the persons to whom his courtly sonnets were addressed, p. 170.]

[6] [*Bibl. Brit.* 442.] [7] [See col. 678.] [10] [Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 270.]

Vnvvorthy records of your sacred skill.
Then must our poets on nevv muses call
To graunt them guifts to imitate your quill:
I, like the flie that burneth in the flame,
Should shevv my blindnes to attempt the same.
Henrie Lok.]

JASPER HEYWOOD, a quaint poet in his younger days, son of Jo. Heywood the famous epigrammatist of his time,[1] was born in London, sent to the university at about 12 years of age, an. 1547, educated in grammar, as well as in logic, there, took a degree in arts in 1553; and forthwith was elected probationer-fellow of Merton coll. where remaining about 5 years, (in all which time he bare away the bell in disputations at home and in the public schools,) did, upon a third admonition from the warden and society of that house for several misdemeanors, (for he and his brother Ellis Heywood were for a time very wild,[2] to the great grief of their father,) resign his fellowship, to prevent expulsion, on the 4 Apr. 1558.[3] In June following he took the degree of master, and in Nov. ensuing he was elected fellow of All-Souls coll. where abiding for a little while, left the university, and soon after England, and entred himself into the society of Jesus. But before he left us he wrote and translated these things following,

Various Poems and Devises. Some of which are printed in a book entit. *The Paradise of dainty Devises.* Collected and printed by Hen. D'isle of London printer, an. 1573, in qu.[4] He also translated into English verse (1) *Thyestes*, the second tragedy of Seneca. Lond. 1560, oct. [Bodl. Z. 464. Th.] Published again with other tragedies of that author, by Thom. Newton. Lond. 1581, qu.[5] as I shall tell you when I come to him, in an. 1607. (2) *Hercules furens*, another trag. of Seneca, [printed 1561.[6]] And (3) *Troes* a third, [printed by Tottell,[7] again by Powell,[8] and in 1559 in a small oct. with a dedic. to queen Elizabeth.[9]] published also by the said Newton, 1581, qu. In 1561, our poet left England, and was made a priest after the R. Cath. fashion, and in 1562, being then at Rome, he was entred into the society of Jesus 21 May, in the then professed house of the Jesuits there. After he had spent two years in the study of divinity among them, he was sent to Diling in Switzerland, where he continued about 17 years in explaining and discussing controverted questions among those he called heretics, in which time he was promoted to the degree of D. of divinity, and of the four vows. At length P. Gregory 13 calling him away in 1581, he sent him, with others the same year, into the mission of England,[1] and the rather, because the brethren there told his holiness, 'That the harvest was great, and the labourers few.' Being setled then in the metropolis of his own country, and esteemed the chief or provincial of the Jesuits in England, it was noted[2] by all that knew him, That he kept many men, horses, and coaches, that also his port and carriage was more baron-like than priest-like, &c. At length going to France about public matters relating to the order, was, when ready to land in Normandy, drove back by a contrary wind on the English shore; where being taken and examined, was, with 19 more R. priests put into a ship, and set

[1] [Of whom see col. 348.]

[2] [The following lines are taken from the *Paradise of dainty Devices*, edit. 1812, p. 115.

Alluding his state to the prodigal child.

The wandering youth, whose race so rashly runne,
Hath left behind, to his eternal shame,
The thriftless title of the prodigal sonne,
To quench remembrance of his other name,
May now divide the burthen of his blame
With me, whom wretchlesse thoughts enticed still
To tread the tract of his unruly will.

He tooke his child's part at his father's hands,
Of God's free grace his gifts I did receive;
He travailed farre in many fotraine lands,
My restless minde would never ranging leave;
False queanes did him of all his coine bereave,
Fond fancies stuff'd my braine with such abuse,
That no good hap could seeke to any use.

They drave him out when all his pence was spent,
My lusts left me when strength with age was worne;
He was full faine a farmer's hogs to tend,
My life, misled, did reape deserved scorne:
Through hunger huge wherewith his trips were torne,
He wisht for swads, even so wisht I, most vaine.
In fruitlesse pleasure fondly to remaine.

Now to come home with him, and pardon pray,
My God, I say, against the heavens and thee
I am not worthy that my lips should say
Behold thy handy worke, and pity me!
Of mercy, yet my soule from faults set free,
To serve thee here, till thou appoint the time
Through Christ, unto thy blessed joyes to clime.
J. Haywood.]

[3] [Yet in this very year he was recommended by cardinal Pole as a polite scholar, an able disputant and a steady Catholic to the founder of Trinity college, to be put in nomination for a fellowship of that college, then just founded. This scheme however did not take place. Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 389.]

[4] [This must be a mistake, for the first edit. known was in 1576, the second 1577, third 1578, (among Wood's books in the Ashmole museum, No. 482) fourth 1580, fifth 1585, sixth 1596, seventh 1600, eighth and last with an introduction and other additions by Brydges and Haslewood, 1812.]

[5] [See a description of this edition in Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 382; and *Censura Literaria*, ix. 386—399.]

[6] [MS. Baker.]

[7] [Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 388.]

[8] [MS. Baker.]

[9] [MS. Loveday.]

[1] [Father Heywood did vaunt and brag in England as if legate of the see apostolick, called a provincial council, abrogated the vigils and fasts of our lady, prohibited the acts of our martyrs written by Dr. Allen. So say the secular priests; father Parsons denied it, but it was again affirmed and proved by Dr. Humphry Ely in his notes on Parsons *Apologie*, 8vo. 1602, pref. p. 31. Kennet.]

[2] See in Tho. Bell's *Anatomy of Popish Tyranny*. Lond. 1603, lib. 1, p. 9, and in lib. 2, p. 25.

on shore in France, in Feb. 1584. Upon his being taken and committed to prison, and the earl of Warwick's offer thereupon to relieve his necessity, he made a copy of verses, mention'd by a noted[3] poet of his time, concluding with these two:

—Thanks to that Lord that wills me good;
For I want all things saving Hay and Wood.

Afterwards he went to the city of Dole, where he was troubled much with witches, thence to [291] Rome, and at length fixed in the city of Naples, where, as at Rome, he became familiarly known to that zealous R. Catholic Joh. Pitseus, who speaks, by the by, very honourably of him. What he wrote or published after he became a Jesuit, I know not. Sure it is, if one[4] says true, that this our author was most critical in the Hebrew language, and that he did make and digest an easy and short method (reduced into tables) for novices to learn that language; which I suppose was a *Compendium of a Hebrew grammar*. He paid his last debt to nature at Naples on the 9th of Jan. according to the accompt there followed, in 1597-8. fifteen hundred ninety and eight, which is ninety and seven with us, and was buried, as I have been informed, in the college of the Jesuits there. He left behind him several of his labours in writing, some of which are preserved as rarities; but whether any of them have been since printed, I cannot justly tell. His elder brother Ellis Heywood I have mentioned before, under the year 1572, col. 406.

[Heywood exercised the office of Christmas prince, or lord of misrule in his college (Merton); and among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum is an oration praising his admirable execution[5] of his office, written by David de la Hyde, of whom see col. 456.

He is supposed[6] to have been the author of some lines prefixed to Kyffin's *Blessednes of Brytaine*, 1588, as well as *Greene's Epitaph discoursed dialogue wise between Life and Death*.[7]

Some of his original composition has been given in the notes, I now transcribe a few lines of his translation from the first speech in the *Thyestes*, 1560.

What furye fell enforceth me
to flee thunhappie seate,
That gape and gaspe w' greedy iawe
the fleeyng foode to eate?
What god to Tantalus the bowres,
where breathyng bodies dwell,
Doth showe agayne? Is ought found worse
then burning thurst of hell
In lake alowe? or yet worse plague
then hunger, is there one
In vayne that euer gapes for foode?
shall Sisyphus his stone
That slypper restles rollyng payse,
vpon my backe be borne?
Or shall my lymms with swyfter swynge
of whirlyng wheele be torne?]

HENRY PERRY, [or PARRY] a Welshman born, was educated in Gloucester-hall, took the degrees in arts, was beneficed in his own country, and as a member of Jesus coll. took the degree of bach. of div. 1597. He hath written,

A British Dictionary, MS. Involved in *Dictionarum Britannico-Latinum*, published by Dr. Joh. Davies, who saith in the preface to that book, that this our author Perry was 'vir linguarum cognitione insignis,' which is all I know of him. Claruit 1597.

[I am told by a son in law of Hen. Perry, that he was born in Flintshire, and was descended from Ednowen Bendew, one of the 15 tribes, whose coat he bore. He travelled much abroad, and had bin marryed and setled in another country, before his settlement in this diocese. Hither he came first as chaplain to sir Richard Bulkley, and upon the death of his first wife, he marryed the daughter of Robert Vaughan of Beaumares gent. upon which he was accused, that his first wife was yet living; but he cleared that poynt by certificate and proof of her death, and shewed the accusation to be malitious; and then this Henry Perry or Parry (for he is written both ways) was instituted to the rectory of Rhos colyn in Anglesey, Aug. 21, 1601, being then B. D. He was installed canon of the cathedral church of Bangor, Feb. 6, 1612, and instituted to Llanfachreth in Anglesey, March the 5th, 1613. He dyed

Or what did fame gyue to him more
then prayse to beare the bell?
May Heywood this, alone get prayse
and Phaer be cleane forgot,
Whose verse and style doth far surmount,
and gotten hath the lot?

But these verses seem full as applicable to the *Troas* of Seneca, which we know he rendered into English verse.]

[3] Sir Jo. Harrington in his *Epigrams*, lib. 3, epig. 1.
[4] Ben. Morus in *Hist. Provinc. Angl. Soc. Jesu*. lib. 4, nu. 14, sub an. 1585.
[5] [Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 389.]
[6] [Tanner conjectures that he translated some part of Virgil, and founds his opinion on the following commendatory lines prefixed to Sudley's *Agamemnon*, from Seneca, 1566. Bodl. 8vo. H. 44. Art. Seld.

When Heiwood did in perfect verse
and dolefull tune set out,
And by hys smouth and fyled style
declared had aboute
What toughe reproche the Troyan of
the hardy Grekes receyued,
When they of towne, of goods and lyues
togyther were depryued:
How wel did then hys frendes requite
his trauayle and his payne,
When unto hym they haue (as due)
ten thousand thankes agayne?
What greater prayse might Virgill get?
what more renoume then this?
Could haue ben gyuen vnto hym
for wryting verse of hys?
Did Virgill ought request but thys
in labouryng to excell?

[7] [Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 230.]

in the year 1617, for on the 30th of Dec. that year Mr. William Hill was installed to the canonry, then voyd by the death of Henry Perry.

He augmented and published in print a *Welch Rhetorick* of William Salisbury's composure. My book wants the title page, and so I cannot tell the year. The title is *Rhetoreg; neu Eglurvn Effrae thinck*. There are prefixed to it verses in praise of the author by severall persons, in Greek, Latin, English, and Welch, as by Dav. Roberts (who was the son of Robert Moris, and brother to Lewis Anwyl of Park in Merionethshire) Hen. Holland, William Middleton, Lodowic Lloyd, William Mathew, William Rankins, Hugh Lewis, and Hen. Salesbury. Dr. Davies gives this note in his *Grammar* printed 1621, p. 213; 'De figuris Syntaxeos consule Wilhelmi Salesbury Rhetoricam MS. ab Henrico Perrio interpolatam et in lucem editam.' I bestowed a very perfect copy of this book on Dr. Henry Maurice, the late worthy Margaret professor at Oxon, who was the grandchild of this Henry Perry, out of whose study you may see it. HUMPHREYS.

In the *Harleian Catalogue of printed Books*, 1743, vol. ii. page 1017, number 15650, is 'Perry's *Welch Grammar*, 4to. 1595.']

CHARLES PINNER, an eminent preacher in the time of Q. Elizabeth, received his first breath in the ancient borough of Southampton in Hampshire, educated in Wykeham's school, made perpetual fellow of New coll. 1575, took one degree in the civil law, and soon after became minister of Wooten-Basset in Wiltshire, where being much resorted to for his edifying way of preaching, (especially by the puritans) did, for the satisfaction of the neighbourhood and others, publish

Several Sermons, as (1) *Sermon upon the Words of St. Paul the Apost. unto Tim. Ep.* 1. 4. 8. Oxon 1597, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 86. Th.] (2) *Honour all Men, love brotherly Fellowship, on* 1 *Pet.* 2. 17. Oxon 1597, in oct. (3) *Serm. at Marlborough in Wilts, on* 1 *Tim.* 4. 16. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 24. Th.] Printed in oct. about the same time. Besides these, it is said he hath published more, but such I have not yet seen, nor do I know any thing else of the author, only that he was much in esteem in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth. Clar. 1597.

[Pinner was certainly married and had issue. Thomas Gataker B. D. married his daughter. COLE. This lady was Gataker's second wife, who dying in child-bed, left one son, Charles, who attended his father in his last moments, and published some of his posthumous works.]

PHILIP FERDINANDUS, a Polonian born, originally (as it seems) a Jew, afterwards a R. Catholic, and at length a Protestant, entred into this university in a poor and obscure condition, initiated in academical learning by the exhibition of certain doctors, of whom Dr. Ayray and Dr. Rainolds were of the number, who perceiving that his excellency lay in the Hebrew language, put upon him the office of teaching it privately in several colleges and halls. At length being registred among[8] the students of the university, after he had taken the oath of supremacy, and the usual oath to the university, did translate into Latin, *Hæc sunt verba Dei, &c. præcepta in Monte Sinai data Judæis sunt* 613, *quorum* 365 *negativa, &* 248 *affirmativa; collecta per Phariseum Magistrum Abrahamum filium Kattani, & impressa in bibliis Bombergiensibus, anno a Mundo creato* 5288. *Venetiis, ab authore* Vox Dei *appellata*. Afterwards Ferdinandus went to Cambridge, where the said translation was printed in qu. 1597, [Bodl. 4to. R. 17. Jur. Seld.] he being then about 42 years of age, and an instructor, as I suppose, of the Hebrew language, which is all that I know of him and his works. Clar. 1597.

WILLIAM SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, (who writes himself in Latin Scepræus,) nephew to John Shepreve, mentioned under the year 1542, col. 134. was born near Abington in Berkshire, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. in Feb. 1554, aged 14, or thereabouts, probationer in Nov. 1558, and bach. of arts the year following, which was the highest degree he took in this university: for being a zealous Catholic he left it before he was master, went beyond the seas, and at length, setting in Rome, was exhibited to by cardinal Gabr. Palæot archb. of Bononia, in whose family he lived several years. He had the degree of D. of div. conferred upon him at Rome, as it seems, where he was accounted the most skilful person in divers tongues of his time, and the worthy ornament of the English exiles. He hath written, [203]

Miscellanea celebrium sententiarum Sacræ Scripturæ. Vol. 1. MS.

Commentarii in Epist. D. Pauli ad Rom. ex Latino, Græco, Syriaco, Æthiopico. Vol. 1. MS.

Notæ in omnes Epistolas D. Pauli & canonicas, de differentiis textûs Latini à Græco & Syriaco. Vol. 1. MS.

Expositio locorum difficilium in officio B. Mariæ. Vol. 1. MS.

Connexio literalis Psalmorum in officio B. Mar. Virg. & eorum corroboratio ex variis linguis, Græc. Hebr. Syriac. Chald. Arab. Æthiop. &c. Rom. 1596, qu. What else this curious, most critical and learned person hath written I knew not,[9] nor any thing more of him, only that he died at Rome, in ædibus S. Severiani, to the very great reluctancy of those that knew him, in fifteen hundred ninety and eight, and was buried, as I presume, either in the church of that parish, wherein the said house was situated, or in the chappel of the English coll. there. The reader is 1598.

[8] *Lib. Matric. P.* pag. 707.

[9] [*Annotationes in D. Thomæ secundam secundæ a qu. 47 de prudentia ad 97*. Vol. 1. MS. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 667.]

now to know that one Will. Shepreve, or Snepery, who was elected probationer of Exeter coll. 17 Oct. 1559, was admitted perpetual fellow thereof 16 Nov. the next year: and being admitted bach. of arts in the beginning of Dec. 1561, took no higher degree, but left his fellowship in 1568. This Will. Shepreve I take to be quite different from the former, and tho' of kin to him, and a good scholar, yet I know nothing that he hath published.

THOMAS STAPLETON, the most learned R. Catholic of all his time, son of Will. Stapleton, was born[1] of a genteel family at Henfield in Sussex, obtained the first rudiments of grammar at Canterbury, under John Twyne a noted master there, compleated them at Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1554, made prebendary or canon of Chichester a little before Q. Mary died, being then but bach. of arts. But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and religion thereupon began to put on another face, our author not only, but his father and family, left the nation, and went to Lovain; where being settled, our author (the son) applied himself with great zeal to the study of theology, and in short time making great proficiency therein, he went to Paris to compleat his knowledge in the sacred tongues. Afterwards for devotion sake he journey'd to Rome, and in short time after returning to Lovain, he settled himself there for a time, to answer bishop Jewel, and to translate Bede's *Ch. History* into English, to the end that Q. Elizabeth (to whom he dedicated it) might see and understand the ancient faith and religion of our ancestors, with other things. A little before that time, an university being erected at Doway, he hastned thither at the desire of Dr. Will. Allen; and for a time performed the office of catechist reader at Anchine near to that place. Afterwards taking the degrees in divinity, as bachelor, licentiat, and doctor, under Matthew Gallan provost of the church of St. Amoure, and chancellor of the university at Doway, had a canonry bestowed on him in the said church by Gallen, and was made the king's professor of divinity of the said university. Afterwards being minded to put himself into a religious order, he renounced his canonry and professorship, and entred into the society of Jesus at Doway. But after a long and diligent probation, finding that order not to agree with his genie and course of life, he left it and returned to his former way of teaching, to the great joy of many, [293] and became a canon once more of the said church of St. Amoure. At length being called to Lovain he was made the king's professor of divinity, and wrote there several matters against Dr. W. Whittaker of Cambridge: so that his fame in short time being over all those parts, and he in great esteem with the king of Spain, had the deanry of the church of Hilverbeck in Kampenland in Brabant bestowed on him, little enough, God wot, for such a rare and most learned clerk as he was. In all kind of literature he obtained such perfection that he was numbred among the most learned men of that age. And it was generally thought that he deserved a cardinal's cap before Allen: but so it was that his ability being eclipsed by the activity of the other, he did not rise higher than a dean.[2] Pope Clement 8, was so much delighted with his learned works, that he commanded them to be read daily at times of his refection, and invited him to Rome with a design to confer on him the place of apostolical protonotary, and, as some say, to make him a cardinal. Cardinal Perron also, who was very knowing in the controversies of his time, was wont to postpone all writers of controversies in comparison of those of Stapleton, which he took to be the best of his time, and before. To pass by all commendations given of him by men of his persuasion, I shall conclude with those of his antagonist Whittaker, who[3] saith, 'Stapletonus hanc causam (de traditionibus) omnium acutissimè ac accuratissimè tractavit,' &c. And elsewhere[4] speaking of the opinion as well of Papists as Protestants in divers matters, saith modestly that he (Whittaker) differed as much from Stapleton in many things as to knowledge, as Troilus from Achilles. He hath written and translated many things, most of which were printed in four large volumes in fol. at Paris 1620. [Bodl. T. 11. 9, 10, 11, 12. Th.] The titles of them are these,

De principiis fidei doctrinalibus. Lib. 12. Par. 1579, and 82, &c.

Defensio successionis Ecclesiasticæ. Lib. 1.

Refectio principiorum fidei doctrinalium. Antw. 1592, [1596.]

Defensio authoritatis Ecclesiasticæ contra Gul. Whittakerum Anglo-Calvinistam. [Antw. 1592.]

Triplicatio pro Ecclesiæ authoritate adversus eundem Whittakerum.

These five treatises before-mentioned are printed in the first vol. of his works.

De universæ justificationis doctrinæ hodie controvers. Lib. 12.

Speculum pravitatis hæreticæ per orationes quasi ad oculum demonstratæ. Duac. 1580.

Orationes funebres. Antw. 1577.

[1] [T. S. natus iisdem anno et mense, quibus Morus interiit. Vid. Stapleton *De Tribus Thom.* p. 1. Inde forte nomen, viz. Thomas. BAKER.]

[2] [Dr. Ely to father Parsons in the Notes upon his *Apologie*, 8vo. 1602. p. 254. You say his holieness purposed to preferre Dr. Stapleton to higher dignities. But if he were now alive he would tell another tale against those that hindred him from that higher dignity, and that told him a tale in his ear when he was ready to put his foot into his litter, and made him stay at home and lose that higher dignity. KENNET.]

[3] In *Cont.* 1. q. 3. cap. 3.

[4] In epist. ded. lib. *De Scriptura.*

Orationes Academicæ, Miscellaneæ. Some of which were published 1602.

Orationes Catecheticæ sive Manuale peccatorum de septem peccatis capitalibus. Antw. 1598.

De magnitudine Romanæ Ecclesiæ, lib. 2. Ant. 1599, qu.

A Fortress of Faith first planted among us Englishmen, "and continued hitherto in the Universal "Church of Christ. The Faith of which times the "Protestants call Papistry." Antw. 1565, qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 10. Th.] Which learned treatise the author wrote upon occasion of his translating of Bede's *Ch. History* into English, wherein he endeavours to shew that the same faith was professed in the primitive times as in his. When the learned Usher of Ireland was bach. of arts, he read over this book several times, and his mistrusting the quotations of ancient authors therein, did put[5] him upon reading the fathers.

The Horn-blast: or, a reply to the answer of Rob. Horne the false B. of Winchester: In four books.[6] Lov. 1567.

Discourse of Protestancy, and the first authors of it.

These nine treatises immediately going before, are in the second vol. of his works.

Antidota Evangelica in Matthæum.
In { *Marcum.* / *Lucam.* / *Johan.* } Antw. 1595.

[294] *Antidota Apostolica in Act. Apost.* Tom. 1. Antw. 1595.

In Epist. Pauli ad Romanos. Tom. 2. Ibid. 1595.

In duas Epistolas ad Corinthios. Tom. 3. Ib. 1598, & 1600.

These before-going are in the third vol. of his works.

Promptuarium in Evangelia Dominicalia. { *pars Hyemalis.* Antw. 1591. / *pars Æstualis.* Venet. 1594.

Prompt. Catholicum in Evangelia Dominicalia totius anni. Col. 1592, &c. 1602. [Paris 1627. Bodl. 8vo. D. 322. Linc.]

Prompt. Cath. super Evang. ferialia totius Quadrages.

Prompt. Cath. sup. Evang. in festis SS. totius anni. [Paris 1617. Bodl. 8vo. D. 341. Linc.]

Tres Thomæ, seu res gestæ S. Thomæ Apost. S. Tho. Archiep. Cant. & Tho. Mori Angliæ Cancellarii. Duac. 1588, &c. [Col. 1599, and 1612, 8vo. Bodl. 8vo. S. 115. Th.]

[5] Nic. Bernard in his *Life and Death of Dr. James Usher*, printed 1656, p. 28.

[6] [I suspect a mistake in calling this book *The Horn Blast*, for the copy which I have by me, printed at the same time and place, has the title thus, *A Counter-blast to Mr. Horn's vayne Blast against Mr. Peckenham, wherein is set forth a Reply to Mr. Horn's Answer*, &c. without any mention in the title page of its being in four books. Humphreys. And see Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1623.]

These five last are in the fourth vol. of his works.

De justificatione. Par. 1582.

Return of untruths against Mr. Jewel. (Antw. 1566.) He also translated from Lat. into English, *The History of the Church of England.* Antw. 1565, qu.[7] written by Ven. Bede. Which translation (with some notes added in the margin by Stapleton) is[8] censured by the learned Selden as not altogether true. He translated also Fred. Staphyle's large vol. *De dissidiis Hæreticorum.* Antw. 1565, but this I have not yet seen.[9] At length after our author Stapleton had arrived to the sixty third year of his age, he did end his days at Lovain, to the great grief of all learned Catholics, on the 12 Oct. (according to the accompt there followed) in fifteen hundred ninety and eight, and was buried in the church of St. Peter there. Soon after was put over his grave a monument, with a large inscription thereon, containing in brief the succession of his employments in the universities and church, here and beyond the seas; a copy of which you may see[1] elsewhere. The next, according to time, that is to crave a place among these writers, was a learned sage of the law. 1598.

[Granger and Bromley mention two heads of Stapleton one by L. Gualtier, the other a 4to. plate representing him in his professional habit.]

THOMAS OWEN, son of Rich. Owen, gent. by Mary his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Tho. Otely of Shropshire esq; was born at, or near to, Condover, in that county, and for some time was conversant among the muses, either in Broadgate's-hall, or in Ch. Church. From thence (having first taken a degree in arts as it seems) he retired to Lincoln's-inn, where by his unwearied industry, advanced by a good natural genie and judgment, he became a noted coun-

[7] [And at St. Omers, 1622, 8vo. with a dedication to king James signed T. S. and indeed it runs as if it was made by the translator, which if so, I can't reconcile to his dying in 1598. There is prefixed to it, *Differences between the primitive Faith of England, continued almost these thousand yeres, and the late pretensed faith of Protestants: gathered out of the Hist. of the churche of England compiled by venerable Bede an English man above eight hundred yeares past.* The date of his death agrees with Camden's *Annals.* Lovday.]

[8] See in Selden's præf. to the *Decem scriptores*, printed at Lond. 1652, p. 9, 10.

[9] [*The Apologie of Fredericus Staphylus counseller to the late emperour Ferdinandus, &c. Intreating of the true and right understanding of holy scripture. Of the translation of the Bible in to the vulgar tongue. Of disagreement in doctrine amonge the Protestants. Translated out of Latin in to English by Thomas Stapleton, Student in Diuinite. Also a Discourse of the Translatour vppon the doctrine of the Protestants which he trieth by the three first founders and fathers thereof, Martin Luther, Philip Melanchithon, and especially John Calvin. Imprinted at Antwerp by John Latius, at the signe of the Rape, with Priuilege. Anno* 1565. Bodl. 4to. E. 15. Jur.]

[1] In Jo. Pitts *De illustr. Angl. Script.* æt. 16. nu. 1046.

sellor, and much resorted to for his advice. In 25 Eliz. Dom. 1583, he was elected Lent-reader of that house, in 1590 he was by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, and about that time made the queen's serjeant, and at length one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and not of the King's-Bench, as one[2] falsly tells us; which last place he executed for five years with great integrity, equity and prudence. He was a learned man, and a great lover of learning and those that professed it; but all the writings which I have seen of his that are extant, are only

Reports in the Common-Pleas, wherein are many choice Cases, most of them throughly argued by the learned Serjeants, and after argued and resolved by the grave Judges of those times, with many Cases, wherein the differences in the Year-books are reconciled and explained. Lond. 1650, fol. What else is published under his name I know not, nor any more of him, only that he dying 21 Decemb. in
1598. fifteen hundred ninety and eight, was buried on the South-side of the choir of St. Peter's church in Westminster. Over his grave was soon after erected a noble monument of alabaster marble, and divers coloured stones, adorned with arms, and gilt with gold, with his image in scarlet robes lying thereon, which remains to this day.[3] He left behind him a son, named Roger, who was a knight, and[4] for his manifold learning, a right worthy son of so good a father. This sir Roger, who had been a gent. com. of Ch. Church, and a great friend to the clergy, by vindicating them
[295] when aspersed in open parliament, 11 Jac. 1. died in a distracted condition, to their great reluctancy, 29 May, being Holy Thursday, in 1617.

MICHAEL MASCHIART, a most excellent Latin poet of his time, was born in the parish of St. Thomas within the city of Salisbury, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. 1562, became vicar of Writtle in Essex in 1572, being then bach. of the civil law, and two years after proceeded doctor of that faculty, at which time he was not only esteemed an able civilian, but also excellent in all kind of human learning. He hath written,

Poemata varia. This book I have not yet seen, and therefore know not whether that be the true title. Nor indeed should I have known that he had written any thing, had not the learned Camden told me so in his *Britannia*, wherein are by him inserted several verses taken from Maschiart to adorn his discourse of Clarendon park in Wiltshire. This learned doctor died at Writtle before-mentioned, in the latter end of the year (about
1598. Christmas) of fifteen hundred ninety and eight, and was buried in the church there, as I have been informed. In that vicarage succeeded a learned doctor of divinity named John Lloyd, whom, and his works, I shall mention among these writers, under the year 1603.

[ARTHUR YELDARD was born at Houghton Strother, near the Tyne, Northumberland, and educated as a chorister in the Benedictine convent of Durham. He became afterwards one of the masters of Rotheram college, Yorkshire, was admitted sizar of Clare hall, Cambridge, 1544; took the degree of B. A. January 1547, and was elected fellow of Pembroke hall before 1550: in 1552 he took the degree of M. A. Whilst at Cambridge he received from the princess Mary an annual exhibition for his better support in study. Leaving the university, he travelled with the two sons of sir Anthony Denny, to whom he had been before tutor at college. In 1553 it appears he was at Dilling in Flanders. On the foundation of Trinity coll. Oxford, he was admitted, by the founder's nomination, a fellow of the same, May 30, 1556, and appointed the first philosophy lecturer in his college. Upon the deprivation of Slythurste, he was nominated by Elizabeth Pope, the foundress, to be president. In 1565 (Feb. 15,) he took the degree of D. D.; and Feb. 12, 1571 was presented by Elizabeth Pope to the vicarage of Much-Waltham, Essex. In September, 1566, he disputed in divinity before queen Elizabeth, during her magnificent reception at Oxford: and in 1570 was empowered, with others, to correct and reform the statutes of the university. He was appointed vice-chancellor July 13, 1580. He continued president of the college thirty-nine years, four months and three days, dying Feb. 2, 1593-9, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. His will is dated Jan. 8, 1598, and was proved April 16, 1599. It contains nothing remarkable.[7]

Yeldard translated into Greek from English, sir Thomas More's *Consolatory Dialogue against Tribulacion.*[8] Into Latin from the Greek, *Agapeti Diaconi, Documenta quædam admonitoria*, which he dedicated to queen Mary in the first year of her reign. The original MS. is in the royal library in the British museum, 7 D iv. The dedication has been printed by Warton.[9]

No original compositions by Yeldard have yet come to my notice, except the following copies of Latin verses: 1. Affixed to Humphrey's *Vita Juelli*, 4to. Lond. 1573; 2. Prefixed to Case's *Speculum Moralium Quæstionum.* Oxon, 1585. 3. In *Funebria D. Henrici Vntoni*, 4to. 1596. I give the first.

Qui verbum populo Christi reserare laborat
Sedulus, et tradit dogmata pura Dei;
Qui veniente lupo, Christi bene curat ovile,
Et sævo tutum servat ab hoste gregem;

[2] Will. Dugdale in *Chronica series*, at the end of *Orig. Jurid.*
[3] [See it in Dart's *Westminster*, vol. ii. p. 81.]
[4] Cambden, in *Britan.* in Salop.
[5] [Warton's *Life of Pope*, edit. 1780, 8vo. page 392.]
[6] [Among the MSS. of Mr. Farmer of Tosmore, Oxfordshire. So Wise's MSS. See Warton, ut supr. 388.]
[7] [Casley's *Catalogue*, page 136.]
[8] [*Life of Pope*, page 360.]

Qui demum inter oves caste et sine crimine vivit.
Pastorem hunc ovium quis neget esse bonum?
Talis pastor erat pastorum gemma Juellus,
Anglorum cœtus gloria magna sacri.
Quem pia pro meritis jam tota ecclesia summis
Pastorem agnoscit, perpetuoque colit.
Hic jacet indigno contectum pulvere corpus,
Ast anima ætherei transiit astra poli.
Inclyta fama manet, virtus manet inclyta, libris
Ædita divinis inclyta quæque manent.
Sudores, pugnæ, ingenium, doctrina, fidesque,
Sincerus veræ religionis amor.
Quam fuerat Christi constans athleta Juellus,
Si te scire juvat, consule et inde scies.]

STEPHEN GOSSON, a Kentish man born, was admitted scholar of Ch. Ch. coll. 4 Apr. 1572, aged 16, or thereabouts, took one degree in arts four years after, left the university without compleating that degree by determination, and went to the great city, where he was noted for his admirable penning of pastorals, being so excellent therein, that he was ranked[9] with sir Ph. Sidney, Tho. Chaloner, Edm. Spencer, Abrah. Fraunce, and Rich. Bernfield, noted poets of their time. Thence, as he saith, he went to a worshipful gentleman in the country to teach his sons, where he continued till he shewed his great dislike of plays, having his mind then quite alienated from them. So that the gentleman being weary of his company, Gosson left him, took orders, and at length became parson of Great Wigborow in Essex; "and afterward of St. Botolph without "Bishopgate in London." He hath written and published,

The School of abuse, containing a pleasant invective against Poets, Pipers, Players, Jesters, and such like Caterpillers of the Common-wealth, &c. Lond. 1579, [Bodl. 8vo. F. 200. Linc.] and 1585, in oct. dedicated to sir[10] Ph. Sidney.

Plays confuted in five Actions; proving that they are not to be suffered in a Christian Common-wealth: By the way, both the Cavils of Tho. Lodge, and the Play of Plays, written in their Defence, and other objections of Player's Friends, are truly set down, and directly answered. Dedicated to sir Franc. Walsingham, but when printed it appears not. [12mo.]

Clar. 1598. *The Trumpet of War, Sermon at Paul's-Cross 7 May 1598, on 2 Chron. ch. 20. ver. 20.* Lond. 1598, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 180. Th.] As for the pastorals, comedies, tragedies, or poetry, (some of which he hath written,) I have not yet seen, either printed or in manuscript. "But I since find him "alive in A. D. 1615."

The Ephemerides of Phialo, a method to rebuke his Friend, &c.

A Caveat for Courtiers, &c. by St. G. Pr. by Tho. Dawson, 1579. BAKER.

[9] [By Meres in his *Wits Treasury*, 1598.]

[10] [It was printed in 1587 and dedicated to Philip Sidney, Esq. BAKER.]

Gosson wrote also a poem called *Speculum humanum*, in six stanzas of eleven lines, affixed to Kerton's *Mirror of Man's Life*, 8vo. 1580.[1] And the following plays,[2] never printed.

1. *Cataline's Conspiracy.*
2. *Captain Mario*, a comedy.
3. *Praise at Parting*, a morality.

He died in 1623. 'Mister Stephen Gosson, rector of this p'sh for twenty odd yeare past; who departed this mortall lyfe aboute 5 of the clocke on Friday in the afternoone, being the thirteenthe of the monthe, and buried in the nighte, 17th Feb. 1623, aged 69.' Extract from the register of St. Botolph Bishop's-gate.]

JOHN LYLIE, or LYLLY, a Kentish man born, became a student in Magd. coll. in the beginning of 1569, aged 16, or thereabouts, and was afterwards, as I conceive, either one of the demies or clerks of that house; but always averse to the crabbed studies of logic and philosophy. For so it was that his genie being naturally bent to the pleasant paths of poetry, (as if Apollo had given to him a wreath of his own bays, without snatching or strugling,) did in a manner neglect academical studies, yet not so much but that he took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1575. At which time, as he was esteemed in the university a noted wit so afterwards was he in the court of Q. Elizabeth, where he was also reputed a rare poet, witty, comical, and facetious. His works are these,

Galathea. [1592, 4to.]
Love's Metamorphosis. [1601, 4to.]
Midas. [1592, 4to.]
Endymion, or the Man in the Moon.[3] [1591, 4to.] [296]
Mother Bomby. [1594, 1598, 4to.]
Maids Metamorphosis. [1600, 4to.]
Sappho and Phaon. [1591, 4to.]
Woman in the Moon. [1597, 4to.]
Warning for fair Women.[4]
Alexander and Campaspe. [1584, 1591, 4to.]

All which are comedies, and most of them having been publish'd in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, six were re-printed at London in oct. an. 1632, by the care of Hen. Blount, esq; afterwards a knight,[5] under the title of *Court Comedies*, which before had crowned the author with applause, and the auditors of them with pleasure.

Euphues and his England; containing his Voyage and adventures, mixed with sundry pretty Discourses of honest Love, the Description of the

[1] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 986. Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 223.]

[2] [Reed, *Biog. Dram.* 1782, p. 195.]

[3] [In 1591 Joane Brome had license for '*Endimion*, the other, *Galathea*, and the other *Midas*.']

[4] [Ascribed to him very erroneously, having been written by an anonymous author. Reed, *Biographia Dramatica*, i, 209, edit. 1782.]

[5] [This is a mistake. They were published by Edward Blount the bookseller, one of the proprietors of the first edition of the plays of Shakspeare.]

Country, the Court, and the manner of that Isle, &c. Lond. 1580, [81,] and 82, in two parts, in a large oct. [and 1597, 1606, 1636, 4to.[6]] The first part is dedicated to Edw. Vere E. of Oxon, a noted poet, and encourager of learning in his time, and the last to the university of Oxon. These two parts[7] were published again with corrections and amendments at Lond. 1606, and 1636, qu.

Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit, or the delights of Wit in Youth, &c. Lond. 1581, qu. corrected and amended Lond. 1606, [1617, Bodl. Mar. 210.] 1623, and 30, qu. To these books of *Euphues*, 'tis said, that our nation is indebted for a new English in them,[8] which the flower of the youth thereof learned. All the ladies then were scholars to them and their author, and that beauty in court which could not parly Euphuism, was as little regarded, as those now there that cannot speak French.[9] What other books, comedies, or tragedies, our author hath written, I cannot find, nor when he died, or where buried, only that he lived till towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, if not beyond, for he was in being in 1597, when the *Woman in the Moon* was published. It is said also that he wrote something against Mart. Marprelate,[1] in defence of Dr. Cooper bishop of Winton, but what, I cannot tell, unless it be any of those answers, which I have mentioned in John Penry, alias M. Marprelate, under the year 1593, [col. 595.] Quære. Clar. 1690.

[Oldys supposes that Lilly was born sooner than 1553, as in 1566 he went to court, in 1576 wrote his first letter to the queen, and in 1597 his second, shewing he had been thirteen years led in expectation of being master of the revels.[2] He took the degree of B. A. in 1573, and that of M. A. in 1575.[3] Afterward on some disgust he removed to Cambridge.[4]

There seems to be some confusion in Oldys's account of Lilly's going to court, for it is not probable that he would quit Oxford previous to his first degree, nor is it likely, that, after living at court, he would have migrated to Cambridge, where no preferment awaited him, and where he could not want to obtain any academical title, having been previously honoured with a master's degree at the sister university.

He wrote in addition a prose letter prefixed to Watson's *Passionate Centurie of Love*, for which see col. 602: and the following lines prefixed to Lok's *Ecclesiastes*, 1597:

Ad serenissimam reginam Elizabetham.
Regia virgineæ soboles dicata parenti,
Virgo animo, patriæ mater, regina, quid optas?
Chara domi, metuenda foris, regina, quid optas?
Pulchra, pia es, princeps, fœlix regina, quid optas?
Cœlum est? Certo at sero sit regina, quod optas.
Joh. Lily.

Ad Lockum ejusdem.
Ingenio et genio locuples, dic Locke quid addam?
Addo, quod ingenium quondam preciosius auro.]

RICHARD HAYDOCK was born at Grewel in Hampshire, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1590, took the degrees in arts, and travelled for some time beyond the seas. At his return he studied physic, took one degree in that faculty, and in 1605 left the college, and settling in the city of Salisbury practised physic there many years. He hath translated from Italian into English, *A Tract containing the Arts of curious Painting, Graving, and Building.* Oxon, 1598, fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 5. Art. Seld.] Written originally by Joh. Paul Lomatius. This translation, which hath in the title page the picture of Rich. Haydock, is by him dedicated to Tho. Bodley, esq; a favourer of his muse, as Dr. John Case, and other chief men of the university, then in being, were; not only for his learning, but for his great curiosity in painting and engraving, for which, among many, he was esteemed eminent. This is that Ric. Haydock, whom a certain[5] author reports, that he wou'd practise physic in the day-time, and preach in his sleep in the night, about the beginning of the reign of king James I. The whole story of which, being too large for this place, I shall refer the reader to him, who errs in several particulars of it, especially in that, that when Haydock had Clar. 1593.

[6] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 493.]

[7] [Wood has greatly mistaken these two books or parts (*The Anatomy of Wit* and *England*) supposing them to be two separate and subsequent works, whereas, in fact, *The Anatomy of Wit* is the first part, and introductory to, his *England*, as is evident by the conclusion of the former. See Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1012.]

[8] [See an encomium upon Lilly by the celebrated Mr. Samuel Johnson, in *An Essay on the English Language*, printed in the *Literary Magazine* for the year 1758, p. 197. For I make no doubt that the said *Essay* was written by Mr. Johnson, as it is on a subject he has shewn himself to be so well versed in, and as it is known that he had the direction or management of that periodical performance. W. C. 1771. Cole. Johnson was certainly connected with the *Magazine* here mentioned, but I am not aware that he was ever before considered as the Editor, who was supposed to be Faden the printer. See Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, 1787, p. 352.]

[9] [Wood has here used the words of Blount, who highly commends Lilly's attempt to reform the English language, and Nash, Webbe, Lodge and others have joined in this praise, but it seems that Drayton's *Censure of the Poets*, whilst it gives a more harsh, gives a more just, critique on his ridiculous allusions and affected formality.

'Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words and idle similies.']

[1] [It is said that he wrote *Poppe with an hatchel, alias a Figg for my Godsoone* &c. See Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 1704. *Oldys's MSS. notes to Langbaine's Dram. Poets*, in the British Museum.]

[2] [*Censura Literaria*, 1805, i. 160.]

[3] [See the Fasti under those years.]

[4] [Reed's *Old Plays*, 1780, ii. 81.]

[5] Arthur Wilson in his *History of Great Britain, or the Reign of K. James I.* Lond. 1653, p. 111.

ingeniously confessed the cheat to the king, (who made a discovery of it,) his majesty thereupon gave him preferment in the church[6]. He was not in orders, but lived always a physician of good repute at Salisbury, and retiring for a time to London, died and was buried there, a little before the grand rebellion broke out, as I have [297] been informed by those that knew the man. The reader is now to note that one Ric. Haydock translated from Italian into English, *An ample Declaration of the Christian Doctrine*, Doway 1604, in tw. written by card. Rob. Bellarmine. But this person, who was a doctor of divinity, a "runnagate" Rom. Catholic, and had spent most of his time beyond the seas in the English seminaries, must not be taken to be the same with the former, who was a physician, as some have done.

REYNOLDE SCOT, a younger son of sir John Scot of Scots-hall, near to Smeeth in Kent, by his wife, daughter of Reynolde Pimp of Pimp's Court knt. was born in that county, and at about 17 years of age was sent to Oxon, particularly, as it seems, to Hart-hall, where several of his country-men and name studied in the latter end of K. Hen. 8, and in the reign of Ed. 6, &c. Afterwards he retired to his native country without the honour of a degree, and settled at Smeeth, where he found great encouragement in his studies from his kinsman sir Tho. Scot. About which time taking to him a wife, he gave himself up solely to solid reading, to the perusing of obscure authors that had by the generality of scholars been neglected, and at times of leisure to husbandry and gardening, as it may partly appear from these books following,

A perfect Platform of a Hop-garden, and necessary Instructions for the making and maintenance thereof, with Notes and Rules for reformation of all Abuses, &c. Lond. 1576, qu. the second edit. as it seems.

The discovery of Witchcraft;[7] *wherein the lewd dealing of Witches, and Witchmongers is notably detected, the knavery of Conjurers, the impiety of Inchanters, the folly of Southsayers*, &c. With many other things are opened, which have long been hidden, howbeit very necessary to be known. Lond. 1584, qu. in 16 books. [Bodl. 4to. S. 53. Th.[8]]

Discourse upon Devils and Spirits. In this, and the former, both printed together, it plainly appears that the author was very well versed in many choice books, and that his search into them was so profound, that nothing slip'd his pen that might make for his purpose. Further also in the said *Discovery* and *Discourse*, though he holds that witches are not such that were in his time, and before, commonly executed for witches; or that witches were, or are not; yet they, which were written for the instruction of all judges and justices of that age, (being the first of that nature that were published in the mother tongue,) did for a time make great impressions in the magistracy and clergy, tho' afterwards condemned by James king of Scots (the same who succeeded queen Elizabeth in the monarchy of England) in his preface to *Demonology*, printed under his name at Edinburgh in 1597, qu. and by several others since, among whom was Ric. Bernard of Batcomb, in his epist. ded. before his *Guide to Grand Jury-men*, &c. Lond. 1627, in oct. What else our author Scot hath written, I cannot yet tell, nor any thing else of him, but only that he died in Sept. or Oct. in fifteen hundred ninety and 1599. nine, and was buried among his ancestors in the church at Smeeth before-mentioned. In the time of the said Raynold Scot and before, have been conversant among the muses in *Hart-Hall*, the Sackviles of Sussex, the Colepepers of Kent and Sussex, the Sedlies of Kent, and the Scots before-mentioned, with others of inferior note of the said counties.

ROBERT TURNER was born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, (to which place, if I mistake not, his father came from St. Andrews in Scotland,) and educated for a time in Exeter coll.[1] But leaving the university without a degree, (wherein he[2] saith he spent his time in trifles and toys,) and afterwards his country and parents for religion sake, went first into France, afterwards into Italy, and at length to Rome, where he spent some time in the liberal arts in the German coll. there. Afterwards being made priest he applied himself more severely to the study of divinity, and in fine was made doctor of that faculty. This [298] person hath several times confessed that he had been scholar to Edm. Campian the Jesuit, but whether in St. John's coll. or in that of the

[6] "See in Mr. Stow's *Chronicle* with Edm. Howe's continuation in an. 1605, the story of this Rich. Haydock's "preaching, and his recantation."

[7] [The learned author in his *Discovery* is as vehement against Popery as against witchcraft, and quite indecent in his abuse of the saints of the Popish church. Colle.]

[8] See a full account of this curious book, as Mr. Oldys calls it, in his *British Librarian*, p. 213. All the copies of the first edit. 1534, that could be found were burnt by the order of K. James I. an author on the other side of the question. Vid. *Hist. Dictionary*, sub. voce Scot. 'Hunc librum in Anglia publica auctoritate combustum, sibi autem nunquam fuisse visum, refert Thomasius de crimine magiæ.' Vide Vogt. *Cat. Libr. rar.* p. 617.

Liber in folio scriptus Anglica lingua a Reginaldo Scoto in quo plurima occurrunt contra magiæ existentiam argumenta. Est ille etiam in Belgicam linguam conversus; sed plenior editio est ultima Anglica. Morhof. ii. 459.

The first edition in 1584, as well as the second in 1651, is in 4to. The third in 1665 is in folio with additions, and is in Jesus college library, Cambridge. These notes from some notes in Mr. Farmer of Emmanuel, his copy, 1651. W. C. 1771. Colle.]

[1] [Quidam Rob. Turner coll. Chr. Cant. admissus in matriculam acad. Cantabr. Mali 2do 1567. *Reg. Acad.* Baker.]

[2] In *Epist. suis*, nu. 73, p. 180.

English at Rome, is yet uncertain. Sure it is, that for the great respect he had to his memory, he published not only several of his works after his death, but also his life. At length, after many travels, and services done for the cause, he was made professor of eloquence and ethics in, and afterwards rector of, the university of Ingolstade in Bavaria, and in short time after one of the privy-council to William duke of that place, but falling into his displeasure, he left him, and retired for a time to Paris. About an year or two after, he returned into that country again, was made canon of Breslaw in Silesia, and afterwards secretary for the Latin tongue to Ferdinando of Gratz, who had an especial esteem for him, as all others of his persuasion had. His works are these,

Commentarii in quædam S. Scripturæ loca.

Vita Edm. Campiani. This I have not yet seen.

Vit. & Martyrium Mariæ Reg. Scotiæ.

Orationes Septendecim. } Ingoldstad. 1602,
Tractatus Septem. } &c. oct.
Epistolarum centuriæ duæ.[1] }

"These things following of Robert Turner, are "different from those which I have now men- "tion'd. E bibliothecâ Bodleianâ.

"1. *Sermo Panegyricus de Divi Gregorii Na- "zianzeni corpore, Romæ ex Divæ Virginis Æde "in Campo Martio, ad Petri, summâ pompâ, "translato.* [First printed Ingoldst. 1584, 8vo.[2]]

"2. *Sermo Panegyricus de triumpho, quo Ba- "variæ Dux Ernestus, Archiepiscopus Coloniensis "& Sacri Romani Imperii per Italiam Archican- "cellarius, Princeps Elector fuit inauguratus Epis- "copus Leodius.* [Printed also Ingolst. 1584, "8vo.[3]]

"3. *Oratio ad Episcopum Clerumq: Leodiensem, "nomine Gulielmi Serenissimi utriusq; Bavariæ "Ducis, Domini sui longe Clementissimi.*

"4. *Narratio de Morte, quam in Angliâ pro "fide Romanâ Catholicâ Edmundus Campianus "Societatis Jesu pater, aliiq; duo constanter oppe- "tierunt, ex Italica sermone facta Latinâ à Rober- "to Turnero.*

"5. *Orationes Sexdecim.*

"6. *Commentationes tres,* 1. *In illud Matthæi* "23. *Ecce mitto ad vos Prophetas, &c.* 2. *In "illud Actorum* 2. *Et factus est repente de cælo "sonus, &c.* 3. *In illud Johannis* 1. *Miserunt "Judæi ab Hierosolymis, ut interrogarent eum, "&c.*

"7. *Epistolæ aliquot.* They are 29 in number, "and the last is *De morte D. Martini à Schaum- "berg Episcopi & Principis*; written to cardinal "William Alan, archbishop of Mechlin. [First "printed Ingolst. 1584, 8vo.[4]]

"All these bear this general title,

"*Roberti Turneri Devonii Oratoris & Philo- "sophi Ingolstadiensis Panegyrici duo, de duobus "triumphis clarissimis, illo Romæ in translatione "Gregorii Nazianzeni; hoc Leodii in auguratione "Ernesti Ducis Bavariæ & Electoris Coloniensis, "&c. Ejusdem orationes sexdecem, & tres com- "mentationes in loca Scripturæ expressæ ad imita- "tionem antiquorum Ecclesiæ Doctorum. Additæ "sunt ejusdem Epistolæ.* Ingolstad. 1609, in a "thick octavo. See Bodl. oct. T. 11. Th.[5]

Oratio & Epistola de vita & morte D. Martini à Schaumberg Episcopi Eustad. Ingol. 1590.

Funebris oratio in Principem Estensem. Antw. 1598, with other things, as one[6] who knew him well tells you, who adds, that he died at Gratz in Istria 28 Nov. in fifteen hundred ninety and nine, 1599. and was buried there. I find one Rob. Turner who (among several things) wrote *A Description of the little World, or Body of Man*; which being printed in oct. an. 1654, must not be taken as written by the former Robert, because there is 54 years distance between them.

[Add to Turner's writings:

Cædes Darliana. Dedicated to card. Allen, but published without the author's name. See some account of it in Strype's *Annals*, iii. 389.

He translated into Latin a letter to Mary queen of Scotland, written by the bishop of Ross.[7]]

"ROBERT ROCHE a Somersetshire man "born, became a batler or commoner of Magd. "hall in 1595, aged 18 years, and bach. of arts 9 "June 1599, and under the name of Rob. Roche, "gent. publish'd a poem, entit.

"*Eustathia: Or, the Constancy of Susanna, "containing the preservation of the godly, subver- "sion of the wicked, precepts for the aged. In- "structions for Youth, Pleasure with Profit.* Oxon. [299] "1599, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 122. Art.] He was "afterwards minister of Helton in Dorsetshire, "where he continued in good repute among the "neighbourhood, and had a son of both his names, "an ingenious man of Magd. coll. in the begin- "ning of K. Ch. 1."

[Roche died in the year 1629 and was succeeded in his vicarage of Helton by Thomas Whiteme.[8]

I have given a longer extract from Roche's volume than I should have done, had it not been of such rarity, that it is doubtful whether any other copy than the one in the Bodleian exists. Neither Ames or Herbert had heard of it.

The little babe once comming to the birth,
Is borne as bare and naked as my naile,
The puling wretch his wofull state on earth
With tongue and teeres, new born, doth weep and
waile

[1] [See some account of, and extracts from, this book, in Strype's *Annals*, iii. 318.]
[2] [Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 728.]
[3] [Ibid.]
[4] [Ibid.]
[5] [A more compleat edition of Rob. Turner's works is printed, Coloniæ 1615.]
[6] Joh. Pits. in lib. *De illustr. Angliæ Script.* æt. 16, nu. 1404.
[7] [Strype, *Annals*, iii. 164.]
[8] [Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, 1774, ii. 420.]

To see his soule shut vp in sinful gaile;
And swadled lims, fast fettred round aboute,
Like captive wretch, that no way findeth out.

His childish actions all vnperfect are,
To sit, to eate, to speake, to stand, to goe.
The childe is taught, and nursed vp with care,
And pampred eke with paine and wakefull woe,
He proues the pikes of manie a pangue also.
With furious foes he hath continuall warre,
His flesh, this world, and raging fiend they are.

His life is like the raging sea's recoile,
His choysest things are in event but vaine,
His wealth is want, his rest is restlesse toile,
His health mishap, and all his pleasures paine,
His chiefe companions linked in one chaine
Are hopelesse hope, deepe danger, care and feare,
While dying life doth dallie dread the beare.

He often times (beset with deepe distresse)
Doth call for death before his dying daie,
And dead-man-like, by sleeping in excesse,
Doth spend the halfe of precious time away,
The rest mispent in idlenesse or play,
Or spent to serve our owne occasions so
As least we care whear God haue part or no.

Thus man is made the pray and spoyle of time,
A tipe of misrie and mishap (God woat!)
A sinke of sinfull sin, an heap of crime;
A ship that still on billowing waues doth flote,
When age comes on then all his sences doat:
He waxeth deafe, his eies with dazing dimme,
His teethe corrupt, he hath no liuely limme.

Can such a dying man be sayd to liue?
What kind of life, what living call you this?
No life, but death; a shade that life doth giue,
For perfect life by death obtained is.
While then do mortall worldlinges go amisse,
While loue thy life, while do they death detest,
Which sets them free from ill, and bringeth rest.]

[RICHARD BARNFIELD or BERNEFIELDE was descended from genteel parents in the county of Stafford, and born in 1574. At the age of fifteen he entered at Brasenuose college,[3] where he took the degree of batchellor of arts, Feb. 5, 1591-2,[4] and in the following Lent[5] performed the exercise for his master's gown, to which, however, I cannot find that he was ever admitted. Certain it is, that he did not take this degree previous to the year 1600, as his name does not occur in the register of congregation, which is very perfect and regular about that period.

I am not able to offer any other particulars of the life of Barnfield, and can now only mention him as a writer, in which capacity he seems to have been much esteemed by his contemporaries, for Meres notices him[6] as one of the best for pastoral in his time. Phillips[7] ranks him with Lodge, Greene, and Breton.

Barnfield wrote,

1. *The Affectionate Shepheard. Containing the complaint of Daphnis for the Love of Ganymede.* Lond. 1594,[8] 1595,[9] 1596,[9] 12mo.

2. *Cynthia, with certaine Sonnets, and the Legend of Cassandra.* Lond. 1595, 12mo. and appended to the third edition *Of the Affectionate Shepheard*, 1596.

3. *The Encomion of lady Pecunia; or the praise of Money: The Complaint of Poetrie for the death of Liberalitie: i. e. The combat betweene Conscience and Covetuousness in the minde of man: with Poems in divers humors*, Lond. 1598, 4to.

Ritson supposes him to have been the publisher of *Green's Funerals in XIV Sonnets*, 1594, 1604, 4to. under the signature R. B. which initials are likewise prefixed to *An Epitaph upon the death of Benedict Spinola, merchant of Genoa and free denizen of England*, a broadside. Lond. 1580.

And *The Plowman's complaint of sundry wicked liuers, and especially of the bad bringing-vp of children.* Lond. 1580, 8vo.

Beloe gives an extract from *The Affectionate Shepheard*, and remarks that much cannot be said in favour of Barnfield's poetry; but Warton was of a very different opinion, who characterises[1] the performance as a collection of sonnets, not inelegant, and exceedingly popular, in which the poet bewails his unsuccessful love for a beautiful youth, in a strain of the most tender passion, yet with professions of the chastest affection.

The following lines have been attributed to Shakspeare, but they undoubtedly belong to our author, as they are found among his *Poems*, 1598.[2]

An Ode.

As it fell upon a day
In the merry month of May,
Sitting in a pleasant shade,
Which a grove of myrtles made;
Beasts did leap and birds did sing,
Trees did grow and plants did spring;
Every thing did banish moan,
Save the nightingale alone.
She poor bird as all forlorn,
Leann'd her breast up-till a thorn;
And there sung the dolefull'st ditty,
That to hear it was great pity.

3 [1589, Nouemb 27. Richard Barcfield Stafford. gen. fil. ætat. 15. *Libr. Matric.* P.]
4 [MS. Gough, in bibl. Bodl. Oxon. I.]
5 [*Regist. Congreg.* notat. L. 10.]
6 [*Palladis Tamia*, 1598.]
7 [*Theatrum Poetarum*, edit. Brydges, 1800, p. 322.]
8 [Beloe, *Anecdotes of Literature*, ii. 68, who notices a copy in Sion college library.]
9 [*Theat. Poetarum*, 1800, p. 323.]
1 [Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica*, p. 124.]
2 [*Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 405. And see another extract from it in *England's Helicon*, edit. 1812, p. 126.]

Fie, fie, fie, now would she cry,
Teru, teru, by and by;
That to hear her so complain,
Scarce I could from tears refrain;
For her griefs so lively shown,
Made me think upon mine own,
Ah! (thought I) thou mournst in vain;
None takes pity on thy pain;
Senseless trees, they cannot hear thee,
Ruthless bears, they will not cheer thee:
King Pandion he is dead;
All thy friends are lapp'd in lead;
All thy fellow birds do sing,
Careless of thy sorrowing!
Whilst as fickle fortune smil'd,
Thou and I were both beguil'd.
Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Words are easy, like the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find.
Every man will be thy friend
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend:
But, if store of crowns be scant,
No man will supply thy want.
If that one be prodigal,
Bountiful they will him call;
And with such like flattering,
'Pity but he were a king.'
If he be addict to vice,
Quickly him they will entice;
If to women he be bent,
They have at commandment;
But if fortune once do frown
Then farewell his great renown;
They that fawn'd on him before,
Use his company no more.
He that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in thy need:
If thou sorrow, he will weep,
If thou wake, he cannot sleep.—
Thus, of every grief in heart,
He with thee doth bear a part.
These are certain signs to know
Faithful friend from flattering foe.]

JOHN CASE, more esteemed beyond, than within, the seas, was born at a market-town in Oxfordshire, called Woodstock, educated there in the English, but in the Latin tongue partly in New college school, and partly in that at Ch. Church, of both which places he was successively a chorister. In 1564 he was elected scholar of St. John's coll. and was afterwards fellow, master of arts, and the most noted disputant and philosopher that ever before set foot in that college. But so it was, that being Popishly affected, he left his fellowship and married, and with leave from the chancellor and scholars of the university, he read logic and philosophy to young men, (mostly of the R. C. religion) in a private house in St. Mary Magd. parish, particularly in his latter days in that large tenement situated on the north-side of the inn called the George; wherein, having had disputations, declamations, and other exercises, as in colleges and halls, many eminent men issued thence. He wrote several treatises for their use, which afterwards he published, as *Commentaries on Aristotle's Organon, Ethics, Politics, Economics, and Physics*, which were taken into the hands also of most of the juniors of the university, tho' since slighted and looked upon as empty things. As for his knowledge in the faculty of medicine, (of which he became doctor 1589, he being made that year prebendary of North-Aulton in the ch. of Sarum) he was much respected, and by his practice therein and reading to scholars obtaining a fair estate, he bestowed much of it on pious uses, as I have elsewhere told[3] you. He was a man of an innocent, meek, religious, and studious life, of a facete and affable conversation, a lover of scholars, beloved by them again, and had in high veneration. His works are,

Summa veterum interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis. Lond. 1584. Ox. 1592, and 98, qu.

Speculum moralium quæstionum in Univers. Ethicen Aristot. Oxon 1585, qu. [Francfort 1610.[4]]

Sphæra civitatis sive de politiâ. Ox. 1588, &c. qu. in eight books. It was then printed by Joseph Barnes, printer to the university of Oxford; but the said book undergoing several impressions afterwards beyond the seas, Barnes put up[5] a petition to the university in 1590, desiring that every bachelor of arts that should hereafter determine, should take off one copy of the said book from his hands, which was granted.

Apologia Musices tam vocalis, quam instrumentalis & mixtæ. Ox. 1588, oct. I have a book in my library, [now in mus. Ashmole, Wood d d d d] entitled, *The praise of Musick; wherein, besides the Antiquity and Dignity, &c. is declared the sober and lawful use of the same in the Congregation and Church of God.* Ox. 1586, oct. It was written by an Oxford scholar then lately deceased, but what was his name, I cannot in all my searches find.[6] 'Twas printed and published by the said

[3] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1, p. 309, a. & in lib. 2, p. 305, b. 311, a.

[4] [See Strype's *Annals*, iii. 357.]

[5] *Reg. Univ. Oxon. L.* fol. 247, a.

[6] [On this subject I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Haslewood, who has given a description of this volume in *The British Bibliographer*, ii. 511. "Barnes, in the dedication, requests sir Walter Raleigh to become the patron of the work, being worthy and pleasant to be read, because it is an orphan of one of lady musick's children; adding, it is commended to me by men of good judgment and learning. From the describing it as an orphan, Wood concluded the author then lately deceased, though that sentence is not followed with any observation to prove the work posthumous; nor is it probable that was the fact. From the circumstance of Case then looking forward to his degrees [in medicine], which he did not obtain till three years afterwards, and reading lectures publicly to his

Joseph Barnes, who putting a dedic. epist. before it to sir Walt. Raleigh, with his name subscribed, he is therefore in several auction catalogues said to be the author of it.

Thesaurus Oeconomiæ, seu commentarius in Oeconomica Arist. &c. Ox. 1597, qu. in two books.

Appendix Thes. Oeconom. Printed with the former book.

Reflexus speculi moralis, seu comm. in magna moralia Arist. Ox. 1596, oct.

Lapis Philosophicus, seu comm. in octo libros Physicorum Arist. Ox. 1599, qu.

Ancilla Philosophiæ, seu Epitome in 8. lib. Arist. Ox. 1599, qu.

Apologia Academiarum. } MS.
Rebellionis vindiciæ. }

[300] What other things he hath written or published, it doth not yet appear to me, tho' there is no doubt but something in MS. hath escaped my sight. At length our author, after he had attained to about the sixtieth year of his age, surrendred up his last breathings in his house in Magd. parish before-mentioned, 23 January in fifteen
1599-600. hundred ninety and nine; whereupon his body was solemnly interr'd in the chappel of St. John's coll. before-mentioned, and had soon after a comely monument set over his grave, the inscription on which you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 312, b. The said Dr. Case (whose picture did hang many years after in that house, where he died) married Elizabeth, the widow of one Dobson the keeper of Bocardo prison, 30 Dec. 1574, whose daughter Ann Dobson (for Dr. Case had no children by her) was married to Barthol. Warner Dr. of physic of St. John's coll. 30 Sept. 1583, who having none but daughters by her that surviv'd, one was married to Tho. Clayton Dr. of physic, and master of Pemb. coll. another to John Speed, Dr. of the said faculty, of St. John's coll. (son of Joh. Speed the chronologer,) a third to Will. Taylor Dr. of physic of the said coll. and a fourth to Anthony Clopton, D. D. of C. C. coll. and rector of Childrey in Berks.

[We may add to Dr. Case,

1. *Three Letters* among the Harl. MSS. No. 6995.

2. *Letter to his Friende R. H. of New Colledge.* Prefixed to Haydock's *Art of curious Painting*, 1598. Bodl. H. 1. 5. Art. Seld.

The following extracts are from one of his Letters in the Harl. MS. 6995, 61, for which, among many other favours of the same nature, I am indebted to Mr. Ellis. 'In solis ortum, ego occasum video.—Perge studiis macte virtute, annales et historias nostrorum temporum volve. Apollo in illis est, ipsaque temporis filia veritas.—*Sed uxorem duxisti, at Penelopen non Zantippen tibi.*—Mille sunt curæ in nuptiis, imo tibi prudenti nullæ, verumtamen hominis est curare familiam ut modus est.']

GEORGE PEELE was, if I mistake not, a Devonian born, whence being sent to Broadgate's-hall, was after some time made student of Ch. Ch. 1573, or thereabouts, where going through the several forms of logic and philosophy, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1579. At which time, as he was esteemed a most noted poet in the university, so afterwards in the metropolis, where he knew also what belonged to the stage part as well as any there. His comedies and tragedies were often acted with great applause, and did endure reading with due commendation many years after their author's death. Those that I have seen are only these following,

The famous Chronicle of K. Ed. 1. Sirnamed Edw. Longshank. } Lond. 1593, qu.
Life of Llewellin of Wales. }

The sinking of Q. Elinor at Charing-Cross, and of her rising again at Potter's-Hith, now named Queen-Hith. Lond. 1593, qu.[7] This, and a ballad of the same subject, are now usually sold by ballad-singers or ballad-mongers.

The Love of K. David and fair Bathsheba, with the Tragedy of Absalom, &c. Lond. 1599, qu.

Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, trag.[8] Besides these plays, he hath several poems extant, as that entit. "*The Honour of the Garter,* vide "*Ashmolean,* p. 30."

A farewell to Sir Joh. Norrys and Sir Fr. Drake. Lond. [1589[9]] in qu. and some remnants of pastoral poetry extant in a collection entit. *England's Helicon;* but such I have not yet seen, nor his book of *Jests or Clinches,*[1] which at length was sold on the stalls of ballad-mongers. This person was living, in his middle-age, in the latter Clar. 1592.
end of Q. Elizabeth, but when, or where he died

students, it might be considered a work of too light and trifling a nature to be sanctioned formally with his name, although every page proves it the performance of a man of extensive reading. His youthful character of a chorister may also explain the meaning of one of lady Musick's children, and, as the preface states ecclesiastical music as a matter in controversy, publishing anonymously must appear best to a man deeply engaged in scholastic pursuits, and of a distinct persuasion.—The late Dr. Farmer attributed the work to Case, and it will be seen at col 602 that Watson addressed some verses to him on the publication, in the title to which he mentions the name of the author as well known at the time of its appearance. These lines have been reprinted in *The British Bibliographer*, ii. 543.]

[7] [Wood has here made three plays out of one; the title is as follows; *The famous Chronicle of King Edward the first, surnamed Longshankes, with his returne from the Holy Land. Also the Life of Lleuellin Rebell in Wales. Lastly, the sinking of Queene Elinor, who sunck at Charing Crosse, and rose again at Potter's hith, now named Queenhith.*]

[8] [Langbaine assures us that this play was not written by Peele, but by Chapman. *Dram. Poets*, p. 402.]

[9] [See some extracts from it in *Censura Literaria*, iii. 288.]

[1] [His *Merrie Conceited Jests* were printed, without date, 4to. for Henry Bell, and reprinted in 1809 for R. Triphook and S. W. Singer.]

I cannot tell; for so it is, and always hath been, that most poets die poor, and consequently obscurely, and a hard matter it is to trace them to their graves.

[Peele took his degree of B. A. Jun. 12, 1577. He is characterised as 'poeta' in the transcript of degrees made for Edward Rowe Mores, now among Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian.[2]

Reed in the *Biographia Dramatica* adds the following particulars concerning our author. On his arrival in the metropolis he became city poet, and had the ordering of the pageants. He lived on the Bank-side, over against Blackfryars, and maintained the estimation in his poetical capacity which he had acquired at the university, and which seems to have been of no inconsiderable rank. About 1593, he appears to have been taken into the patronage of the earl of Northumberland, to whom he dedicated *The Honour of the Garter*. He was almost as famous for his tricks and merry pranks as Scoggan, Skelton, or Dick Tarleton; Meres, in his *Wit's Treasury*, p. 286, says, 'as Anacreon died by the pot, so George Peele by the pox.' Oldys adds, that he left behind him a wife and a daughter. He seems to have been a person of a very irregular life, and Mr. Steevens, with great probability, supposes that the character of George Pieboard in the *Puritan* was designed as the representative of Peele.

Peele's character as a poet ranked peculiarly high with his contemporaries: Nash says, 'I dare commend George Peele unto all that know him, as the chief supporter of pleasance now living, the atlas of poetrie, and primum verborum artifex; whose first increase, the *Arraignment of Paris*, might pleade to your opinions his pregnant dexteritie of wit, and manifold dexteritie of invention, wherein, me judice, he goeth a step beyond all that write.' *Menaphon*, 1589. Greene speaks of him as no less deserving than Marlow and Lodge, in some things rarer, in nothing inferior. *Groatesworth of Wit*, 1592.

In addition to the pieces already noticed, may be reckoned.

1. *The Arraignment of Paris*, a play, 4to. 1584.

2. An unusually rare pageant, of which perhaps the only copy in existence is now among Mr. Gough's books in the Bodleian. *The Device of the Pageant borne before Woolstone Dixi, Lord Maior of the Citie of London. An.* 1585, *October* 29. *Imprinted at London, by Edward Allde*, 1585, one sheet 4to. at the end of which we have 'donne by George Peele maister of artes in Oxford.' (Reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. x. p. 251.)

3. *Polyhymnia, describing the honourable triumphs at tylt, before her maiestie, on the 17th of November last past, with sir Henry Lea his resignation of honour at tylt to her maiestie.* 4to. 1590.

4. In 1591 was licensed to R. Jones "*The hunting of Cupid*, by Geo. Peele, M. A. of Oxford."

5. *The Turkish Mahomet, and Hyren the Fair Greek*, a play never printed, but mentioned as his in his *Jests*.

6. *The Honour of the garter: displaied in a poeme gratulatorie, Entitled to the worthie and renowned earle of Northumberland, created knight of that order, and installed at Windsore*, &c. Loud. 1593, 4to.

Peele contributed three pieces to *England's Helicon*, three to the *Paradise of daintie Deuices*, besides one which is found in the *Phœnix Nest*, 1593. There are others in *England's Parnassus*, 1600, and in *Bel-vedere, or the Garden of the Muses*, 1610, and he prefixed a short compliment, in blank verse, to Watson's *Centurie of Love*.

His poem in the *Phœnix Nest*, is entitled *The Praise of Chastitie*.

After noticing the homage paid by the Greeks and Romans to superior valour, he passes to the commendation of chastity.

Presse then for praise unto the highest roome
That art the highest of the gifts of heauen,
More beautifull by Wisdomes sacred doome
Than Sol himselfe amid the planets seauen.

Queene of content and temperate desires,
Choice nurse of health, thy name hight Chastitie,
A soueraigne powre to quench such climing fires
As choake the minde with smoke of infamie.

From *England's Parnassus*, 1600.

Love.

At Venus' entreaty for Cupid her son,
These arrows by Vulcan were cunningly done:
The first is *Love*, as here you may behold,
His feathers, head and body are of gold,
The second shaft is *Hate*, a foe to *Love*,
And bitter are his torments for to prove:
The third is *Hope*, from whence our comfort springs;
His feathers are pulled from *Fortune's* wings:
Fourth, *Jealousy* in basest minds doth dwell,
His metal Vulcan's Cyclops sent from hell.

G. Peele.]

FABIAN à NIPHO, son of James à Nipho, was born in Italy, left his country for religion sake, went to London, where obtaining letters of recommendation[3] from Robert earl of Leicester, chanc. of this university, dat. 19 Oct. 1581, he retired to Oxon for relief. So that by virtue of those letters, wherein the members thereof found, that he was a person recommended to them for his great skill in physic and philosophy, they were pleased to confer on him the degree of bachelor of physic in January following, and permitted him to read a shagling lecture in that

[2] [MS. Gough, Oxford 1, page 149.]

[3] *Reg. cong. & convoc. Oxon. KK.* fol. 214, a.

faculty, to gain contributions from the students thereof. How long he continued with us, I know not, nor how long he read that lecture. Sure it is (if you'll believe him) that he having suffered oppression by the wickedness of certain people in England, (upon what account he tells us not, unless we suppose that they suspected him to be [301] a Papist, and so dealt with him accordingly,) he retired to Leyden in Holland; where, (as it farther appears) after he had made himself to be believed that he was an honest man, the states encouraged his studies, and forthwith he wrote a book, which he dedicated to them, bearing this title:

Clar. 1599. *Oplanus, seu de cœlesti animarum progenie divinatio.* Lugd. Bat. 1599, qu. [Bodl. 4to. N. 5. Art.] There is no doubt but that he hath published other things, but such I have not yet seen; neither do I yet know to the contrary, but that he made a return again to this university.

THOMAS WILCOCKS, or WILCOX, a grave and reverend divine in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, was originally of St. John's coll. but whether ever fellow thereof, their register shews not. His name stands in the [a] Matricula of the university, sub tit. coll. S. Jo. Bapt. in the year 1564; but I cannot find him graduated in the public register of that time, belonging to the university. One Tho. Wilcocks a Kentish man, was, as a member of St. Albans-hall, admitted master of arts in Febr. 1589. But this I cannot affirm to be the same with the former, unless we suppose him to be about 40 years of age when he took that degree, as many did in those times at that age, after they had been parsons or dignitaries many years. As for Tho. Wilcocks, whom we are farther to mention, he retired to London, after he had left the university, where he became a very painful minister of God's word, a frequent writer and translator, and was much resorted to, by wavering and dubious persons, for relief and settlement of their consciences. His writings are,

Exposition on the Book of Canticles, or Solomon's Song. Lond. 1585, qu.

Exposition on certain Verses of the 8th Chap. of the Rom. namely upon Vers. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Lond. 1587. oct.

Short and sound Commentary on the Prov. of Solomon. Lond. 1589, qu.

Exposition on the whole Book of Psalms, wherein is contained the division and sense of every Psalm, &c. Lond. 1591, qu. All these were reprinted in one fol. at Lond. 1624, by the care of Dr. Jo. Burges, who married the author's daughter, and had this general title put to them, *The Works of the Reverend Divine Mr. Thomas Wilcocks.*

Summary and short Meditations touching certain points of Christian Religion. Lond. 1579, oct.

Concordance or Table containing the principal words and matters, which are comprehended in the New Testament. Lond. 1579. oct.

Answer to Banister the Libertine. Lond. 1581 oct.

Glass for Gamesters, and namely for such as delight in Cards and Dice, wherein they may see not only the vanity, but also the vileness of those Plays, plainly discovered and overthrown by the Word of God. Lond. 1581, oct.

Form of Preparation to the Lord's Supper. Lond. in oct.

On the substance of the Lord's Supper, shortly and soundly set forth, together with, &c. Lond. 1581, oct.

Comfortable Letter for afflicted Consciences, written to a Godly Man greatly touched that way. Lond. 1584, in tw.

Three large Letters for the instruction and comfort of such as are distressed in Conscience, &c. Lond. 1589, oct.

Narration of a fearful Fire at Woburne in Bedfordshire. Lond. 1595, oct. [Bodl. Gough, Bedford. 1.]

He also translated into English, (1) *A Catechism.* Lond. 1578, oct. originally written by Joh. Fountein. (2) *Three Propositions, the first on the* 1 *Chap. of St. John ver.* 1. *to* 5. &c. Lond. 1580, written by Jo. Calvin. (3) *Treatise of the Church, wherein the godly may discern the true Church from the Romish,* &c. Lond. 1582, oct. written by Bertrand de Loques. (4) *Discourse of the five visible marks of the Cath. Church.* Lond. in oct. written by Theod. Beza. (5) *Two Sermons on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.* Lond. 1583, oct. written [302] by the said Beza; whereunto is added, *The substance of the Lord's Supper,* mentioned before. (6) *Bertram the Priest concerning the Body and Blood of Christ,* &c. Lond. 1582, oct. See more in Will. Hugh under the year 1549. [Col. 182.] (7) *Meditations on Psal.* 101, Lond. 1599, oct. written in French by Phil. Mornay Lord of Plessis. "This "person seems also to be the same with Thomas "Wilcocks minister, who did review and purge "from sundry faults escaped heretofore through "ignorance, carelessness, and other corruptions, "the translation of sir Philip Sydney and Arthur "Golding, of a book cuttitled, *A Work concerning* "*the trueness of Christian Religion,* &c. Lond. "1604. qu. written originally by Philip lord "Mornay, lord of Plessis and Mornay. Thomas "Wilcocks dedicates the said edition to Henry "prince of Wales, by his epistle dated at London "the 17th of May 1604." What else our author hath written and translated I know not, nor any thing of him beside; only that he was living and much in esteem in fifteen hundred ninety and nine. Two or more of his surname studied in Broadgate's-hall in the time of K. Ed. 6. whose

[a] *Reg. P.* p. 235.

[b] *Reg. Univ. GG.* p. 76.

Christian names being not in a possibility to be discovered, I cannot judge farther of them.

RICHARD HOOKER, that rare and admirable theologist, was born in or near to,[6] the city of Exeter, about the time of Easter, an. 1554, (of which city some of his name and family have been mayors,[7]) was exhibited to while a school-boy by John Jewel B. of Sarum, became one of the clerks of C. C. coll. in 1567, scholar 24 Dec. in 73, fellow and master of arts in 77, deputy-professor of the Hebrew language in the university 14 July 1579, entred into orders, and became a frequent preacher, married a clownish silly woman,[8] and withal a meer Xantippe, became rector of Drayton-Beauchamp in Bucks, an. 1584, master of the Temple in the year following, in the place of Rich. Alvey,[9] bach. of divinity, deceased, (who was the first canon of the fifth stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster,) rector of Boscomb in Wiltshire, sub-dean of the church of Salisbury, and prebendary of Netherhaven in the same church, (both which he obtained by the resignation of Dr. Nic. Balgay, in July 1591,) and at length rector of Bishop's-Bourne near Canterbury, by the presentation thereunto of the queen, in 1595. There hath been no learned college in the world, that hath yet yielded at one time almost, and from one county three such divines as Jewel, Hooker, and Reinolds, of the second of which hear I pray what the learned Cambden saith. 'In this year (meaning 1599, which is false,) died too many in that one Rich. Hooker, born in Devonshire, and bred in C. C. coll. in Oxford, a divine very moderate, temperate, and meek, and virtuous even to the best imitation, and besides very famous for his learned works, as his books of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, set forth in the English, but worthy to speak Latin, do testify of him,' &c. At Boscomb he continued till he had finished four of his eight proposed books of the laws of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, which were entred into the register in Stationers-hall, 9 March 1592, and afterwards came out with this title,

The Lawes of Ecclesiastical Polity, in four Books. Lond. 1593, fol. [Bodl. O. 4. 2. Th.] To which he added a fifth book, (which is larger than the first four,) printed by it self at Lond. 1597, fol. [Bodl. O. 4. 2. Th.] Part of the first four being read by Dr. Tho. Stapleton, in Latin, to P. Clement 8, who before had heard much in their commendation, he the said pope in conclusion said thus, 'There is no learning that this man hath not searched into, nothing too hard for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an author.—His books will get reverence by age, for there are in them such seeds of eternity, that if the rest be like this, they shall last till the last fire shall consume all learning,' &c. At the same time K. James of Scotland (afterwards of England) did put an high esteem upon the said books, and usually said, 'They were the pictures of a divine soul in every page of truth and reason.' King Ch. I. had read them over several times, was well vers'd in, and commended them to be read by the prince, (afterwards K. Ch. 2,) and his other children, next to the Bible. The learned Usher primate of Ireland, Morton B. of Durham, Hales of Eaton, &c. had the same high opinion of the author and his works, and Gauden bishop of Worcester said, he had been highly esteemed of all prudent, peaceable, and impartial readers. But before the fifth book had been extant two years, was published a pamphlet entit. *A Christian Letter of certain English Protestants, unfeigned Lovers of the present state of Religion, authorized and professed in England, unto that reverend and learned Man Mr. Hooker, requiring resolution in certain matters of Doctrine expressly contained in his five Books of Ecclesiastical Polity.* Printed 1599, in qu. [Bodl. 410. L. 2. Th.] which matters of doctrine, as they say, seem to overthrow the foundation of Christian religion, and of the church among us. But therein it doth appear, that their ignorant malice hath done him great honour; who in an argument so distasted by them, and coming with a proud confidence to reprehend, have only carped sillily at some things, neither of moment or importance, whereof humility and charity would have craved no answer. But these being willing, and desirous to find something to oppose, have only discovered Mr. Hooker's great, mature, and grave judgment, and their own small, undigested and shallow learning. Soon after came out an [303]

[6] He was born in the parish of Heavy Tree, to the east of Exeter. Camden, *Britannia*.]

[7] His great grandfather John was mayor of Exeter 1490. Robert Hooker, esq. his grandfather was mayor 1529, and he had an uncle John, chamberlain of Exeter.]

[8] His wife was the daughter of Mr. Churchman of London, a decayed mercer: by her he had a daughter married to Mr. Chaloner, a schoolmaster at Chichester. Margaret the youngest married the rev. Mr. Ezekiel Clarke, B. D. rector of St. Nicholas Harbledon, near Canterbury, and by him had a son Ezekiel, rector of Waldron in Sussex.]

[9] [Ric. Alvey A. M. admiss. ad rect. de Thurrington com. Essex 12 Mar. 1538: deprivatus ante 21 Maij 1554: restitutus: resignavit ante 27 Sept. 1565. *Reg. Lamb.*

In carta regiæ Eliz. de erectione monasterii B. Petri Westmon. in eccl. collegiatam.—Ac Ric'um Alvey S. T. P. quintum presbiterum prebendariu, T. R. apud Westm. xxi die Junii, reg. 5, 1560. Rymer, xv. 590. Regina omnibus, &c. Concedimus dilecto Nobis in Christo Thomæ Aldrich A. M. prebendam sive canonicatu infra eccl. collegi. S. Petri Westmon. per liberam resign. Rich'i Alvey.—T. R. apud Westmon. 10 Febr. reg. 16. 1573-4. Ibid. 730. Ricardus Alvey cler. admiss. ad rect. de Bursted parva in com. Essex 10 Apr. 1571, quam resign. ante 25 Jan. 1579. *Reg. Grindall.*—KENNET.

It may be added that he was rector of Grinsted juxta Colchester May 11, 1546, which he resigned in 1548, when he received the rectory of Sandon, of which he was deprived in 1554. See Newcourt's *Repertorium*, ii. 287, 516.]

[1] In *Annal. Reg. Elizabeth.* sub an. 1599.

answer to the said letter entit. *A just and temperate defence of the 5 Books of Ecclesiastical polity, &c. against an uncharitable letter of certain English Protestants*, &c. Lond. 1603, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] written and published by Will. Covel D. D.[a] born in Lancashire near the place where Dr. Chaderton B. of Lincoln received his first breath, bred in Christ's and Queen's coll. in Cambridge, and a writer of other books that came out soon after. As for the other three books of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, which our author Hooker compleated before his death, they, with the consent of his unlucky widow, were seized on in his study soon after his decease, by Will. Charke a noted puritan, and another minister that lived near to Canterbury; who making the silly woman believe that they were writings not fit to be seen, did either burn them in the place, or convey them away secretly. So that the foul copy being only remaining, with many interlinings, Dr. Joh. Spenser of C. C. coll. in Oxon, his ancient and entire friend, got it into his hands, who using the assistance of Hen. Jackson of the said coll. as an amanuensis, and otherwise, did compleat it as much as could be, and kept it by him till his latter end, with an intent that it should be published, but upon what account he was hindred I cannot tell. Sure it is, that when he lay on his death-bed, he bequeathed the said copy, (containing the three last books) fairly transcribed by the hand of the said H. Jackson, to Dr. Jo. King B. of London. After his death the copy rested in the hands of his son Henry (who became B. of Chichester 1641) till Dr. Abbot archb. of Canterbury commanded them out of his custody, authorizing Dr. Joh. Barcham to require and bring them to him to Lambeth, which accordingly was done. The said archbishop esteeming them as rarities, did put them into the library there, where remaining till the decollation of archb. Laud, were then by the brethren of the predominant faction, given,[b] with the library, to that most notorious villain Hugh Peters, as a reward for his remarkable service in those sad times of the church's confusion. And though they could hardly fall into a fouler hand, yet there wanted not other endeavours to corrupt and make them speak that language for which the faction then fought, which was to subject the sovereign power to the people. From the said copy several transcripts were taken, not only, I presume, while it remained in the said library, but while it continued in the hands of Peters, differing much in words. There was a copy of the sixth and eighth books published at London in 1648, in qu. and said by the editor of them to be collected and compared with five copies, viz. with that in Bodley's library, that at [304] Lambeth, that in bishop Andrew's, that in archb. Usher's library, and that of the lord Edw. Conway at Ragley; but whether the publisher may be believed I know not. Sure I am, that the said three last books, which are said to be true and genuine, (but from whence obtained I cannot tell,) were published by Dr. Joh. Gauden under this title,

The Works of Mr. Rich. Hooker (that learned, godly, judicious, and eloquent Divine) vindicating the Church of England as truly Christian and duly reformed, in eight Books of Ecclesiastical Polity, now compleated, as with the sixth and eighth, so with the seventh, &c. out of his own MSS. never before published, with an account of his holy Life and happy Death. Lond. 1662, fol. [Bodl. H. 9. 5. Th.] But whether the said MSS. were of his own hand-writing, we have good reason to question, as also the greater part of his life, which he the said Gauden hath falsly written; who with great confidence hath used divers arguments to satisfy the world, that the before-mentioned three books were pen'd by Mr. Hooker, notwithstanding those poysonous assertions against the regal power, which are to be found in them. Now altho' this is generally confessed, that the said three books are not genuine, yet some nonconformists, and among these chiefly Mr. Rich. Baxter, do[c] urge seemingly probable reasons to induce a belief that these posthumous books, as published by Dr. Gauden, are to be accounted the true and authentic writings of Mr. Hooker; yet this must be known, that the reason why the said Mr. Baxter contends so eagerly for their genuineness, is because the said three books, but more especially the eighth, do contain certain popular and false principles, concerning the true nature of the legislative power, the original of government, and the office of kings it self, as derived from the people. And on this account it is, that he seems to take a more than ordinary delight in so often telling the world, that the abettors of these seditious positions have so great a church-man[d] as our author was justly esteemed, on their side. It were these and such like prelatist's principles as he[e] saith (meaning, I guess bish. Jewell, but chiefly bish. Bilson in his book of *Christian Subjection*, &c. which he frequently cites as defending the resistance of superiors in

[a] [27 Jan. 1602, Will'us Covell presb. S. T. P. ad vic. perpet. eccl. de Syttingbourn.

Will'us Covell presb. S. T. P. ad vic. de Sittingborne com. Cant. vac. per mort. Francisci Lyttleton ad coll. d'ni Cant. archiep'i 27 Jan. 1602-3.

Thomas Tailour presb. A. B. ad eccl. de Laveland, vac. per resign. Will. Covall S. T. P. ad pres. D. Mich. Sondes militis, 9 Maij 1603. Reg. *Whitgift.* KENNET.]

[b] Dr. Hen. King in his *Letter to Is. Walton*, 13 Nov. 1664, set before Mr. Hooker's *Life* published in 1665 by the said Walton.

[c] *Fascicul. Literarum*, &c. by Jo. Hadley. Lond. 1690, in oct. p. 107.

[d] Ib. in *Exc.* p. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106. and in the *Second part of the Nonconformist's plea for peace*, &c. Lond. 1680, in qu. p. 54. 64, and elsewhere in the said book.

[e] Ib. p. 106.

some cases, and such like pernicious tenets, and whom he usually joyns with Mr. Hooker in quotations of[7] this kind) that led him to what he did, and wrote in the book of *Holy Commonwealth*, which he hath retracted. And that he may charge these destructive assertions home on our author, he[8] saith, 'If any do causlesly question whether the eighth imperfect book be in those dangerous passages above-mentioned his own, let them remember that the summ of them is in his first book, which is old, and highly honoured by the prelatists: And after all this, to shew himself an enemy to the above-named principles, he examines and confutes[9] the first and eighth books so far, as they make for popularity, (with some strictures intermixed on bishop Bilson's false notes of subjection,) whereby he makes but a scanty satisfaction for the malignant influence those many traiterous opinions, with which his *Political Aphorisms* are fraught, have had on the minds of many giddy people, towards the withdrawing them from yielding cheerful obedience to their lawful superiors; and this notwithstanding he hath sometime since, called this piece in. The eighth book is commonly supposed to have been first published, together with the sixth and seventh, by bish. Gauden, yet Mr. Baxter[1] affirms that the [305] aid eighth book was in print long before that time; which is true, for the sixth and eighth were printed at Lond. 1648, in qu. nay all the eight books, with certain tractates and sermons, together with the author's life, were published in two vol. in fol. 1617, "as the title to them tells us."[2] As for the other books and sermons, that our author Hooker hath written, they are these following,

Answer to a supplication preferred by Mr. Walt. Travers to the H. H. Lords of the Privy Council.[3] Oxon. 1612, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 4. Th.]

Causes of contention concerning Church-Government. Oxon. 1641, qu. [Bodl. C. 13. 12. Linc.]

As for his sermons they are these, (1) *Discourse of Justification, Works, and how the foundation of Faith is overthrown, on Abak.* 1. 4. Oxon. 1612, qu. [In St. John's college library.] (2) *Of the Nature of Pride, on Abak.* 2. 4. Oxon. 1612, qu. (3) *Remedy against Sorrow and Fear: Fun. Sermon on Joh.* 14. 27. Ox. 1612, qu. [Bodl. 4to. L. 10. Th. BS.] (4) *Of the certainty and perpetuity of Faith in the Elect, on Abak.* 2. 4. (5) *Two Sermons upon part of St. Jude's Epistle, viz. ver.* 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. Oxon 1614, qu. All *published by Henry Jackson fellow of C. C. coll. reprinted at London (the Wicket excepted) an. 1622, fol. at the end of the five books of Ecclesiastical Polity, &c. and again at the end of the eight books, Lond. 1682. fol.* (6) *Serm. on Matth.* 7. 7. Found in the study of Dr. Andrews bishop of Winchester, and published by Isaac Walton, at the end of Dr. Sanderson's *Life*. Lond. 1678, oct. [Bodl. Mar. 231.] What other things our most renowned author Hooker hath extant, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that paying his last debt to nature on the second of Nov. in sixteen hundred, (leaving then behind him the character of 'Schismaticorum Malleus,') was buried in the chancel of the church of Bishop's Bourne in Kent before-mentioned. Over his grave was, 35 years after, a monument erected by Will. Cowper, esq; with the statua or bust of the defunct to the middle part of his body. From which statua was taken the picture of him, set before his life, written by the said Isaac Walton, of whom by the way I desire the reader to know, that he was born in the ancient borough of Stafford, in Aug. 1593, that he was by trade a sempster in Chancery-lane in London, where continuing till about 1643, (at which time he found it dangerous for honest men to be there,) he left that city, and lived sometimes at Stafford, and elsewhere, but mostly in the families of the eminent clergy-men of England, of whom he was much beloved. He hath written the lives of Dr. Joh. Donne, sir Hen. Wotton, Mr. Rich. Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and of Dr. Rob. Sanderson sometimes B. of Lincoln: All which are well done, considering the education of the author; as also *The compleat Angler, or the contemplative Man's recreation*, &c. He ended his days (in the great frost) at Winchester, in the house of Dr. Will. Hawkins, prebendary of the church there, (who had married his daughter,) on the 15 Dec. 1683, and was buried in the cath. ch. at that place.[4] 1600.

[7] *Nonconformist's plea for peace.* Lond. 1679, in oct. in the 4th pag. of the pref. and in 124 of the book. See *Fuscic. Liter.* ut sup. p. 100, 101, 102, and in the *Apol. for Nonconformists Ministry, &c.* Lond. 1681, qu. p. 145.

[8] In his pref. to the 4 part of his book called *Christian Directory, or a sum of practical Theology.* Which 4 part is by him entit. *Christian Politicks.* Lond. 1673, fol.

[9] In the fourth part of *Christian Directory*, chap. 3.

[1] *Nonconformist's plea for peace*, p. 124.

[2] [An edition with Walton's Life, folio, Lond. 1723. And at Oxford, in three volumes 8vo. 1793, and again in 1807.]

[3] [A copy in MS. in the Bodleian, E musæo 55.]

[4] [Izaak Walton, son of Jervis Walton (who died in 1596) was born on the 9th of August, and baptized on the 21st of Sept. 1593, at the parish church of St. Mary's in the town of Stafford, as appears by the register of that parish, which has been consulted by a friend for this work. His mother was daughter of Edmund Cranmer archdeacon of Canterbury, and niece to the celebrated archbishop of that name. Sir John Hawkins (*Life of Walton*) suggests that Walton was one of those young men placed by sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, in one of the small shops erected over the burse; but sir John, it seems, had forgotten that Gresham died in 1579, fourteen years before Walton was born; nor does there seem any conclusive evidence that he ever did possess a shop at the Exchange. Wood has informed us, in the text, of honest Izaak's residence and occupation: his house was situated in the parish of St. Dunstan's Fleet street, of which Dr. Donne was then vicar, with whom Walton contracted a

[The life of Hooker, from the pen of Izaak Walton, and as improved by Zouch, is in the hand of every biographical reader, so that it would be no less impertinent than useless to add to Wood's account of this celebrated writer.

We may however mention,

Doctrine preached by Mr. Hooker, in the Temple, March 1, 1585. MS. Harl. 291, fol. 184, b. In the same MS. are *Propositions taught and maynteined by Mr. Hooker. The same breefly confuted by L. T.* (Laurence Tomson, of whom see under the year 1608) *in a private letter dated March*, 20 1585.

To such persons as illustrate our book it will be sufficient to state the following prints, 1. By Faithorne, an oval in the frontispiece to the *Eccl. Polity*, 1662. 2. By Hollar, prefixed to the *Rationale of the Common Prayer*, 12mo. 1657.]

friendship that remained uninterrupted to the period of their separation by death.

From one or two entries in the parish register of St. Dunstan's, there is reason to believe that Walton was twice married, a circumstance that has hitherto escaped his biographers. Of his first wife nothing is now known, but that her christian name was Rachael:

'Aug. 25, 1640, Rachell wife of Isaack Walton was buried.'

By this lady he had two sons: Henry baptized October 12, and buried October 17, 1632, and another son of the same name baptized March 21, 1634, who was buried December 4 following.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Ken, esq. of Furnival's inn, and sister to Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells.

When Walton left London, he retired to a small estate near Stafford. Here his loyalty made him obnoxious to the then ruling powers, and he informs us himself (*Life of Sanderson*) that he was a sufferer during the civil wars. His attachment to the royal cause, however, was not to be shaken, and he happily became instrumental in the preservation of king Charles the second's George, which was restored to his majesty's hands by colonel Blague. (See Plot's *Staffordshire*, ch. viii, § 77.)

Having lived a life of peaceful virtue and happy retirement, and attained a full and honourable old age, Walton died, as has been before stated, in the residence of one of his nearest relatives. He left two children, a son, Isaac, who was of Christ church, afterwards domestic chaplain to bishop Seth Ward, rector of Polshot, Wilts, and a canon of Salisbury, and who died unmarried in the 69th year of his age, 1716; and a daughter, Anne the wife of Dr. Hawkins.

By his will Walton bequeathed a messuage and land at Shalford in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys, and providing the poor with coals. This messuage, which was visited by the friend before mentioned in 1810, is now divided into two tenements, and is a poor cottage, old and thatched.

Walton's literary labours may be thus summed up:

His *Life of Donne* was first published with his *Eighty Sermons*. London, 1640, folio.

In 1651 he was the editor of *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, prefixed to which was the *Life of Sir Henry Wotton*.

In 1665 he first printed his *Life of Hooker*, which he dedicated to bishop Morley. The address is dated in 1664.

In 1670 appeared his *Life of Herbert*, and in 1678 *The Life of Sanderson*.

It is supposed that he also compiled a *Life of Sir Henry Savile*.

Walton's *Compleat Angler* appeared first in 1653; the subsequent editions were in 1655, 1664, 1668 (with additions) 1676 (with a second part by Charles Cotton, esq.) 1750 (edited by Moses Browne) 1759 and 1772, 1760 (edited by sir John Hawkins) 1766, 1772, 1775, 1784, 1792, 1797, and lastly 1808, besides a fac-simile reprint of the first edition in 1810.

In his 87th year appeared *Love and Truth in two modest and peaceable Letters, concerning the Distempers of the present Times; written from a quiet and conformable citizen of London, to two busie and factious shopkeepers in Coventry*. Lond. 1680, and since printed in 1795.

He prefixed a preface to, and edited, *Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history in verse by John Chalkhill, esq.* Lond. 1683.

Walton's Lives, exclusive of that of Sanderson, were collected and published in the years 1670, 1675, &c. 8vo. A valuable edition, (including Sanderson's life) with notes and portraits, appeared at York, 4to. 1796, and 8vo. 1807; and a reprint of the Lives only has issued from the Clarendon press in two small volumes, Oxford, 1805.]

GEORGE CRANMER, a gent. sometimes of singular hopes, eldest son of Tho. Cranmer, son of Edm. Cranmer archdeacon of Canterbury, (who died in the beginning of 1571,) brother to Tho. archb. of that place, was born in Kent, admitted scholar of C. Ch. coll. 10 Jan. 1577, aged 15 or thereabouts, "or (as another catalogue has it) 92 "Dec. 1579, aged 14,") and was then, or soon after, put under the tuition of the famous Mr. Rich. Hooker, who found him afterwards very useful to him when he was compiling the books of *Ecclesiastical Polity*. In 1583, Aug. 2, he was admitted probationer-fellow of that house, and six years after was licensed to proceed in arts. About which time he betook himself to the service of Will. Davison, esq. one of the secretaries of state: after whose removal he went in place of secretary with sir Hen. Killegrew in his embassage into France, and after his death he accompanied that worthy and learned gent. sir Edwyn Sandys in his travels into France, Germany, Italy, and other parts, for the space of three years. After his return he was sought out by the most noble Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, with whom he went into Ireland in the quality of secretary, where he remained until his unfortunate death. He hath written,

Letter to Mr. Richard Hooker concerning the new Church-discipline, Feb. 1598. Lond. 1641-42, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 22. Th. BS.] Remitted into the *Life of R. Hooker*, written by Is. Walton. Lond. 1670, p. 125. Our author Cranmer hath written other things, as I have heard Mr. Walton say, but are kept private to the great prejudice of the public. He was slain in a battle near Carlingford in Ireland, between the English and the rebels there, on the 13 of Nov. in sixteen hundred, as it is attested by [5] Camoden, speaking of the said battle thus—'Cecidit tamen ex Anglis, præter alios, Cranmerus prorogi ab epistolis, vir eruditissimus, & ipsi eo nomine longe charissimus.' I find another George Cranmer, who was

[5] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub. an. 1600.

born at Wingham in Kent, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1559, and died in 1565, but he hath written nothing.

[Lloyd tells us, that queen Elizabeth confiding in her own princely judgment and opinion, had formed so favourable an opinion of Cranmer's worth and conduct, that she would have him and none other to finish and bring the Irish war to a propitious end, which, not deceiving her good conceit of him, he nobly atchieved, though with much pains and carefulness.[6]

We may add to Cranmer,

A Letter to Horn Bishop of Winchester. Dated in 1568.[7]

JOHN RASTELL, a most noted enemy in his writings to B. John Jewell, was born within the city of Glocester, trained up in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1549, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1555, and about that time sacred orders. In 1560 he left his coll. (wherein he had always been accounted an excellent disputant,) his friends, and native country, and went to Louvain, where, and at Antwerp, he published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the fac. of theology. Afterwards he went to Rome, and in 1568 he was, with his brother, or near kinsman, admitted into the society of Jesus. Whereupon, because a way had not then been opened for the Jesuits into England, he went into Germany to perform offices pertaining to his order. But being initiated in the priesthood before his ingress into the society, and having performed the office of confessor in the place of one Hall, was sent to Ausburg, and at length became rector of the coll. of Jesuits at Ingolstadt. He hath written,

Confutation of a Sermon pronounced by Mr. Jewell at Paul's-Cross. Antw. 1564.

Copy of a challenge taken out of the confutation of Mr. Jewell's Sermon. Antw. 1565, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 3. Th.]

Reply against an answer (falsly entit.) A defence of the Truth. Ant. 1565, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 3. Th.]

Brief view of the false wares packed up in the nameless Apology of the Church of England. Lov. 1567, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 33. Th.]

Treatise entit. *Beware of Mr. Jewell.* Antw. 1566, oct [Bodl. 8vo. R. 82. Th.] This Jo. Rastell, who perhaps hath written other things; died in a good old age at Ingolstadt about the year
1600. sixteen hundred, and was buried in the coll. of the Jesuits there. Several of these books beforementioned are attributed by a certain[8] author to Will Rastell a judge, but false. See more under the year 1565, [col. 349.] where you will justly find what belongs to him.

[6] [*State Worthies*, p. 665.]
[7] [Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 266.]
[8] Jo. Pits. in lib. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* sæc. 16. num. 1014.

HENRY PRICE was born in London, became scholar of St. John's coll. in 1584, aged 18, afterwards fellow, M. of A. and chaplain to sir Hen. Lea of Oxfordshire. At length taking the degree of bac. of div. became rector of Fleetmarston in Bucks. a noted preacher, and an elegant Lat. poet. His works are,

Epicedium in obitum Henrici Comitis Derbeiensis. Oxon. 1593, qu.

The Eagles flight; Serm. at Paul's Cross, on Luke 17. 37. Lond. 1599, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 223. Th.] He died at Woodstock in Oxfordshire,
1600. 2 Feb. in sixteen hundred, aged 34, or thereabouts, and was buried in St. John's coll. chappel. Over his grave was a mon. soon after erected, at the charge of the president and society, who were his heirs; a copy of the inscription on which you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 312. He left behind him several sermons, [307] which were esteemed by some worthy of the press, one of which I have[9] seen, written on Rom. 7. 24. preached, an. 1594.

[The following lines are copied from his *Epicedium*, 1593, a copy of which (and perhaps the only one now existing,) is in St. John's college library.

Fœlices animæ quibus ipso in funere lucrum,
Et quas fortunæ mors non ingrata furenti
Præripit, ut mutent spectacula tristia cœlo.
Derbia visa tuis dudum miseranda Britannis,
Quod tibi deserta errarit per compita rarus
Civis, et extinctum jejuna armenta magistrum
Frustra inclamarint repetito rauca boato;
Denum facta tuis fœlicior una Britannis,
Quæ sola abrepti prævertens fata Patroni
Sola nihil gravius pateris faustissima Lethe?
Solaq; cum Phœbi similem nacta arbore sortem,
Regia quam pavit Romanis sylva triumphis,
Arescendo tui ferventem in Cæsaris urnam,
Excutis exosam maturo tempore vitam.
O Nobis tecum æternos si abrumpere fuctus
Morte cita liceat, dulcisq; occumbere fato,
Donârint illam mitissima numina mortem.
Non tu Lethali jam coudita lumina nube
Terris rapta vides, quæ constringente rigentes
Panpertate animas, Phœbi magis ignibus, alma
Munificis olim radiis recreare solebant:
Non tu sydereo vultus splendore decoros
Aspicis obducto stupidos pallore, vel aures
Jam primum surdas miserorum ad vota clientum,
Vel dudum Thusci sedem, Gallique leporis
Nunc non cedenti circumseptam agmine linguam,
Ne mille unius vocis detergent aurn
Anglorum lacrymas, vel molli murice cingi
Dignius, inducto crustatum marmore corpus:
Pulchravæ lachrymulis fædantes ora Brigantes,
Et totas longo plorantes ordine gentes
Cestrenses fortes, Lancastrenses; decentes
Arentesq; senes, vetulasq; humore carentes
Stillantes miras oculis rorantibus undas:

[9] In bib. D. Tho. Barlow, MS.

Vel claro assuetam rebus florentibus ostro
Jam pullam heroïs fatis poscentibus aulam:
Vel nec virginei mollitum pectoris igne
Infractum regiæ animum; quin obvia summo
Illa licet mitis, curat secura dolori
Stanleii semper fidi solvente favilla
Dilapsum in salsos lacrimis, gemitumque liquentem.]

"HUGH ROBERTS a Welsh-man born, or "at least of Welsh extract, originally a servitor "of Ch. Ch. as it seems; admitted bach. of arts "6 Feb. 1577, entred into orders, and became a "schoolmaster or minister, or both, admitted "M. A. 25 Nov. 1585, stood in the act follow-"ing, minister of Aberfraw in Anglesea (Quære.) "See in Rich. Lloyd, an. 1659, he hath written,

Clarult 1600. "*Six Lectures upon the latter part of the third "Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.* Lond. "1600, qu.

"There was another Hugh Roberts born in "Denbighshire, admitted of Edmund hall, 1576."

THOMAS WILLIAMS, a Welsh-man born, did spend several years among the Oxonians, but whether in Brasen-nose coll. where one of both his names took the degree of master of arts in 1573 I cannot tell. Afterwards he entred on the physic line, but took no degree in that faculty, retired into his country and practised there. This person, who was also a curious critic in his mother-tongue, wrote

Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum. A work of many years labour; which being left imperfect in some places, was reviewed and corrected by Dr. Jo. Davies, and by him published in 1632, who tells us that the said Williams was much encouraged in his studies by the father of sir Rich. Wynne knight and baronet, to whom he did intend to dedicate, had he lived to have finished, it. He tells us also that the said Th. Williams was living and in great renown in his own country in Clar. 1600. sixteen hundred, but when he died he adds not. I find another Tho. Williams who was elected probat. fellow of Merton coll. in 1562, studied physic several years, took the degree of bach. of that faculty in 1575, and died in his coll. 1579, being then accounted a learned physician. But this person was no author, and whether a Welsh-man, I cannot yet find. A third Tho. Williams was of Broadgate's-hall, and as the eldest son of an esq; took the degree of bach. of arts, in the beginning of July in 1592, besides several others of a later date, and another before, who wrote *Rules of the Italian Grammar.* Lond. 1567, &c.

[Thomas Williams, commonly known in this country by the name of Sir Thomas ap William, was the son of William ap Thomas ap Gronwy (paternally descended from Ednowen Bendew, one of the 15 tribes of North Wales) and of Catherine (the naturall daughter of Meredyth Wyn ap Evan ap Robert of Gwidwr) his wife. He was born, as he himself sayth in the beginning of his book of pedigree, in a place called Ardneu's Meusich (or Monke Ardley) under the foot of Snowden in the commot of Llechwedd ila in the county of Carnarvon.

He styles himself Thomas Williams phisitian, and styles his book of pedigree (which is a good collection indeed) *Prif Achaw hall Gymro ben Baladr, &c.* i. e. *Primitive Pedegrees of all Wales, &c.* He sayth, he begun his collection 1578, encreased it 1595, and added very much to it 1600. He writ a book of physicall directions and receipts, &c. and severall other things, which have run up and down in MS. till they are, I think, lost. He was reputed a Papist, and I find him proceeded against in the correction at Bangor, May 23, 1606, by the name of 'Thomas Williams, alias D'ns Thomas Williams de Trefryw, eo quod recusat venire ad ecclesiam.' And Nov. 12, 1607, at a metropoliticall correction 'Ds. Tho. Williams recusans, excommunicatur.'

Concerning him, my father tells me, that the lady Bodvel (grandmother to the countess of Radnor) told him, that when her father sir John Wyn of Gwidr was just ready to sett out for the parliament, at the opening of which the powder treason was to have bin executed, this Th. Williams came to him, and earnestly dissuaded him from going up to that session, by which it was afterwards collected he had some hints of that design, and yet was not willing his patron sir John should suffer by it.

There is also extant in MS. a pretty large Herbal in Latin, Welch, and English, writ by Tho. Williams, giving an account of herbs and their physicall virtues. I am promised a sight of it. He lived at a place called Trehyw, and the tradition there is, that he was curate of that place, and I do find one of that name (which is likely him) appear as curate of Trefriw in the bishop's visitation 1575. V. note upon the FASTI under that year. HUMPHREYS.]

HENRY CUFF a most excellent Grecian, is said by an historian[1] of no great note, to be base by birth; meaning, I presume, that his birth was mean. If so, then let it be known from the records in the coll. of arms, that his birth was genteel in Somersetshire, that his predecessors for 4 generations before him lived at Creech near to Taunton in the said county in good esteem, and that his ancestor Joh. Cuff, who lived sometimes at Ilchester, and sometimes at Glocester, where he had good inheritances, had a coat of arms granted to him and his posterity by Christop. Barker garter king of arms, 30 Hen. 8, and so consequently was made a gentleman. At 26 years of age, in 1586, he the said Hen. Cuff was

[1] Will. Sanderson in *The Lives of Mary Q. of Scots and K. Jam.* Printed 1656, p. 288. [Who copied from lord Bacon.]

[2] In the *Visitation Book of Somersetshire*, made 1573.

chosen prob. fellow of Merton coll. (having a little before been forced to resign his fellowship of Trin. coll. for speaking certain matters (tho' true) that redounded to the great discredit of the founder sir Tho. Pope,) and two years after, was not only made master-fellow, but also M. of A. In which time he occasionally shewed himself a rare Grecian, philosopher, and disputant. Afterwards he was Greek professor, and proctor of the university, and at length secretary to that unfortunate count, Robert earl of Essex. As he was a person of good parts, so was he ambitious withal, and pretended to be well seen in the rules of polity, believed by many that he was so, (because smothered under the habit of a scholar,) especially by his great patron, which brought him the sooner [308] to the block. He wrote, in the year 1609,

The differences of the ages of Man's life. Lond. 1607, and 1633, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 82. Art.]

The original, causes, progress, and end of Man's life. Printed with the former book, and other things which he left fit for the press, but never published. Afterwards he being found guilty of treason for conspiring with the said Rob. E. of Essex, to seize on the queen and change the government, he was haug'd at Tyburn near Lon- 1601. don, 20 March in sixteen hundred and one: so that his body being afterwards buried obscurely without a memorial or epitaph, be pleased to take this for him, made by [1] one that knew him well,

Doctus eras Græcè felixque tibi fuit Alpha,
At fuit infelix Omega, Cuffe, tuum.

The execution of which person, and his unhappy end, is brought in by a certain author [2] as a very proper and suitable instance to verify the great reasonableness of one of his advices to his son, thus,—'Mingle not your interest with a great man's, made desperate by debt, or court-injuries, whose breaking out prove fatal to their wisest followers and friends; averred in the last earl of Essex but one, where [3] Merick his steward, and Cuff his secretary, tho' of excellent parts, were both hanged. For such unconcocted rebellions turn seldom to the hurt of any, but the parties that promote them; being commonly guided by the directions of their enemies, as this was by [4] Cecil, whose creatures persuaded Essex to this inconsiderate attempt, &c. that is, to seize the queen and change the government.' Thus far Francis Osborn here quoted, of whom and his works the reader may please by the way (if not too tedious) to know these things, That he was younger brother to sir Pet. Osborn, and both the sons of sir John Osborn of Chicksand near Shefford in Bedfordshire; which sir John and his father did both enjoy a quiet, happy, and plentiful fortune under Q. Elizabeth: that he was bred mostly at home, not so much as in a free-school or university, being altogether void of such kind of faculties that universities afford. At ripe years he frequented the court, became a servant in the Pembrochian family, and at length master of the horse to that most noble count William earl of Pembroke. In 1641, he ran with the times, having been puritannically educated, had public employments then, and under Oliver, confer'd upon him: and in his last days lived in Oxon purposely to print certain books of his composition that then lay by him, and to have an eye on his son John, whom he got by the favour of the parliamentarian visitors to be fellow of All-Souls coll. 1648. Those things of his, which I have seen extant, are these, (1) *A seasonable expostulation with the Netherlands, declaring their ingratitude to, and the necessity of their agreement with, the Commonwealth of England.* Ox. 1652, qu. in two sh. and a half. (2) *Persuasive to mutual compliance under the present Government.* Ox. 1652, qu. in two sh. (3) *Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy.* Printed with the former, in 4 sh. qu. (4) *The private Christian's non ultra; or, a plea for the Lay-man's interpreting the Scriptures.* Ox. 1656, in 3 sh. and half, in qu. There is no name to it, only strongly reported to be Fr. Osborn's. (5) *Advice to a Son,* in two parts. The first was printed at Ox. in oct. an. 1656, and within 2 years after were five more impressions of it. The second part was printed at Ox. 1658, oct. but being not so well liked as the first, I cannot justly say whether it had a second impression. Both, especially the first, being greedily bought up, and admired in Oxon, especially by young scholars, it was then noted among the godly ministers, that they did instill principles of atheism into them. Whereupon a public complaint being put up against the said books to the then vice-chanc. Dr. Jo. Conant, there was a proposal made to have them publicly burnt. But [309] it taking no effect, it was ordered 27 July 1658, that no booksellers, or any other persons should sell the books; which afterwards made them sell the better. (6) *Political reflections upon the Government of the Turks;* to which are added in the same book or vol. *A discourse upon Nich. Machiavell.—Observations upon the K. of Sweden's descent into Germany.—Discourse upon Piso and Vindex, who both conspired the Death of Nero.—The greatness and corruption of the Court of Rome.—Discourse upon the election of P. Leo XI.—Political occasions of the defection from the Church of Rome.—Discourse in vindication of Mart. Luther.* All these were printed at Ox. in oct. at least 3 times. [Edit. 1656, Bodl. 8vo. C. 313. Line.] (7) *Traditional Memoirs on the Reign of*

[1] Jo. Owen, in lib. 5. *Epigr. ad Hen. Principem Cambr.* pa. 107.

[2] Fr. Osborn in his first part of *Advice to a Son*, chap. 4.

[3] Gelly Merick, son of Dr. Rowl. Merick sometimes bish. of Bangor, which Gelly was knighted by the said E. of Essex at the sacking of Cadiz, an. 1590.

[4] Sir Rob. Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury.

Q. Eliz. Lond. 1658, oct. (8) *Trad. Men. on the Reign of K. James.* Lond. 1658, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 634. Linc.] (9) *Miscellany of sundry Essays, Paradoxes, and Problematical Discourses, Letters, and Characters.* Lond. 1659, oct. (10) *Deductions from the History of the Earl of Essex, who was executed for Treason under the Reign of Q. Eliz.* Lond. 1659, oct. These are all that I have seen, and whether he hath any others published I cannot say. "There was *a Dialogue of "Polygamy*, translated from Italian into English "by a person of quality, and dedicated to the "author of that well known treatise call'd *Ad-"vice to a Son.* Dr. Barlow saith, that it was "suspected that Francis Osborn, author of *Ad-"vice to a Son*, an old atheistical courtier then "(1617) living in Oxon did translate the said "book into English, and dedicate it to himself. "The said translation was printed at London "1657, oct." [Bodl. 8vo. O. 17 and O 18. Jur.] After his death appeared in public a book entit. *A modest plea for an equal Commonwealth against Monarchy*, with other things added to it, as *An Apology for younger Brothers*, and *A lift at Tythes.* &c. All printed twice in 1659, in qu. and oct. These three treatises, tho' they were published by another person as his, yet some scholars, more envious than prudent, did not stick to say, that the publisher found them among the papers of Fr. Osborn (with whom he had intimate acquaintance) after his death, and disguising the language, or making some alterations in, published, them, as his own. However all that knew him well and were intimate with him, (as the writer of these matters was,) knew him able to write such a book as that was. As for Fr. Osborn he died at Nother-worton near Dedington in Oxfordshire, in the house of Will. Draper, esq. (an Oliverian colonel) whose sister he had married, on the eleventh of Feb. 1658-9, aged 70, or thereabouts, and was buried in the church there. Over his grave is a monument with an inscription, but the contents I know not yet.

[Henry Cuffe, by the interest of lady Elizabeth Powlett, of Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, was elected scholar of Trinity college, May 25, 1578, being at that time, fifteen years of age. Within five years he was admitted fellow, May 30, 1583. It was in his probationary year, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship by a letter mandatory from his benefactress, 'on account of the following occurrence transcribed from an original paper in the hand writing of Dr. Bathurst.' 'Secretary Cuffe was expelled from a fellowship of Trinity college, on this account. Our founder when upon a visit, would often carry away a silver cup under his gown, for the joke-sake, sending it back the next day to laugh at his friend. Cuffe being merry at another college, with some of his boon companions, said, 'A pox, this is a beggarly college indeed, the plate that our founder stole would build another as good.' These words being told to the president, he was ejected. This I have often heard from my predecessour, doctor president Kettell who was contemporarie with Cuffe.' This story Wood having heard in conversation from Dr. Bathurst, repeats in another place,[8] but with a slight variation: He says that Pope would 'steal one thing or other he could lay his hands on, put in his pocket or under his gown,' and adds, 'this was supposed rather an humour, than of dishonesty.' Warton is extremely severe on Wood for the propagation of what he terms, 'an anecdote equally ridiculous and scandalous, and highly injurious to the honour of sir Thomas Pope.' Now it really appears that Wood is perfectly blameless—he merely relates the actual fact, substituting the harsher word 'steal' for the softer term 'carry away,' but allowing that it was intended as a joke rather than an act of dishonesty; there is nothing scandalous or ridiculous in this, for the fact remains where Wood found it; nor can it be denied, that Cuffe was expelled 'for speaking certain matters, though true.' How prudent it was in the society to become the champions of their founder's fame, by inflicting so severe a punishment on the unguarded expression of a convivial hour, is another question: many persons, perhaps, will think that the strange practical jokes of their founder, had better have been consigned to oblivion, than made the subject of present persecution and future controversy.

For an interesting account of Cuffe's political life see the *Biographia Britannica.*

We have only to add the following to Cuffe's literary character:

1. *De rebus gestis in sancto concilio Nicæno.* Supposed to have been translated from the Greek of Gelasius Cyricenus. MS. Cotton, Nero D x.[9]

2. *Aphorismes Political, gathered out of the Life and End of that most noble Robert Devereux Earle of Essex, not long before his death.* MS. Harl. 1527, fol. 58.

3. *Letter to Cecil, after his condemnation.* MS. Harl. 444, fol. 19, and MS. Cotton, Titus C vii. fol. 38.

He assisted Columbanius in the first edition of Longus's elegant pastoral romance, which was printed at Florence in 1598. This is acknowledged by Columbanius in his dedication, p. 2.

Several of his letters are preserved in *Epist. Francisci et Johannis Hotomanorum et cl. virorum ad eos.*

The following lines are prefixed to Camden's *Britannia.*

[7] [See Warton's *Life of Pope*, 1780, p. 253.]

[8] [See Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 393.]

[9] [See Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* 211.]

Εἰς τὸν Ἐρτίλιαν ἤδομαι τῷ Καμδένῳ.

Θεὸς Σόλων, ὃς καλὰ δίδαξε λαὸν Ἀθηνᾶς,
Ἀντιπελαργοῖσι πατρίδι, νῦν φίλοις.
Πε. Δῆμιος Δεσμοῖσι τοῖς ἐριτίμοις ταῦτα
Ἤγειρε ΚΑΜΔΙΝΟΣ πατρὶδ' ἀγαλμα φίλη.
Εἰπὲ Σόλων, ὅτε πλείων ἐφίλει πατρὶς γαῖα,
Ἢ ἄρα Καμδίνῳ πλείων ἐφίλει πατρὶς; H. Cuffius.]

RICHARD LATEWAR, a Londoner born, educated in Merchant-Taylor's school, became scholar of St. John's coll. 1580, and eight years after M. of arts, and a noted preacher. In 1593, he was elected one of the proctors of the university, being about that time rector of Hopton in Suffolk. Afterwards he became rector of Finchley in Middlesex, D. of D. and at length chaplain to the illustrious heroe, Charles lord Mountjoy, lieutenant of Ireland. He was a most ingenious Latin poet, as his epigrams, and copies of verses, occasionally printed in books published in his life-time, do shew. He composed,

Carmen ἀποφθεγματικὸν Coll. S. Johan. Bapt. Which was restored and augmented by Rich. Andrews, M. D. and fellow of the said coll.

Conc. Lat.[1] *ad Academicos Oxon.* 1594. It was preached when he was admitted bac. of div. but upon what subject, or when printed, I know not, for I have not yet seen it. What other things of his are published I cannot find; neither is there any need to be said more of him, than what the learned[2] Cambden hath delivered of the overthrow of the rebels in Ireland, near to Carlingford, given by the L. Mountjoy before-mentioned, thus, On the English side (saith he) there were slain Latewar D. of div. and chaplain to the deputy, and Cranmer his secretary, both most learned men, and for that much beloved of him, [310] besides some others also, &c. But the time that he appoints for his death is false, for whereas he saith it was in 1600, it was not till the year following, 1601. being then buried in the church at Armagh. Soon after was erected an honorary monument for him in St. John's coll. chappel, with a handsome inscription thereon; (a copy of which you may see[3] elsewhere.) But whereas it is said, that he died on the 27 July 1601, aged 41. is false, as it seems; for[4] one that was upon the place when he received his death's wound, tells us, that he was shot at Benburb, July 16, and died the day following, an. 1601. See more in the *Affanæ* of a celebrated Lat.[5] poet of his time, named Fitz-Geffry, wherein, among the cenotaphs, at the end, you will find one upon this Latewar, which, without flattery, was justly written.

[1] [Upon cap. 3. Epist. to the Philippians, v. 1, &c. printed 1594, with his Apology in Latin, here omitted. Vid. Class A. 14. 17. Coll. Jo. Baker.]

[2] In *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1600.

[3] In *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 313. a.

[4] Fines Morison in his book, entit. *The Rebellion of Hugh Earl of Tyronne in Ireland.* Lond. 1617. lib. 2, cap. 1, an. 1601.

[5] Car. Fitz-Geofridus ex aul. Lat. Port.

[Latewar's monument is still in excellent preservation. It gives a representation of his person robed and in a kneeling posture.

Tanner adds[6] *Carmen præfixum sphæræ civilatis per Joh. Cæum*, 1587. And there is an original letter from him in the Cotton MS. Julius C iii, fol. 24, b.

The following are taken from the Oxford *Exequiæ* on the death of sir Philip Sidney, to which Latewar was a great contributor.

Sic me, clare, tuus, Philippe, splendor,
Sic cœlestia dona, sic potens mens,
Sic digni superis juvant honores,
Ex quo desieres superstes esse,
Ut, ni me cruciet dolor quod absis,
Totus lætitia levi liquescam.

Sic et me cruciat dolor quod absis,
Ex quo desieris superstes esse,
Ut, ni, clare, tuus, Philippe, splendor,
Ni cœlestia dona, nipotens mens,
Ni digni superis juvent honores,
Totus mæstitia gravi rigescam.

Mars equitem vidit meliorem Marte Philippum.
Mars equitem pediti noluit esse parem.
Glaude femur juveni fregit, ridensque, Philippus
Non erit (inquit) eques, non erit inde pedes.

Quid sit rogas, quod singulis propè versibus
Semper Philippum nomino?
Hos dulciores credo versus, in quibus
Magis Philippum nomino.]

HUGH LLOYD, a most admired grammarian of the age he lived in, was born at Llyn in Caernarvonshire, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1564, promoted to the chancellorship of Rochester in 1578, being then bach. of the civil law. Afterwards he was made chief master of Wykeham's school near Winchester before-mentioned, was admitted doctor of his faculty in 1588, being then noted to be not only eminent in divinity and the civil law, but also for his admirable sufficiencies in the Greek and Lat. tongues. He hath written several books, but all that I have seen are only these following, viz.

Phrases Elegantiores ex Cæsaris Commentariis, Ciceronе, aliisque, in usum Scholæ Winton. Oxon. 1654, in a large oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 133. Linc.]

Dictata. Printed with the former. Both which were published by John Lamphire M. of A. sometimes fellow of New coll. afterwards Dr. of physic, history professor and principal of Hart-hall. The said Dr. Lloyd departed this mortal life, on the 17 Octob. in sixteen hundred and one, and 1601. was buried in New coll. outer chappel. See his epitaph in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 153. He had a brother named Joh. Lloyd who was fellow of All-Souls coll. doctor of the civil law,

[6] [*Bibl. Brit.* 469.]

and judge of the admiralty; but whether he was of any kin to Hugh Lloyd D. D. of Barton-Segrave in Northamptonshire, who succeeded Dr. Will. Swaddon in the archdeaconry of Worcester, 18 Aug. 1623, and died in July 1629, I know not.

[Hugh Lloyd was, on the 12th of November, 1584, collated to the prebend of Newington in the church of St. Paul's.]

EDWARD GRANT, or GRAUNT, the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time, was educated in grammar learning in the coll. school at Westminster, spent several years in the study of Logic and philosophy, either in Ch. Ch. or Broadgate's-hall, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1572, and about that time became the learned master of the said school; whence, by his sedulous endeavours, many persons went away well grounded in learning, who were afterwards eminent in church and state. In 1577, he was made canon or prebendary of the twelfth and last stall in the collegiate ch. at Westminster, in the place of Tho. Wats D. D. (who had succeeded in that stall Gabr. Goodman 1561, in which year the said Goodman was made dean,) and about that time being admitted bach. of div. of Cambridge, was incorporated in that degree with us, in the year 1579. He was afterwards doctor of that faculty, but not of this university, was esteemed a most noted Latin poet, as several of his copies of verses, printed in various books, shew, and was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature. He hath written,

Græcæ linguæ spicilegium, &c. Lond. 1575, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 34. Jur.] Contracted by his learned usher Will. Cambden.[7] He also collected, viewed, and received and corrected all Rog. Ascham's *Epistles and Poetry*, and at the end added of his (Graunt's) composition,

[911] *Oratio de vitâ & obitu Rogeri Aschami, ac dictionis Elegantiâ, cum adhortatione ad Adolescentulos.* Lond. 1577, oct. What else he hath published I know not, nor any thing material of him besides, only (1) That he resigning his mastership of Westm. school about the month of Feb. 1592, was succeeded therein by Will. Cambden. (2) That dying in Sept. or Octob. in sixteen hundred and one, was buried in St. Peter's church at Westminster; whereupon his canonry was bestowed on Will. Barlow D. D. Now I am got into the name of Graunt, I cannot without the guilt of concealment, but let you know some things of the most ingenious person (considering his education and employment) that his time hath produced. His name is Joh. Graunt, born at the sign of the Seven Stars in Birchin-lane, within the parish of St. Michael Cornhill in London, between 7 and 8 of the clock in the morn. of the 24 April 1620, (son of Hen. Graunt a Hampshire man) educated while a boy in English learning, bound in apprentice to a haberdasher of small wares, which trade he mostly followed, tho' free of the Drapers company. Afterwards he went through all the offices of the city, as far as a common-councilman, bearing that office two years. He was also captain of the train'd-band several years, and major of it two or three, and then laid down his trade, and all public employments upon account of religion. For tho' he was puritannically bred, and had several years taken sermon-notes, by his most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing, and afterwards did profess himself for some time a Sceinian, yet in his latter days he turned Rom. Catholic; in which persuasion he zealously lived for some time, and died. He hath written, (1) *Natural and Political Observations, made upon the Bills of Mortality*, &c. Lond. 1661, and 62, in qu. afterwards in oct. with several additions; done upon certain hints and advice of sir Will. Petty. (2) *Observations on the advance of Excise.* And (3) something about religion, but these two are not yet printed. He died on the 18 April (being Easter-even,) 1674, and was buried four days after in St. Dunstan's church in Fleet street, in the body thereof, under the pews, towards the gallery on the North-side, London. At which time his body was attended with a great number of ingenious persons; and among others (with tears) was that great virtuoso sir Will. Petty before-mentioned. The said John Graunt was an ingenious and studious person, generally beloved, was a faithful friend, a great peace-maker, and one that had often been chosen for his prudence and justness an arbitrator: But above all his excellent working head was much commended, and the rather for this reason, that it was for the public good of learning, which is very rare in a trader or mechanic.

[Edw. Grawnt incorporat. Cantabrigiæ A. M. 1573. Idem Bac. Theol. Cant. 1579. Quidam Edw. Graunte coll. Jo. Quadrant. admissus in matriculam acad. Cant. Feb. 22, 1563; probably the same, sent hither by Roger Ascham. BAKER.

Edward Grant was instituted to the vicarage of South Benflete, Essex, Decemb. 12, 1584, which he resigned in the following year, when (Novemb. 20.) he was instituted to the rectory of Bintre and Folsham Norfolk. Tanner says that he took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge in 1589. In 1591, he received the rectory of Barnet, Middlesex, and in 1598 that of Toppesfield, Essex, both which he held till his decease. He died, not as Wood tells us in Sept. or October, but August 4, 1601, as we learn from a publication attributed, and with great probability, to Camden.[8]

Grant wrote some commendatory lines in English to Twyne's *Breviary of Britayne*, 1573, in

1601.

[7] [Reprinted about one hundred times since. *Biog. Britan.* 2254.]

[8] [*Reges, Reginæ, et alii in Eccl. coll. B. Petri Westm. sepulti*, p. 77.]

Latin to Lloyd's *Pilgrimage of Princes*; on the death of Juell; to Camden's *Britannia*; Barett's *Alvearie* and the following prefixed to Prise's *Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio*, 4to. Lond. 1573. (Bodl. 4to. p. 11. Art. Seld.)

Præmia larga vides, pretiosi munera Prisi,
Qui fundit patriæ germina pulchra suæ:
Germina pulchra suæ, turgentia palmite mentis
Lector habes, gemmis consita, chare, suis.
Cambrorum decus hic, patriæ lux unica gentis,
Stemmatu magnanimum dat tibi pulchra ducum.
Stemmate clarus eques, divinæ Palladis arte
Clarior effectus, scripta vetusta legens.
Scripta vetusta legens, patrios cumulavit honores,
Reclusit laudes (terra Brytanna) tuas.
Gloria, fama, decus, floret, volat, æthera scandit,
Cura, voce, vive (Cambria clara) suis.
Antiquas renovat laudes, tua prœlia pandit,
Nomina vera canit, factaque clara refert.
Opprobriis mersam recreat, variaque repressam
Invidia refert, crimina secta docens.
Asserit è tenebris Mavortia facta Brytannum,
Insultans pedibus hic, Polydore, tuis.
Prœlia vera docet phaleretis obruta fucis
Hic pretiosus eques: omnia vera canens.
Quæ prius antiquo jacuit viduata decore,
Rixost pugilis perterebrata manu:
Militis egregii florescit munere Prisi
Terra Brytannorum; clari propago virum.
Cujus inextinctas nomen memorabile laudes,
Evehet ad nitidi sydera celsa poli.]

JOHN HOOKER alias VOWELL, sometimes written VOWELL alias HOOKER, was born within the city of Exeter, educated in grammar and logic for a time in this university, either in Exeter or C. C. coll. but whether he took a degree, our registers, which are in the time of K. Ed. 6 very imperfect, shew not. Afterwards retiring to his native place, he became the first chamberlain thereof, an. 1554, about which time applying himself to the study of astronomy, and English history, became noted in his time for them, especially after he had published his labours for the benefit of posterity in these books following.

Order and usage of keeping the Parliaments in England. Lond. 1572, qu. [Printed also in Holinshed's *Chronicle*.][1]

The Events of Comets or blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet Pagonia, which appeared in the month of Nov. and Dec. 1577. Lond. in oct.

An addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546, *where they ended, to the year* 1568. Lond. 1587, fol. This addition is in the second vol. of the *Chronicles, first collected and published by Raphael Holinshed, Will. Harrison and others.* The said *Chronicles of Ireland* did begin, an. 1186, about which time Giraldus Cambrensis concluded his *Irish History*, and were continued by several hands to the said year 1546.

A Catalogue or History of the Bishops of Exeter, from Werestan (as he calls him) *to John Woolton, an.* 1579. Remitted into the third vol. of Ra. Holinshed's *Chronicles*. Lond. 1587, fol. pag. 1300. [312]

" He hath also written,

" *A Synopsis Chorographical, or an historical Record of the Province of Devon, in Latin called Damnonia, in which he gives an account of his own Life, That he was Chamberlain of Exeter* 1555, *that he was living* 1605, *near which time 'tis supposed he died.* See also

" *His Description of the City of Exeter, and of sundry Assaults given to the same*, MS. in bibliothecâ Ashmoleanâ, n. 7. 6. 2." He also translated into English the *Irish History of Giraldus* before-mentioned, and put scholia's to the same; which being by him dedicated to sir Walt. Raleigh with a large epistle, were remitted into the second vol. of the *Chronicles of Ra. Holinshed, Will. Harrison* and others. Lond. 1587, fol. He also took great pains in augmenting and continuing to the year 1586, the said first and second vol. of *Chronicles*, which were also printed at Lond. 1587, fol. The first impression of the said *Chronicles* were made at Lond. 1577, in fol. by the said R. Holinshed, descended from those of his name that lived at Boseley in Cheshire, educated in one of the universities, was a minister of God's word, as I have heard, and died at Bramcote in Warwickshire, towards the latter end of 1580. Whereupon all or most of his notes, collections, books, and MS. came into the hands of Thom. Burdet, esq. an inhabitant, if not lord, of the said town of Bramcote. As for our author John Hooker, he lived to a fair age, and dying in November in sixteen hundred and one, was buried at Exeter. He 1601.
gave up his chamberlain's place about a quarter of a year before he died, and was succeeded therein by Will. Tickell; he was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter. There have been two of the Hookers that have been mayors of Exeter, viz. Joh. Hooker in 1490, and Rob. Hooker in 1529, from one, or both, of which, I presume, our author Joh. Hooker was descended, as also Rich. Hooker the eminent author of *Eccles. Polity*.

[John Hooker was a member of the Irish parliament in 1568 for the towne of Athenrie in Connaught, and in 1571 for the city of Exeter. See a speech of his reported in his *Chronicles of Ireland*, p. 120, 121, edit. 1587. Bishop Tanner mentions a MS. *Journal of the proceedings of the Irish parliament an.* 1568, in the hand writing of our author *Bibl. Brit.* 410.]

[1] [*The Order and Usage howe to keepe a Parliament in England, in these dayes. Collected by John Vowell, alias Hooker, gent. one of the citizens of the city of Exeter at the Parliament holden at Westm. A. D.* 1571, *and the same used in the Realme of Ireland.* MS. Harl. 1178, fol. 10.]

[1] [A copy in MS. among the Cotton collection dated in 1559, Titus F vi, 83.]

CROMWELL LEA a younger son of sir Anth. Lea or Lee of Burston in Bucks, knight, (by his wife the daughter of sir Thomas Wyat knight,) descended from the Lees of Quarendon in the said county, was educated in all inferior arts in this university, and afterwards travelling and spending several years in Italy, he attained to so great knowledge in the common language of that country, that at his return he wrote,

A Dictionary in Italian and English. Which tho' it reaches but to the word Tralingnato, and so consequently wanteth the following letters to the end of the alphabet, yet it is as big as a church-bible. This book the author giving in MS. to the library of St. John's coll. in this university, (of which coll. he had been sometimes a commoner, about its first foundation,) the society did so highly value it, that one of them named Tho. Poticarie, M. of A. and bach. of the civil law,[a] did transcribe it in a very fair character. Which being so done, it was reposed in their library as a choice thing, and is at this day among the MSS. 1893. This Crom. Lea, who had married Mary, the relict of Rich. Taverner, mentioned under the year 1575, [col. 419,] died at his house in Holywell, in the suburb of Oxon, about the be-
1601. ginning of winter in sixteen hundred and one, but where buried I know not. Whereupon this epitaph was made on him by an Oxford scholar.

Here lieth old Cromwell,
Who, living, lov'd the bum well.
When he dy'd he gave nothing to the poor,
But half to his bastards, and half to his whore.

JOHN CHARDON or CHARLDON a Devonian born, became a sojourner of Exeter coll. in 1562, or thereabouts, made probationer thereof 3 March 1564, perpetual fellow in Octob. two years after, entred into holy orders in Aug. 1567, being then bach. of arts, and resigned his fellowship on the 6 Apr. in the year after. About that time being beneficed in his own country, particularly within the city of Exeter, he proceeded soon after in arts, became a noted preacher, and was wonderfully followed for his edifying sermons. In 1581, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, (or the epistles of St. Paul, as it was [313] then among the Puritans stiled,) proceeded in divinity five years after, and in 1596, in May, he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, in the church of St. Patrick at Dublin in Ireland. All that are extant of his writing, are only,

Several Sermons, preached in the churches of St. Peter in Exeter, S. Mary's in Oxon, and at St. Paul's-cross in the city of London, viz. (1) *Sermon of the World, on Luke* 21. 25. Lond. 1580, oct. (2) *Sermon at S. Mar. in Ox. on Joh.* 9. 1, 2, 3. Ox. 1586, oct. (3) *Serm. at S. Mar. in Ox.* 11 *Dec.* 1586, *on Joh.* 9. 4, 5, 6, 7. Lond. 1587, oct. (4) *Serm. at Paul's-Cross*, 29 *May* 1586, *on Matth.* 6. 19, 20, 21. Lond. 1586, oct. (5) *Two Serm. on 1 Thes.* 4. *from* 13 *to* 18 *verse.* [*Preached at the Funerals of Syr Gawen Carewe, very worshipfully buried in the cathedral church of Exeter* 22*d April* 1584.] Ox. 1586, oct. He hath another sermon extant, on Isaiah 1. ver. 1, 2. Lond. 1595; [8vo. See Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1977.] but this, and others, which he hath printed, as I conceive, I have not yet seen, nor do I know any thing of him besides, save only that he died in 1601. Ireland, in sixteen hundred and one; but where buried, unless in his own cath. church, I cannot tell. The next in order, according to time, to be mentioned, is a most reverend and learned divine, and an ornament to his profession in the long reign of Q. Elizabeth.

[Wood has omitted one of Chardon's pieces:

Fulfordo et Fulfordæ. A Sermon preached at Exeter, in the cathedral church, the sixth day of August, commonly called Jesus day 1594, *in memoriall of the cities deliuerance in the daies of King Edward the sixt. Wherein is intreated of the goodnes of God toward man, and of the ingratitude of man toward God*, 8vo. 1594, 1595.]

ALEXANDER NOWELL, the second son of John Nowell of Great Meerley in Lancashire, was born in that county in 1511, and at 3 years of age became a commoner of Brasen-nose college, where profiting much in grammar, logic, and philosophy, took the degree of bach. of arts in 1536. He was afterwards fellow of that house, master of arts, and grew very famous for religion and learning. In the reign of Ed. 6, and perhaps before, he taught school at Westminster, where he very zealously trained the youth up in Protestant principles. "Dr. Burnet in his second vol. of "the *Reformation of the Church of England*, in "an. 1553, p. 253, tells us, that there was in the "house of commons, a debate upon Dr. Now-"ell's being return'd a parliament-man for St

[a] [The following verses by this person are found among the Oxford *Exequiæ Illustrissimi Equitis D. Philippi Sidnæi*, 1587.

Nil virtus exile sapit, nec serpit in ima
Valle, sed ardescens in summa cacumina tendit.
Hic, Sidnæe, vigor, mens hæc, hic spiritus alti
Pectoris, accivit propria sibi mole ruinam.
Quæ tua fata tuis rapuere penatibus ora?
Quæ retulere tuis? hinc, illinc, flebile fatum.
Hæccine post tantos tibi debita palma labores?
Non lauro decorare caput, sed funera luctu:
Siccine fata jubent? hæc diri insignia belli?
O ingens, ô trux, indignum lumine monstrum,
Cui cecidit mundo tam nobile tollere lumen.
Sed nec nulla geris, nec inania laude trophæa:
Quin licet hoc summos inter celebrare triumphos,
Millibus ob patriam tete objectasse periclis,
Oceanbuisse, domi clarum, belloque potentem.
Quid Bellona tuum sic invida prodis alumnum,
Ut cui favisses Musis, non Marte faveres?
Invidia; vera loquor; nam vis ubi nulla relicta est,
Qua similem possis mortalibus edere prolem,
O felix nimium proles, quæ fera superbas
Ad Divum sedes terram indignata refugit.
Thomas Poticarius.]

"Loe in Cornwall, whether being prebend of "Westminster, he should sit in the house. But "Quere, Whether Dr. Nowell was prebendary "of Westminster till 1560." But when Q. Mary began to reign, he, among other divines, much averse to the R. Cath. religion, did leave the kingdom[1] for conscience sake, and lived, as opportunity served, in Germany. Upon the coming of Q. Elizabeth to the crown, he returned and was made the first canon of the seventh stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster, an. 1560; and soon after, about the beginning of the year 1561, he was made dean of St. Paul's cathedral in the place of Will. May, L.L.D. master of Queen's coll. in Cambr. (the same, who in 1549 had a hand in compiling the first edition of the *Common-Prayer*, and in correcting the third edit. in 1559.) So that Nowell being settled in the deanry of Paul's, resigned Westminster, and afterwards became a frequent and painful preacher, and a zealous writer against certain English Catholics that had fled their country upon account of religion. For 30 years together he preached the first and last sermons in the time of Lent before the queen, wherein he dealt plainly and faithfully with her, without dislike: "only at one time speaking less "reverently of the sign of the cross, she call'd "aloud to him from her closet window, com-"manding him to reure from that ungodly "digression, and to return to his text."[2] In 1594, April 28, [April 23. KENNET,] he was installed canon of Windsor, in the place of Rich. Reve bach. of div. deceased; in the year after, Sept. 6, he was elected principal of Brasen-nose coll. and in Oct. following he was actually created D. of divinity, with allowance of seniority over all the doctors then in the university, not only in regard had to his age, but dignity in the church. He was, in the time he lived, a learned man, charitable to the poor, especially if they had any thing of a scholar in them, and a great comforter of afflicted consciences. His works are,

A reproof of a Book entit. A proof of certain Articles in Religion, denied by Master Iewel, set forth by Tho. Dorman Bach. of Div. Lond. 1565. qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 97. Th.]

Reproof of Mr. Dorman's Proof continued, with a Defence of the chief Authority of Princes, as well, in causes Ecclesiastical, as Civil, within their Dominions, by Mr. Dorman maliciously impugned. Lond. 1566. qu. [314]

Confutation as well of Mr. Dorman's last Book entit. A Defence, &c. as also of Dr. Saunder's Causes of Transubstantiation. Lond. 1567. qu. [A copy in Brasen Nose college library.]

Catechismus, sive prima institutio disciplinaque pietatis Christiana, Latinè explicata. Lond. 1570, 71, 74, 76, qu. There again 1590, 1603, &c. oct. Translated into English by Tho. Norton, Lond. [1570] 1571, [Bodl. A. 13. 2. Linc. and 1573,] and into Greek by Will. Whittaker, an. [1573] 1575, &c.

Catechismus parvus pueris primum, qui ediscatur, proponendus in Scholis. Lond. 1574, 78. oct. &c. Written in Lat. and Greek. Translated also into English by another person. Lond. 1587. oct. &c. and into Hebrew by Anon; but this last I have not yet seen.[3]

Conference had with Edm. Campian the Jesuit, in the Tower of London, ult. Aug. 1581. Lond. 1583. qu. See more in Joh. Redman under the year 1551. [Col. 193.] This reverend Dr. Nowell died in a good old age, on the 13th of Feb. in sixteen hundred and one, and was buried in the chappel of the Virgin Mary within the cathedral of St. Paul. Soon after was a comely monument set over his grave, with an inscription thereon in prose and verse, a copy of which you may see in Jo. Stow's *Survey of London*, and elsewhere: and of his benefaction to Brasen-nose coll. and other matters, you may read in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 2. p. 214. b. 225. b. In his deanry of St. Paul succeeded Joh. Overall, the king's professor of div. in Cambridge, a general learned scholar, preferred to it by the commendations (to the queen) of sir Fulk Grevill his patron. 1601-2.

[After the recent and very satisfactory account of Nowell's life by Churton, it is not necessary to do more than add a few circumstances that

[1] [He was prebendary of Westm. in K. Edw. 6th's time, as appears from the parliament roll, 1 Mar. where he was returned a member to sit in the house of commons, but was thrown out as being prebendary of Westm. and as such represented in convocation. See Dr. Brady's MS. of Parl. See Bp. Burnet's *Hist. Ref.* vol. 2, p. 252. See more of him in his *Confutation of Dorman*, p. 4. 21, 22. See a Tr. *De visibili Romanarchia, contra Nic. Sander.* p. 119. 118. Lond. 1573. BAKER.]

[2] [It happened in the first of queen Mary he was fishing upon the Thames, an exercise wherein he much delighted, insomuch that his picture kept in Brasen-nose colledge is drawn with his lines, hooks, and other tackling lying in a round on one hand, and his angles of several sorts on the other. But whilest Nowel was catching of fishes, Bonner was catching of Nowel; and understanding who he was, designed him to the shambles, whither he had certainly been sent, had not Mr. Francis Bowyer, then merchant, afterwards sheriffe of London, safely conveyed him beyond the seas.

Without offence it may be remembered, that leaving a bottle of ale (when fishing) in the grasse, he found it some dayes after, no *bottle*, but a *gun*, such the sound at the opening thereof: and this is believed (casualty is mother of more inventions than industry) the original of bottle ale in England. Fuller, *Worthies*, edit. 4to. i. 547.]

[3] [Churton, who gives this account, adds, I have given this as others have reported it; but it would seem from Nowell's own account, that it was not the sign of the cross, but either the crucifix (which remained for some time in the queen's chapel, Strype's *Ann.* i. 176) or other images, that were the object of his censure. For he says, 'My transition was from dame Grace's bookes burned, to images, termed the books of idiots, which I took as not altogether impertinent.' *Letter to Cecil*, March 8, 1564, 5. Burleigh MSS. viii. No. 5. Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 180. *Append.* p. 52. Heylin's *Hist. of Reform.* p. 296. *Life of Nowell*, p. 111.]

[4] [See the full account of Nowell's *Three Catechisms*, in Churton's *Life*, section VII.]

have escaped Wood, and refer to the life itself for every thing connected with Nowell's history or that of his contemporaries.

According to his biographer, Nowell was born in 1507 or 1508. He was educated at Middleton near Manchester. Nov. 27. 1551, he was presented to the canonry of Westminster vacant by the death of John Redmayne. At his return from Germany he was collated (January 1, 1559, 60,) to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. Feb. 3. to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe, Kent, and Feb. 14. to a prebend of Canterbury. In 1562 he was collated to the rectory of Great Hadham, Hertfordshire. In 1588 he was collated to Tottenham, the first stall in St. Pauls, and in 1589 the queen gave him the next presentation to a canonry in Windsor, which, as we have seen, did not become vacant till 1594. About 1588 or 1589 he resigned the rectory of Hadham and prebend of Wildland.

Nowell has two epigrams on the death of Martin Bucer, (printed among the other tracts on this divine, see col. 378, note 5.) which have both been reprinted by Churton,) and some *Lines on the death of bishop Jewell*, are appended to Humphrey's Life, printed in 4to. 1573. He wrote also, says Sydenham, some epigrams in Latin amongst bishop More's MSS.

The following are the best engraved portraits of Nowell.

1. In Holland's *Heroologia*.

2. By Clamp from the original picture at Brasen-nose. 8vo. Published by Harding in 1796.

3. Prefixed to Churton's *Life*, 8vo. 1809, from an original picture belonging to Dr. Sherson of London.

4. His monument with his bust, by Hollar, in Dugdale's *St. Pauls*, and re-engraved by Basire for Churton's *Life*.]

HARBERT WESTPHALING, son of Harbert Westphaling, son of Harbert a native of Westphalia in Germany, from whom, by a popular error, the son who lived mostly in London, and this his grandson, were called Westphaling. At 15 years of age, in 1547, which was the year after K. Hen. 8. had put his last hand to the foundation of Ch. church, he was made one of the students thereof, took the degrees in arts, (that of master being compleated in 1555,) applied his studies to the supreme faculty, was admitted to the reading of the sentences in Dec. 1561, and in the beginning of March following he was installed canon of the said church, being about that time rector of Brightwell near Watlington in the county of Oxon. In 1565, he was licensed to proceed in his faculty; in the year following he learnedly[7] disputed before Q. Elizabeth in S. Mary's church, and in the beginning of 1577, he was installed canon of Windsor, in the place of Dr. Ant. Rush deceas'd. In 1585, Dec. 12, he was consecrated bishop of Hereford, (in which county he had several lands and inheritances,) where, as throughout the nation, he was esteemed a person of great gravity, integrity, and most worthy of his function. He hath written,

Treatise of Reformation in Religion, divided into seven Sermons, preached in Oxford, on Matth. 21. 12, 13. Lond. 1582. qu.

Two Sermons touching the Supper of the Lord, on 1 Cor. 11. 28, 29. *and on Matth.* 26. v. 26, 27, 28. Lond. 1582. qu. and perhaps other things, but such I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature on the first day of March in sixteen hundred and one, and was buried in the North transcept of the cath. ch. at Hereford. In his will he bequeathed the manor of Batche in Herefordshire to Jesus coll. for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, conditionally that his kindred be preferred to the said places before all others. His picture is painted on the wall in the school-gallery at Oxon, next to that of Dr. Eedes, as having in his time been a famous theologist.

[1567. 25. Sept. Herbert Westphaling S. T. P. coll. ad thesaur. London. per mortem Will. Saxige. *Reg. Grindall.*

1572. 29 Jul. Harbert Westfaling S. T. P. institutus in ecclesia paroch. de Baldwin Briteweli ad pres. Antonii Carleton, de Baldwin Britewell. *Reg. Parker.*

Facultas concessa Herberto Westfalyng S.T.P. 28. Jul. 1572. ut cum canonicatu eccleiæ Xti Oxon. et thesauriatu S. Pauli London. rectoriam de Baldwyn Bright dioc. Well. obtineat. *Regist. facultatum concess. per Matth. Archiep. Cant.*

On a tomb on the South side of the communion table in St. Mary Westminster. 'Annæ uxori amantissimæ et optimæ filiæ Gulielmi Barlei episc. Cicester. et Agathæ Welsborne generosæ conjugis ejusdem, 5, Idus Decemb. 1597. obeunti. Westmon. dum virum ad parliamentum comitabatur. Herbert Westfaling susceptis ex ipsa quinque liberis, Herbertus qui duxit Franciscum Ruddale generosum: Anna quæ Gulielmo Jeffries armigero: Margaretta quæ Ricardo Edes Wigorn. decano: Elizabetha quæ Roberto Walwyn gen. KENNET.

Wood's account of Westphaling's great gravity is confirmed by Godwyn, who informs us, that during a familiar acquaintance with him for many years, he never saw him once laugh. 'Nunquam in risum viderim solutum.'[8]

The following lines are taken from Humphrey's *Life of Jewel*, 1573.

Isto, si nescis, latitat sub marmore gemma,
Nomine tahs enim, req; Juellus erat.
Hic ne quære tamen: gaudebat lumine vivus:
Vult sibi cum terris mortuus esse nihil.
Sed vel apud Christum quæras, cui vivere Christus:
Vel vivos vitæ dux quibus ille fuit.

[7] See *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1. p. 305. b.

[8] [*De præsulibus*, edit. 1616, 4to. page 540.]

Sicut enim vivit cum Christo, sic et in istis
Vivit, et ut vivat scripta relicta dabunt.
Nec tamen est tali spes gemmâ nulla fruendi:
Et potes in scriptis, et super astra potes.
Atq; licet studiis, doctrina, nomine, censu,
Officio, lingua, stirpe, labore, loco,
Isti par gemmæ non possis esse, Juellum
Si pietate, fide, speq; referre potes,
Qualis gemma fuit, talis potes esse Juellus:
Non mundo, fateor, sed potes esse Deo.
Isto fac referas igitur splendore Juellum,
Ut splendere queas, splendet ut ille polo.]

CHRISTOPHER GOODMAN was born in Cheshire, particularly, as I conceive, within the city of Chester, became a student in Brasen-nose coll. 1536, aged seventeen or thereabouts, took one degree in arts, but was never, as I can yet find, fellow of that house. In 1544 he proceeded in
[315] that faculty, and three years after was constituted one of the senior students of Ch. Church, being then newly founded by K. Hen. 8. In the year 1551, or thereabouts, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, at which time he was (as 'tis said) reader of the divinity lesson in the university, but whether of that founded by the lady Margaret, or by K. H. 8, seems as yet doubtful. In the beginning of Q. Mary he left the university, and went with several academians beyond the sea for religion sake, but dissenting from the chief body of them assembled at Frankfort, he did with Whittyngham, Knox, Gilby, &c. retire to Geneva, as may be farther seen in a book entit. *A brief Discourse of the troubles began at Frankfort*, &c. printed 1575, qu. wherein as in other places, the turbulent spirit of this person may be discern'd. A noted[9] author tells us that 'he was a most pernicious fellow, for that he 'not only practised against the life of Q. Mary, 'but wrote also that most seditious known libel 'against the regimen of women, &c. This 'Goodman (I say) being a furious hot spirit, and 'guilty in conscience of wicked attempts (but 'especially, as was thought, of the conspiracy 'with Will. Thomas, that would have killed Q. 'Mary) ran out of England to Geneva, in the 'beginning of Q. Mary's reign, and there joined 'with Joh. Knox (as quiet a spirit as himself) 'that was the firebrand of his country of Scot-'land, &c.' The truth is, Goodman was a most violent nonconformist, and for rigidness in opinion, he went beyond his friend Calvin, who remembers,[1] and mentions, him in his epistles, 1561. There was no man more ready than he, (as Knox was for Scotland) to oppose, in the beginning of Q. Eliz. the settlement of the church of England according to the way used in the time of K. Ed. 6. What his preferments were, when the said queen came to the crown, and where (if any) they were, unless at Chester, or in the county, I know not. Sure I am, that when sir H. Sidney was deputy of Ireland, and had much to do with the Popish rebels there, Goodman shewed his faithful diligence in that service.

His works are these:

How Superior Powers ought to be obey'd of their Subjects, and wherein they may be lawfully, by God's word, disobey'd and resisted. Genev. 1558, in tw. &c. W. Whittyngham hath a preface to it. "Dr. Heylin in his *History of the Reformation*, anno 1553-4, saith, That Christopher "Goodman almost filled every chapter in this "book with railing speeches against the queen "(Mary) and stirr'd up the people to rebel "against her, and amongst the rest he falleth "upon this expression, viz. 'Wyat did but his "'duty, and it was but the duty of all others "'that profess the gospel, to have risen with him "'for maintenance of the same. His cause was "'just, and they were all traytors that took not "'part with him. O noble Wyat! thou art "'now with God and those worthy men that "'dy'd in that happy enterprise.' This book was "written at Geneva, where Calvin then reigned, "to whom no pamphlet could be more agreeable, "than such as did reproach this queen (Mary) "whom in his *Comment upon Amos* he entitled "by the name of Proserpine, and saith that she "exceeded in her cruelties all the devils in "hell.[2]"

The first blast[3] *of the Trumpet against the monstrous regimen of Women.* Printed beyond sea, [at Geneva] 1558, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 96. Th.] wherein qu. Mary is called a wicked woman, traitress, bastard, Proserpine, &c.[4] But most of his doctrines in the said two books, being destructive to the sacred persons of princes, and their state and government, were not only[5] condemned by the episcopal clergy of England in the time of Q. Elizab. and after, but also by the judgment and decree of the university of Oxon, past in their convocation held 21 Jul. 1683. Nay, *The first blast of the Trumpet*, &c. was esteemed by all,

[9] Rob. Persons in his second vol. of *Three Conversions of England*, &c. printed 1604, p. 220.

[1] *Lib. Epist. Jo. Calvin*, num. 306.

[2] [No person can defend Mary's bigotry and persecutions; but the illiberal and ridiculous abuse, as well as these tenets so openly subversive of all established government and religion, prove, that the early reformers were equally unjust and vindictive, and would have been equally violent and cruel with their opponents, had they possessed the power, as well as the inclination, of revenge.]

[3] [This first blast was not written by Goodman, but by John Knox. Vid. Strype's *Life of Bp. Aylmer*, and his first vol. of *Annals of Q. Eliz.* p. 120, 125, where Knox in a letter to Fox the martyrologist justifies his book. CONINGESBY.]

[4] [I have a book called, *A Harborowe for faithfull and trewe Subjects, against the late blowne Blaste, concerning the government of Women*, &c. Ao. 1559, at Strasborowe the 26 of Apr. So it is in the title-page. 'Tis about 15 sheets in 4to. dedicated to the earle of Bedford, in answere, as I suppose, to this same book of Goodman's. HUMPHREYS.]

[5] See *Dangerous positions*, &c. Lond. 1591, lib. 2, cap. 1.

especially the R. Catholics, a wicked, seditious and base book, and not fit to be taken into the hands of a Christian, and the rather for this reason, because as a[6] poet of that time saith,

[816] No queen in her kingdom can or ought to sit fast,
If Knox's or Goodman's books blow any true blast.

He hath also written,

A Commentary on Amos. This I have not yet seen; Nor can I say any thing else of him, only that when he lay on his death-bed at Chester, in 1602. sixteen hundred and two, he was visited by Mr. Jam. Usher (afterwards archb. of Armagh) at what time he came from Ireland into England to buy books for Dublin library; several of whose stories he heard with great delight, which he would afterwards, when an ancient man, repeat to his friends. He the said Goodman died that year, and was, as I have been informed by some of his relations, buried in the church of St. Werberg in Chester. His sometimes friend and crony John Parkhurst hath an[7] epigram upon him, which you may take instead of an epitaph.

Nemo bonus, Servator ait, sed solus Olympum
Qui regit, is bonus est: Gudmane, nemo bonus.

Yet an English Presbyterian[8] saith, that Goodman was a learned Scotch divine; was according to his name good and holy.

[In 1584 Goodman lived in Chester. The mayor of that city and himself were commissioned by the lords of the council to receive the collection for the fire at Nantwich. Peck's *Desider. Curiosa*, vol. 1, lib. 4, p. 29, 33. COLE.

He died June 4, 1603, aged 85. See Mr. Willis's *Survey of Cath. at Chester*, p. 344. He was archdeacon of Richmond. BAKER. Buried in St. Bride's church in Chester. COLE.

In 1571 he made a protestation of obedience to the queen,[9] and the following revocation of his sentiments is taken from Strype's *Annals of Reform.* 1, 122. 'For so much as the extremity of the time, wherein I did write my book, brought forth alteration of religion, setting up of idolatry, banishment of good men, murdering of saints, and violation of all promises made to the godly; I was, upon consideration of the present grief, moved to write many things therein, which may be, and be, offensively taken, and which also I do mislike, and would wish had not been written. And notwithstanding the which book so by me written, I do protest and confess, that good and godly women may lawfully govern whole realms and nations; and do from the bottom of my heart allow the queen's majesty's most lawful government, and daily pray for the long continuance of the same. Neither did I ever mean to affirm, that any person or persons of their own private authority, ought or might lawfully have punished Q. Mary with death. Nor that the people of their own authority may lawfully punish their magistrates, transgressing the Lord's precepts: nor that ordinarily God is become head of the people, and giveth the sword into their hands, tho' they do seek the accomplishment of his laws.

Wherefore, as many of these assertions as may be rightly collected out of my said book, them I do utterly renounce and revoke, as none of mine, promising never to write, teach, nor preach any such offensive doctrine. Humbly desiring, that it may please your lordships to give me your good and favourable allowance; whereby I shall, by God's grace endeavour to labour in furthering the true service of God, and obedience to her majesty, to the utmost of my power, during my whole life; to the satisfaction of all good men, and to the contentation of her majesty, and your good lordships. Christopher Goodman.']

WILLIAM HARRYS became fellow of Lincoln college about 1567, being then bachelor of arts. Afterwards taking the degree of master, he left the coll. his friends, religion, and the little all he had, and went to the English coll. then newly erected at Doway, where spending divers years in the study of theology, was at length made a priest. Afterwards returning to his native country to serve the afflicted Catholics and gain proselites, lived there several years, and composed a large vol. entit.

The Theatre or Mirrour of the most true and ancient Church of Great Britain, founded by Apostolical Men, and propagated from generation to generation, even to our time, by most holy Doctors and Catholics, in ten Books. What else he wrote I find not, nor any thing material of him besides, only that he died in England in sixteen hundred and two. Coutemporary with him was Thomas Marshall,[*] bach. of arts, 1562, and about that time fellow of the said college; but soon after leaving his fellowship he went to Louain, where he entred into the society of Jesus. Afterwards he went to Douay, where he spent nine years in reading and explaining philosophy, and at length became confessor to the English coll. at Rome, where he died in 1589, leaving behind him the character of a learned person.

HAYWARD TOWNSHEND, eldest son of sir Henry Townshend knight, justice of Chester, by Susan his first wife, daughter of sir Rowland Hayward of London knight, was a Shropshire man

[6] See at the end of Pet. Frarin's *Oration against the unlawful Insurrections of the Protestants*, &c. Antw. 1566.

[7] In *Epigram. Juvenil.* Lond. 1573, p. 37.

[8] Edw. Leigh in his *Treatise of Religion and Learning*, lib. 4, cap. 2.

[9] [MS. Cotton, Vesp. C xiv, 328.]

[*] [1521, 19 Febr. D. Tho. Marshall ad eccl. de Grenford parva, vac. per mort. D'ni Will. Maynerde, ex pres. Hum. fridi Browne generosi, domini manerii. *Reg. Hacket.* KENNET.]

born, became a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's hall, about the beginning of the year 1590, took one degree in arts, being about that time a student in the municipal law in Lincolns-Inn, and was afterwards a barrester. In 1601 he was elected a burgess for Bishops-Castle in his own country, to serve in that parliament which began at Westminster 27 Oct. the same year, where shewing himself an observing man, made an historical collection of the proceedings therein, to which adding other collections for three parliaments preceding, viz. (1) For that which began the 4 Feb. 1588. (2) For that which began 19 Feb. 1592, and (3) For that which commenced 9 Feb. 1597, he made a compleat collection in folio. At length when the press was open, and the author had been dead many years, his labours were published under this title;

Historical Collections: Or, an exact account of the proceeding of the four last Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth, wherein is contained the compleat Journals both of Lords and Commons, taken from the original Records of their Houses. As also the more particular Behaviours of the worthy Members, during all the last notable Sessions, &c. Lond. 1680, fol. [Bodl. R. I. 11. Jur.] In the title of which book the publisher hath set down Heywood, instead of Hayward, Townshend: whose time of death tho' unknown to me, yet sure I am that he died without issue, some years before 1623. See more in Will. Monson under the year 1606. In 1681 was published in oct. a book entit. *The Connexion, being choice Collections of some remarkable Passages in K. James his Reign, &c. which may supply the vacancy between Townshend and Rushworth's Collections*; but who the author of it was I cannot tell. 'Tis a trite thing.

Clar. 1602.

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[Townshend, as it appears by his own collections, moved to restrain the number of common solicitors, and to prevent perjury and subornation of perjury, in 1601, and in the same year made a motion to the committees on abolishing monopolies, to the following effect: 'First, to put them in mind of a petition made the last parliament, which though it took no effect, we should wrong her majesty, and forget ourselves, if we should think to speed no better in the like case now; because there was a commitment for this purpose, and the committees drew a speech, which was delivered by the speaker word for word at the end of the parliament. But now we might hope that by the sending of our speaker, presently after such a committee, and speech made, with humble suit not only to repeal all monopolies grievous to the subject; but also, that it would please her majesty to give us leave to make an act, that they might be of no more force, validity or effect, than they are at the common law, without the strength of her prerogative: which though we might now do, and the act being so reasonable, we did assure ourselves her majesty would not deny the passing thereof; yet we her majesties loyal and loving subjects, would not offer without her privity or consent, (the cause heartily touching her prerogative) or go about the doing of any such act. And also, that at the committee, which should make this speech, every member of this house, which either found himself, his town, or country grieved, might put in, in fair writeing, such exceptions and monopolies as he would justify to be true. And that the speaker might deliver them with his own hand, because many hinderances might happen.'' Townshend's proposition met with the decided support of Mr. (afterwards sir) Francis Bacon, who concluded a long speech by saying; 'Why you have the readiest course that could be possibly devised, I would wish no further order to be taken, but to prefer the wise and discreet speech made by the young gentleman, even the youngest in the assembly, that last spake, I'le tell you, that even ex ore infantium & lactantium, the true and most certain course is propounded unto us.']

WILLIAM FULBECK a younger son, if I mistake not, of Tho. Fulbeck who died in his mayoralty of the city of Lincoln 1566, was born in that city, particularly, as it seems, in the parish of S. Benedict, wherein his father lived and died, became a commoner of St. Alban's-hall in 1577, aged 17, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 6 Feb. 1579, took the degree of bach. of arts two years after, "became probationer fellow in Oct. 1582" and then translated himself to Glocester-hall: Where continuing a severe student till he had taken the degree of M. of arts, and had compleated it by standing in the Act 1584, he went to Gray's-Inn in Holborn near to London, where he addressed himself to the study of the municipal laws; and, as 'tis said, had the degree of doctor of the civil law conferr'd on him elsewhere, but at what place, or by whom, I cannot yet find. He hath written,

Christian Ethics; or, Moral Philosophy, containing the difference or opposition of virtue and voluptuousness. Lond. 1587, oct.

An historical Collection of the continued Factions, Tumults and Massacres of the Romans and Italians, during the space of 120 years, before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Cæsar, &c. Lond. 1600, oct. and 1601, in qu.

"*A Direction or Preparative to the study of the Law, wherein is shewed, what things ought to be observed and used of them that are addicted to the study of the Law, and what on the contrary part ought to be eschewed and avoided.* Lond. 1600, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 11. Jur.] dedicated to the students of Gray's-Inn. At the end of it is the *Analysis of Littleton's Chapter*

* [*Historical Collections*, p. 239.]

" *of Fee-Simple, with Fulbeck's Observations* " *upon it.*"

[1] In the first edition, Wood has ascribed this volume to one Henry Fulbeck, relating to the said William.

A Parallel or Conference of the Civil Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Laws of this Realm; wherein the agreement and disagreement of these three Laws, the causes and reasons of the said agreement are opened and discussed in sundry Dialogues. Lond. 1602, qu. in two parts. [Bodl. 4to. F. 12. Jur.] But this book lying dead on the bookseller's hands, he put a new title to the first part, as if the whole had been reprinted at London 1618, but to the second not, leaving the old title bearing date 1602.

Clar. 1602.

The Pandects of the Laws of Nations; or, the discourse of the Matters in Law, wherein the Nations of the World do agree. Lond. 1602, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 10.] What else he hath written I know not, nor when, or where, he died.

[It would seem from the following extract by bishop Kennet, that Fulbeck afterwards took orders. '25 Maij 1603, Will'us Fulbecke in art magr. ad vic. eccl. de Waldreshare Cant. dioc. ex coll. D. ar'epi Cant.' KENNET.]

" THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born of " genteel parents in the ancient borough of " Shrewsbury, and being much addicted to letters " when a child, his father, who had a fondness for " him, caused him to be carefully educated in " grammar learning, and to sweeten his studies " was taught to play on the lute. When he came " to the age of about 17, he left his father and " relations, and with a sum of money then given " to him, he went to seek his fortune: and his " heels being equally restless with his head, he " went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and " for a time, so long as his money lasted, became " a royster. At length being reduced low in his " purse, he was taken into the service of the most " noble, learned, and poetical Henry Howard, " earl of Surrey, lived with him as his servant " four years in the latter end of K. Hen. 8. In " which time applying himself to his book, and " to the exercising his muse in poetry, he was " much countenanced by that most noble count; " but that earl being untimely cut off to the great " regret of the learned men of that time, in Jan. " 1546, the hopes of Churchyard's rising higher " were in a manner buried in his grave. After- " wards he turned a soldier of fortune, learned " their postures and duty, but suffered much hard- [318] " ship, left that employment, travelled very far " to learn the modern tongues, or at least some " smattering in them, returned, was wholly bent to " his study, and then spent some time in Oxon, in " the condition at least of an Hospes among his " country-men of Wales; but having a rambling " head, return'd to his warlike employment, went " into Scotland, as it seems, was there taken " prisoner, and upon a peace made, returned to " the court very poor and bare, spotted of all, and " his body in a sickly and decay'd condition. It " was then that he resolved to continue at home " and never go to the wars again; and being then " about 30 years of age, he went to Shrewsbury " for recruits, and as it seems for a time to Oxon. " At length he was taken into the service of " Robert earl of Leicester, chancellor of the uni- " versity of Oxon, but found him not such a " master as Surrey, being as much different as " gold is from glass. Afterwards he woed a rich " widow called Catharine Browning, but she " giving him no countenance, he became much " passionate, and troubled in mind. In the spring " following, he, contrary to his former resolutions, " went to the wars again, (in Flanders as it seems) " had a command there, was wounded and taken " prisoner; but shewing himself a person of " bravery and breeding, was respected and well " used by the enemy, who setting a great ransome " upon him, escaped by the endeavours of a lady " of considerable quality, and his supplies for that " end were by her exhibited. Afterwards he " trudged on foot threescore miles thro' by-ways " before he could come to his friends, went home, " recruited, went to the wars again, was taken, " committed to close custody for a spy, con- " demned to lose his head by martial law; but by " the endeavours of a noble dame was reprieved, " reliev'd, and sent away. So that returning " home, he sought again after a wife, and whether " he took one, in truth I cannot tell, nor how his " life was spent after 1580, when by the men of " those times he was accounted a good poet, by " others a poor court-poet, but since as much " beneath a poet as a rhimer. As for his works, " some of them are in prose, but mostly in " poetry, yet many of them quite lost, and much " labour have I taken to recover the titles of these " following.

" *The Tragedy of Tho. Mowbray Duke of Nor-* " *folk.* This is a poem printed in *The Mirrour* " *for Magistrates*, &c. 1559, in which edition " Tho. Churchyard's name is not set to it, yet it is " in the second, 1587, and in the third, 1610.

" *Chippes, containing twelve several Labours.* " Lond. [1565,] 1575,[1] qu. part 1. [Bodl. 4to. C. " 48. Art. Seld.] 'Tis a poem dedicated to Christo- " pher Hatton, esq. captain of the queen's guard, " and gent. of her majesty's privy-chamber. The " twelve several labours therein are these. (1) " *The Siege of Leeth, an.* 1560. (2) *A farewell to* " *the World.* (3) *A feigned Fancy of the Spider* " *and the Gout.* (4) *A doleful Discourse of a* " *Lady and a Knight.* (5) *The Road into Scot-*

[1] [An edition 4to. Lond. 1578, in the valuable library of the marquis of Blandford. See *Bibl. Blandford.* Tom. 1. pag. 5.]

" *land by Sir Will. Drewry, Knight,* 13 *Elizab.* " *Dom.* 1570-1. (6) *Sir Sim. Bowley's Tragedy.* " (7) *A Tragical Discourse of the unhappy Man's* " *Life.* (8) *A Discourse of Virtue.* (9) *His* " *Dream, written to Will. Herbert, esq. dwelling at* " *S. Gillians by Carlion in Wales.* (10) *A Tale* " *of a Friar and Shoemaker's Wife.* (11) *Siege of* " *Edinburgh-Castle,* 15 *Elizab. at which Service* " *Sir Will. Drewry Knight, was general.* (12) " *The whole Order of receiving of the Queen's Ma-* " *jesty into Bristol.*

" *Chippes, &c. the second Part.* This was by " him the said Churchyard written, but whether " printed I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen the " book.

" *A lamentable and pitiful Description of the* " *woeful Wars in Flanders, since the four last years* " *of the Emperor Charles the fifth his Reign;* " *with a [briefe] Rehearsal of many things done* " *since that Season, until this present Year, and* " *death of Don John.* Lond. 1578, qu. [Bodl. " 4to. C. 16. Art. BS.] Written in prose, and " dedicated to sir Franc. Walsingham principal " secretary of state.

" *A light Bundle of lively Discourses called* " *Churchyard's charge.* Lond. 1580, qu. 'Tis all " poetry, and was presented as a new-year's gift " to the earl of Surrey. [A fine copy among " Wood's books, No. 482.]

" *The Story of Jane Shore,*[4] *Concubine to K.* " *Edw. 4. and of the disposing of her Goods by K.* " *Richard, &c.*[5]

[319] " *The Story of Tho. Wolsey.* This, (which is " imperfect) as also *The Story of Jane Shore,* are " poems, and remitted into the second part of " *The Myrrour for Magistrates,* printed with the " first at Lond. 1587, qu. Afterwards the story " of Wolsey being made perfect, it was remitted " in the third edition of the said *Myrrour,* &c. " 1610.

" *A spark of Friendship and warm good-will,* " *that sheweth the effect of good affection,* &c. " Lond. 1588, qu. This, which is written in " prose, is dedicated to sir Walt. Raleigh. 'Tis a " short discourse of friendship.

" *A Description and Discourse of Paper, and* " *the Benefits that it brings; with the setting forth* " *of a Paper-Mill, built near Darthford by a High* " *German called Mr. Spilman, Jeweller to the* " *Queen.* Lond. 1588, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 16. Art. " BS.] written in verse.

" *The honour of the Law.* Lond. 1596. 'Tis a " poem in one sh. and half in qu.

" *Choice Mirrour of Honour,* &c. Lond. 1597, " qu. This I have not seen, and therefore I can- " not tell whether it be in verse or prose.

" *The worthiness of Wales.* This which takes " Shropshire within the compass, is written in " verse, and printed in an English character, in " qu. [Lond. 1587, reprinted 8vo.]

" *Tragical Discourse of the unhappy Man's* " *Life.* This also I have not yet seen.[6] He

[4] [Hath not *Shore's wife,* although a light-skirts she, Giv'n him a chaste, long, lasting memory? *The Return from Parnassus,* act 1. sc. 2. *Old Plays,* vol. iii, p. 216.]

[5] [See the whole of this piece as printed in the *Mirrour for Magistrates,* in *Censura Literaria,* 1806, ii. 99—113; and the additional stanzas printed in the *Challenge* will be found in the same vol. pp. 309—317.]

[6] [*A Tragicall Discourse of the vnhappy mans life,* which Wood did not discover, is in *The firste parte of Chippes,* 1575. It is a history of his own misfortunes, and contains several particulars not given by any of his biographers.

Full thirty yeers both court and warres I tryed
And still I sought acquaintaunce with the best,
And serud the staet, and did such hap abyed
As might befall, and Fortune sent the rest.
When drom did sound a souldiour was I prest
To sea or lande, as princes quarrell stoed,
And for the saem full oft I lost my blod.

In Scotland long I lingred out my yeers, — First at Wark with George
When Wylford lyud, a worthy wight in deed, — Lawson.
And thear at length I fell so farre in breers, — Taken vnder
I taken was as deastny had decreed. — the Lorde admirall at
Well, yet with woords I did my foes so feed, — Saynt Mynins.
That thear I lyud in pleasuer many a daye,
And skaept so free, and did no ratdsom paye.

* * *

In Lawther fort I clapt myself by sleight, — VndersirHue
So fled from foes, and hoem to frynds I past. — Wyllowbe.
The French in haest beseegd that fortres streight, — Mounsoer de
Then was I like to light in fetters fast; — Terms be-
But loe, a peace brock vp the seeg at last, — sieged this
When weery wars and wicked blodshed great — fort.
Maed both the sydes to seek a quiet seat.

From thens I cam to England as I might,
And after that to Irlande did I sayll,
Whear *Sellenger,* a wyes and noble knight, — Sir Anthony
Gaue me such place as was to myen aduayll, — Sentlyger de-
Than teasters walkt as thick as doth the haill — putie of Ire-
About the world: for loe from thence I boer — lande.
For semice doen of money right good stoer.

Hoem cam I thoe and so to Fraunce did faer — Meatts in Lo-
When that their kyng wan *Meatts* throw faighis fien, — rain vvon by
So on the stock I spent, all voyd of care, — treason.
And what I gaet by spoyll I held it myen; — In Fraunce
Than down I past the pleasant flood of *Ryen,* — serued vnder
And so I sarud in Flanders, note the saem, — captayne
Whear loe at first my hap fell out of fraem. — Crayer.

For I was clapt in pryson without cawse — In Charles
And straightly held for comming out of Fraunce, — the fifts time
But God did work throwe iustice of the lawse — vnder captain
And help of frindes to me a better chaunce, — Marson.
And still I keept the warres would me aduaunce; — Got out of
So nayld the piek and world began a nue — prison by
And lookt like hawk that lacely cam from mue. — helpe of the noble Madame Sell de embry.

Three yeer at least I sawe the emprours warres,
Than hoemward drue us was my wonted traed.

* * *

Well oens again to warrs I drue me fast,
And with *lord Grey* at Glens I did remayn, — Eight yeers
Where he or his in any serues past — vnder my
I followed on, among the warlyk trayn, — lorde Grey.
And sometime felt my part of woe and payn,
As others did that cannon well could like,
And pleasuer took in trayling of the pike.

At length the French did *Glens* beseige ye wot,
And littell help or succour found we tho,

" hath copies of verses also in divers books that
" came out in his time, particularly in that called
" *The Paradise of dainty Devises*, fol. 10, b. in
" all which may be plainly seen his great passion
" in bewailing and bemoaning the perplexities of
" love. He hath also translated into English,
" and collected (with one Ric. Ro.) a book entit.

* * *

By whiche fowll want it was my heauy lot
To *Parris* streight with good *lord Grey* to goe,
As prisners loeth, the world to well doth knoe,
By tract of tyme and wonders charge in deed
He hoemward went, and took his leue with speed.

But poest aloen I stood, alack the whyell
And contrey clean forgot me this is true.

* * *

Oens agayne escaped out of pryson.

Yet loe a shift to scaep away I found,
When to my fayth my taker gaue no trust
I did denies in wryting to be bounde,
To come again the time was set full iust,
But to return forsoeth I had no lust,
Sens faith could get no credit at his hand
I sent him word to come and sue my band.

* * *

Serued under my lord Grey at Leeth.

Well yet my minde could neuer rest at hoem,
My shues wear maed of running leather sure,
And boern I was about the world to roem,
To see the warres and keep my hand in vre.
The Frenche ye knowe did Englishemen procuer
To come to *Leeth*, at sledge wherof I was,
Till Frenche did seeke in ships away to pas.

A little breath I took than after this
And shaept my self about the court to be,
And eury daye as right and reason is
To serue the prince in court I settled me;
Some frends I found, as frends do go you se,
That gaue me wordes as sweet as hony still,
Yet let me lyue by hed and conning skill.

* * *

But who can liue with goodly lookes aloen
Or nurry wordes?— * * *

* * *

The proef therof maed me to seke far hens,
To *Anwerp* than I trudged on the spleen,
And all in haest to get some spending pens
To serue my torn in seruice of the queen,
But God he knoes my gayn was small I ween,
For though I did my credit still encrease,
I got no welth by warres, ne yet by peace.

I am sorry that this quotation has already proved so long, and that the remainder must be abridged. Whilst at Antwerp a civil commotion arises in which our author took an active part, and succeeded by his exertions, in saving all the religious houses, and most of the town from burning. But when quiet was again restored, some evil disposed persons irritated the mob against him, and Churchyard was compelled to fly for his life, and, with great difficulty, escaped. After returning to England, he again roves into France, where the duke of Alva endeavours to entrap him, but with the lord Norris's assistance he once more eludes the pursuit of his enemies for a time, but is betrayed at last by a peasant, and cast into prison. From hence he is again delivered and returns to England, where the discourse, so far as it relates to himself, ends. It may be remarked that Wood's account of Churchyard is entirely derived from his *Charge*, 1580, in which the *Storie translated out of the Frenche* is a history of his own life, his native town of Shrewsbury being disguised under the name of Picardy.]

" *A true Discourse Historicall of the succeeding*
" *Governors of the Netherlands, and the Civil*
" *Wars there, began in the Year* 1565, &c. Lond.
" 1602, qu. which translation was taken out of
" the rev. E. Meteranus of Antwerp his 15 books
" *Historiæ Belgicæ*, &c.

" This author Churchyard died poor, and is Char. 1607.
" buried near the famous old poet John Skelton
" in the choir of St. Margaret's church in West-
" minster. See Weaver, p. 497."

[Churchyard did not die till after the accession of K. James, for he has a *Pæan Triumphal* on the king's entry, 15th of March 1603. WHALLEY.

The exact date of his decease has not yet been discovered, but Mr. George Chalmers[7] has retrieved his day of burial from the parish register of St. Margaret's. This was April 4, 1604.

After the very long extract already given, no further specimen of Churchyard's poetry will be necessary. What I have printed is not to be ranked among his best efforts, but it appeared so intimately connected with his biographical history, that I was tempted to overstep the usual boundaries of a note, and have now only to apologize for the length of the quotation.

Nothing remains but to add the titles of such pieces as (after all his labour) escaped the research of my predecessor.

1. *Davie Dicars Dreame*, written, he tells us,[8] 'in king Edward's daies, and which one Camell wrote against, whome I openly confuted.' His defence was,

2. *A playn and fynall confutation of Camell's corlyke oblatracion*, one sheet in folio.

3. *A Discourse of Rebellion, drawne forth for to warne the wanton wittes how to kepe their heades on their shoulders*, 1570.

4. *Discourse of the Queene's Majestie's Entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk.*[9] First printed in 1577-8, and reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses*.

5. *A Praise of the Bowe.* Inserted in the *Auncient Order, &c. of Prince Arthure.* Robinson styles Churchyard the queen's 'captcyn, poet and esquire.'

6. *Churchyard's Choice*, 4to. licensed in 1579.

7. *A warning for the wise, a feare to the fond, a bridle to the lewde, and a glasse to the good. Written of the late earthquake chanced in London and other places the 6th of April* 1580: *for the glorie of God and benefite of men that worldly can walke, and wisely can judge. Set forth in verse and prose, by Thomas Churchyard, gentleman.* Lond. 8vo. It is dedicated to Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's, and followed by *A short discourse upon the earthquake, with a pious introduction and prayer; and a poetical improvement of other acci-*

[7] [*Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers*, p. 65.]

[8] [In the preface to his *Challenge*.]

[9] [*Catalogue of the Duke of Roxburgh's books*, 1812. No. 3313.]

dents, signed by Richard Tarlton, the queen's jester, and the most humorous comedian of his time.'

8. *The Epitaph of sir Philip Sidney, knight, lately lord governour of Flushing.* Lond. by George Robinson, without date, in one sheet 4to. (1587.) In a volume of old tracts given by Mrs. Browne Willis to bishop Tanner, now in the Bodleian.

9. *A feast full of sad chear, being Epitaphs on the Earl of Worcester, Sir James Acroft, controller of the household, sir Will. Winter, sir Will. Holstock controller of the navy, Dr. Underhill bishop of Oxford*, &c. Lond. 1592, 4to. In the Bodleian.

10. *Churchyard's Challenge*, London by Wolfe, 1593, 4to. See extract and table of contents in *Censura Literaria*, ii, 307.

11. *The Mirror and Manners of Men*, Lond. 1594, 4to. Written, as he says, fifty years before.

12. *A musicall consort of heavenly Harmonie (compounded out of manie parts of Musicke) called Churchyard's Charitie.* London, 1595, 4to.

13. *A Proise of Poetry: some notes thereof drawen out of the Apologie the noble-minded knight Sir Phillip Sydney wrote.* Printed with the former, and reprinted in *Cens. Literaria*, volumes iii. and iv.

14. *The fortunate farewell to the most forward and noble earle of Esser.* Lond. 1599, 4to.

15. *The welcome home of the erle of Esser.* Lond. 1599. Reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses*.

16. *A Blessed Balm to search and salve Sedition*, 4to. 1604, in verse, on account of the plot in which the two priests, Watson and Clark were executed.

17. *A Rebuke to Rebellion.* A poem. MS. Reg. in mus. Brit. 17 B vii.

18. *Declaration of Mr. Churchyard, under his own hand, of Lord Arrail's message by him to Lord Hunsdon.* MS. Harl. 6999, art. 111.

19. *Twelve long tales for Christmas, dedicated to twelve honourable Lords.*

20. *A Book of a sumptuous shew in Shrovetide, by Sir Walter Rawley, Sir Robert Carey, M. Chidley, and M. Arthur George: in which book was the whole service of my Lord of Lester mentioned, that he and his traine did in Flaunders; and the gentlemen pensioners proved to be a great piece of honour to the court.*

The two last are mentioned in the address before his *Challenge*, 1593, but it is doubtful whether they ever appeared. It is known that the following was printed, but no copy is now supposed to exist.'

21. *The Devises of Warre, and a play at Axterly, her highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's.*

22. *The Lamentation of Churchyard's Frynd-shippe.* A ballad printed by Wyer, and perhaps written by our author.

He translated,

23. *The three first bookes of Ovid de Tristibus.* Lond. 1578, 1580, 4to. The last in the Bodleian. (4to. Z. 12. Art.) and wrote commendatory verses to Skelton's *Workes*, 1568; Lloyd's *Pilgrimage of Princes*; Gascoigne's *Flowers*, 1575; Huloet's *Dictionarie*, 1572; Jones's *Bathes of Bathes ayde*, 1572; *Cardanus Comforte*, 1576; Riche's *Allarme to England*, 1578, and Lowe's *Course of Chirurgerie*, 1597.]

" JOHN HIGINS or HIGGINS, was numbred " among the poets of his time, but whether he " took a degree here in Oxon, where he had " spent some time, I cannot tell, nor do I know " any thing to the contrary, but that he was a " school-master, or minister, or both. He hath " written and collected

" *Flowers for Latin speaking, taken from Terence.* [Lond. 1581.] Which being esteemed " excellent when they were published, and most " useful for young beginners, Lat. verses were " wrote upon the said flowers, and the collector " of them, (as also on other flowers of the like " nature collected by Nic. Udall) by Tho. Newton " of Cheshire in his book entit. *Encomia illustrium aliquot Virorum*, an. 1589, in which year Joh. " Higins was esteemed by him and others a " famous man. It must be now known that in " 1559, one Will. Baldwin did publish a book in " verse and prose, entit. *A Myrrour for Magistrates*, &c. which commenced with the fall of " sir Rob. Tresilian, in the time of K. Rich. 2, " and ends with the intemperate life and sudden " death of K. Ed. 4. Afterwards, in the year " 1587, it was published again, with a part before " it, beginning with K. Albanact the youngest " son of Brute, and ending with Aurelius Antonius Bassianus Caracalla emperor of Roine. " And at the end of most of the stories, which " are in verse, are placed l'envoys in verse; which " part, with an induction in verse, was compiled " by our author Jo. Higins, who also wrote in the " second part of the said *Myrrour* (which was " added to that part which Baldwin put out) an. " 1586, and published in the year following. " *The Tragical Story of the valiant Knight Sir Nich. Burdet, chief Butler of Normandy, who was slain at Pontois*, an. 1441, and perhaps " other stories, which were look'd upon as excellent when they were published. See also the " third edition of the said *Myrrour* by Ric. " Nichols. Lond. 1610, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 80. " Jur.] Mr. Higins hath also written,

" *An Answer to Mr. W. Perkins concerning Christ's Descension into Hell.* Oxon. 1602, in " oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 36. Th.] He was in great " renown for his poetry and divinity in sixteen

Clarum 1602.

[1] [See Gough's *British Topography*, i. 691, and the *Catalogue of the Harleian Pamphlets*, no. 222.]

[2] [See Nichols's *Progresses*, vol. iii. pref. and Lysons's *Environs of London*, iii. 26.]

[320] "hundred and two, in which year he was living "at Winsam or Winceham (in Surrey) I think, "but when he died I cannot yet tell."

[Hearne in a letter to sir Philip Sydenham, dated April, 1711 (in the Bodleian) says, 'This Higgins was a person of excellent parts and learning. He was a poet, antiquary and historian of great industry, well read in classick authors, and was withall very well skilled in French. He was a student of Christ Church in Oxford, and in the year 1572, published in folio a book called *Huloet's Dictionary*,' &c. This dictionary was first compiled by Richard Huloet or Hulett, and was printed by William Riddell in 1552, being entitled *Abecedarium Anglico Latinum pro Tyrunculis*. In 1572 Higgins printed his edition of it, (Bodl. H. 4. 10. Art.) which in fact is almost a new book, from the various additions and improvements it contains. Churchyard and some other poets of the day honoured it with their poetical tributes of applause, and there can be no doubt but that the work was universally admired and used.

Wood omits,

The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius Physician, diuided into two Tomes, conteining proper names and apt termes for all things vnder their conuenient titles. The English words are added by John Higgins. Lond. 1585. (Bodl. 8vo. P. 87. Jur.)

Our author seems to have written on philology, poetry and divinity; whether he exercised his pen on political subjects also, remains to be proved, but among the Cotton MSS. is *A Discourse on the Ways how to annoy the K. of Spain, and to provide for the restitution of wrongs.* By Mr. Higgins, June 1571. Galba, C iv, 189.

The following lines are given from the end of the Hist. of king Mempricius, in the *Mirrour*, ed. 1575, not on account of any poetical merit, but because they afford some account of the author by himself.

If some be pleasde and easde, I lease no toyle,
At carpers gyrdle hanges not all the keyes:
What price gaines he, that giues him fall or foyle,
Which neuer wan wrastling any prayse,
I haue not spent in poetrye my dayes,
Some other workes in proase I printed haue:
And more I write for which I leysure saue.

And for mine age not thirty yeares hath past,
No style so rype can yonger yeares attaine.
For of them all, but only ten the last,
To learne the tongues, and write I toke the paine,
If I thereby receiued any gaine,
By Frenche or Latine chiefely which I chose,
These fiue yeares past by writing I disclose.

Of which, the first two yeares I grammer taught:
The other twaine, I Huloet's worke enlargde:
The last translated Aldus phrases fraught
With eloquence, and toke of Terence charge
At printers hande, to adde the flowers at large
Which wanted there, in Vdalles worke before:
And wrote this booke with other diuers more.]

SAMPSON ERDESWICKE, son of Hugh Erdeswicke, esq. was born at Sandon in Staffordshire, studied in the condition of a gent. com. in Brasen-nose coll.[3] in 1553, and 54, (1 and 2 of Q. Mary,) where he laid the foundation of some learning that advanced him to greater in future times. Afterwards he retired to his patrimony at Sandon, where applying his muse to that kind of learning which his genie led him to, became at length a gentleman well accomplished with many virtuous qualities. He was very well vers'd in histories, but more in antiquities, especially in those of his own country; and therefore stiled by the learned Cambden[4] 'A very great lover and diligent searcher of venerable antiquity,' adding, that 'in this regard he is no less worthy of remembrance, than for that he is directly in the male-line descended from sir Hugh Vernon, baron of Shipbrook,[5] the name being changed, by the use of that age, according to sundry habitations, first into Holgrave, and afterwards into Erdeswicke.' At length for the tender respect he had to his native country, and desiring much the honour of it, he wrote,

A short view of Staffordshire, containing the Antiquities of the same County. MS. The beginning of which is, 'Sir, having disposed with myself to take a farther view of the shires of Staffordshire and Chester,' &c. It was began about the year 1593, and continued by him to his death, from ancient evidences and records, with brevity, clearness, and truth. The original of this, or at least a copy,[6] is in the hands of Walt. Chetwind of Ingestre in Staffordshire, esq. who is, and hath been several years, in the collecting of the antiquities of that county.

Collections of Genealogies, Monuments, Arms, &c. MSS. Some of which are in the hands of the said W. Chetwind, and elsewhere,[7] and have been used by divers antiquaries. It is said also that our author Erdeswicke wrote a book entit. *The true use of Armory*, published under the name of Will. Wyrley, an. 1592, (as I shall more at large tell you hereafter,) but let that report remain

[3] *Reg.* 1. *coll. Ænei Nas.* fol. 91, a.

[4] In *Britannia*, in com. Staff.

[5] [He appears to have been descended from Richard de Vernon baron of Shipbrooke, 20 Will. Conq. See a good Staffordshire pedigree among Gough's Staffordshire MSS. in the Bodleian, p. 140.]

[6] [This is incorporated in Shaw's *Staffordshire*. There are two copies of the original in the British museum, one MS. Harl. 1990. and another with Leneve's MSS. notes. (Shaw, *Stafford*, ii. xxviii.) Among Gough's Staffordshire MSS. in the Bodleian is a transcript in a fair hand.]

[7] [MS. Harl. 338; 814; 506, 1990, 5019.]

with its author, while I tell you that Erdeswicke submitted to the stroke of death on the eleventh
1603. of April in sixteen hundred and three, and was buried under a goodly monument of free-stone, with his proportion thereon, erected by himself in his life-time, in the church of Sandon before-mentioned. Which church was, a little before, new glazed and repaired by him. See more of him in William Wyrley among these writers, under the year 1617.

[Add to Erdeswicke

1. *The Descent of Arletta, mother to William the conqueror.* MS. Harl. 338. 1.

2. *Divers Extracts from old Charters, with observations on them.* Ibid.]

THOMAS D'OYLIE descended from a right ancient family of his name living in Oxfordshire, was born in that county, elected probationer-fellow of Magd. coll. an. 1563, and after he had taken the magisterial degree, entred on the physic line, travelled[8] and became doctor of his faculty in the university of Basil. "One Tho. Doyley, esq. was "steward to archbishop Parker (Strype's *Memo-*"*rials of Archbishop Cranmer*, p. 394.) Quære, "If the same with this Dr. Doyley, who" settling* for his successful practice in his faculty. He had a chief hand in a book entit.

Bibliotheca Hispanica; containing a Grammar with a Dictionary in Spanish, English, and Latin. Lond. 1591, qu. in two parts. This book was published by one Rich. Percyvall, gent. who had another hand in it, yet with the advice and conference of Dr. D'Oyhe, who dying in the beginning
1603. of the year sixteen hundred and three, was buried in the church of Little S. Bartholomew in London, leaving then behind him a son named Francis, born 8 Feb. 1597, and a daughter married to Hugh Cressy a counsellor, father to Hugh Cressy a Benedictine monk.

[321] WILLIAM GILBERT, [or GILBERD] son of Hierom Gilbert of Colchester in Essex, was born there, and educated in both the universities, but whether in Oxon first or in Cambridge, I cannot justly tell. Afterwards he travelled beyond the seas, where, I presume, he had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him, and at his return being famed for his learning, depth in philosophy, and admirable skill in chymistry, became one of the coll. of physicians in Lond. and physician in ord. to Q. Elizabeth, who had so high a value for him, that she allowed him an annual pension to encourage his studies. He hath written,

De magnete magneticisque corporibus, & de magno magnete tellure: Physiologia nova. Lond. 1600, fol. [Bodl. AA. 21. Art. Seld.] To which book the author added an Appendix of 6 or 8 sheets, but whether printed I cannot tell.

De mundo nostro sublunari, Philosophia nova. Amstel. 1651, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 20. Art. Seld.] Published from a MS. in the library of the famous sir Will. Boswell knight.[9] He also was the first that invented [and wrote] *The making, description, and use of the two most ingenious and necessary Instruments for Sea-men, to find out thereby the Latitude of any place upon the help of the Sun, Moon, and Stars.* Which invention was published by one Tho. Blondeville. Lond. 1602, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 30. Art.] This Dr. Gilbert gave way to fate in the summer time in sixteen hun-
1603. dred and three, having always lived a single life: Whereupon his body was buried in the parish church of the Holy Trinity in Colchester, in which parish he was born, and accounted the chief person thereof. By his last will and test. he gave all his books in his library, his globes, instruments, and cabinet of minerals to the coll. of physicians: which part of his will was exactly performed by his brethren, viz. William (so he is written in his will) a proctor in the Arches, Hierom, Ambrose, and George, who participated of his estate. The picture of this famous doctor drawn to the life, is hanging in the school-gallery at Oxon, which shews him to have been of stature tall, and of a cheerful complexion.

[Gilbert was born in the year 1540. On what authority Wood supposes him to have been of Oxford I know not, for he was certainly educated at Cambridge, where in the year 1569 he was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine.[10] At the decease of Elizabeth, he was appointed physician to king James the first. He died November 30, 1603, aged sixty three, according to his monument which has been engraved in Morant's *Hist. of Colchester.*]

JOHN LLOYD, or LHUYD, nearly related to Humph. Lhuyd, mentioned under the year 1570, was born in the ancient borough of Denbigh in Denbighshire in Wales, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1579, took the degrees in arts, was junior of the act in 1585, and soon after became an eminent preacher. In 1595 he proceeded in divinity, became vicar of Writtle in Essex, on the death of Dr. Muschiart 1598, and was in high esteem there, in the neighbourhood, and the university, for his rare learning and excellent way of preaching. He hath published,

Interpretatio Latina, cum Scholiis in Fluv. Jo-

[8] [Quære—If D'Oylie did not travel in a political as well as medical capacity. In the Cotton MSS. Galba C viii and C viii, are original letters from a Thomas Doyley to the earl of Leicester, dated at Calais, Antwerp and Flushing in the years 1582 and 1585.]

[9] [A copy in MS. among the royal collection in the British museum, 12 F xi. It consists of five books, and is written on paper. Casley's *Catalogue*, p. 212.]

[10] [M. D. Cantabr. an. 1569; admissus M. D. Maii 13. 1569. BAKER.]

sephum de Maccabæis, seu de rationis imperio, &c. Oxon 1590, oct. Done by the help of an excellent exemplar, more corrected and compleat than ever before. He also was the first that published *Barlaamus de papæ Principatu, Græcè & Latinè*. Oxon 1592. What other things he hath written and published, I know not, nor any thing else material of him, only this, that he paid his last debt to nature at Writtle before-mention'd, in sixteen
1603. hundred and three, and was buried in the church there. He was succeeded in that vicaridge by Matthew Davies doct. of div. by the gift of the warden, and the society of New college, of which he was fellow, and continued there to the time of his death, an. 1624. Soon after succeeded Dr. Joh. South the king's professor of the Greek tongue in this university.

EDWARD PHILIPS was entred a student into Broadgate's-hall (now Pembroke coll.) in 1574, took the degrees in arts, and became a preacher at St. Saviour's in Southwark near to London, where he was by those of his large auditory (mostly zealous puritans) esteemed 'a person zealous of the truth of God, powerful in his calling, faithful in his message, powerful in his speech, careful of his flock, peaceable and blameless in his life, and comfortable and constant in his death.' While he lived, it doth not appear that he published any thing, but after his death a certain gentleman of Gray's-Inn, named Hen. Yelverton (afterwards a judge) son of judge Christopher Yelverton, published,

[322] *Two and thirty godly and learned Sermons.* Lond. 1605, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 7. Th. BS.] The first of which is on Matth. 1. ver. 1. (2) On Matth. 1. 18, 19, 20, 21, &c. All which sermons were taken from the author's mouth by the pen of the said Yelverton. This Edw. Philips, who was a zealous Calvinist (as Yelverton then was, and both bitter enemies to Popery) died, as I
1603. guess, in sixteen hundred and three, or thereabouts, and received sepulture in the church before mention'd. Whether any thing else, besides the said sermons, were published after Philips's death, that were of his speaking or writing, I cannot tell.

HUMPHREY ELY, brother to William Ely some-times president of S. John's coll. was born in Herefordshire, and from being a student in Brasen-nose, was chose scholar of St. John's coll. before-mention'd, in 1566. But before he took a degree, or (as I think) was made fellow, he left that place, and giving a farewel to his friends, country and religion, he crossed the seas, settled at Doway, studied the civil law and became licentiat therein. Afterwards he went to Rome, with his great friend Dr. Will. Allen, where being made doctor of his faculty, he returned into France, and settling at Rheimes, was wholly taken up for a time in the correcting and printing the said Allen's books. At length upon the breaking out of the civil dissentions in that country, he was called into Lorain in 1588. About which time he was made the public and the duke's professor of the civil law in the university of Pont a Mousson, where he continued till the day of his death. He was by those of his religion esteemed a wise and learned priest, of sincere honesty, void of dissimulation, full of zeal to the truth, and equity, &c. But that which is mostly to be noted of him is, that upon a controversy that[1] arose among the English Popish clergy concerning the receiving of an arch-priest into England, and the power that was to be allotted to him, he wrote, with a long preface to it,

Certain brief Notes upon a brief Apology set out under the Name of the Priests, united to the Arch-Priest. Paris about 1602-3. in tw. and oct. which book (written against fa. Persons) I once saw among many other rarities of the like nature in Baliol coll. library,[2] given thereunto by that curious collector of choice books sir Tho. Wendy of Haselingfield in Cambridgeshire, knight of the Bath, sometimes gentleman commoner of the said house. Our author Ely hath written other books, as 'tis said, but such I have not yet seen, nor can I say any more of him at this time, only that he dying at Pont à Mousson on the ides of March in sixteen hundred and 1603.
three, was buried there in the church of the nuns called Clarissæ, that is of the order of S. Clare. Over his grave was soon after a monument put, with a large inscription thereon, which for brevity sake I shall now omit.

" EDWARD DYER was of the same family, " as it seems, with those of his name living in " Somersetshire, and received some of his academi- " cal education in Oxon. particularly, as I con- " ceive in Bal. coll. or Broadgate's-hall, where " his natural inclinations to poetry and other " polite learning, as also his excellency in be- " wailing and bemoaning the perplexities of " love, were observ'd by his contemporaries. " But leaving the university without a degree, " he travelled beyond the seas, and at his return " being esteemed a well-bred gentleman, was " taken into the service of the royal court, being " then look'd upon as a most ingenious person, " rank'd with some of the most noted poets living " in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, and a contributer " with the chief of them, out of his writings, to " the *Collection of choice Flowers and Descrip-* " *tions*[3] that were published about the beginning

[1] Jo. Pits. *De illustr. Angl. Script.* vt. 17 nu. 1033.

[2] [I have searched the library of Baliol college for this volume without success.]

[3] [Wood has here confounded *England's Helicon* with *England's Parnassus*, the former contains six pieces of Dyer's composition, one of which is now given.

Montanus Sonnet in the Woods.

Alas! how wander I amidst these woods,
Whereas no day bright shine doth finde accesse!

" of K. James I. At riper years he studied and " labour'd much in chymistry, was esteemed by " some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to " Dr. Joh. Dee and Edw. Kelley astrologers and " chymists, especially the last, whom he confi- [323] " dently believed to have obtained the grand " secret called the Elixir. The qu. knew and " had a great respect for him and his excellent " parts, and having spent some time in foreign " countries, she therefore employed him in several " embassies beyond the seas, particularly to Den- " mark in 1589; and in his passage thither, he " called on the said Dee and Kelley who were " then near or in Bohemia, and being with Kelley " alone in his elaboratory, he saw him put of the " base mettal into the crucible, and after it was " set a little upon the fire and a very small quan- " tity of the vessel (i. e. Elixir) put in and stirred " with a stick of wood, it came forth in great pro- " portion perfect gold.[4] This very thing after " his (sir Edw. Dyer's) return, he aver'd openly[5] " at the archbishop's table at Lambeth before " several learned persons. After his said return " the qu. being well satisfied with the services he " had done to the crown, she conferr'd on him the " chancellorship of the garter, upon the death of " sir Jo. Wolley, in the beginning of 1596, and " at that time the degree of knighthood, being " then esteemed by all to be a grave and wise " gentleman. He hath written,

" *Pastoral Odes and Madrigals.* Some of " these are in the collection before-mentioned, as " also,

" *A Description of Friendship.* This is a poem " and is in the Ashmolean museum, numb. 781, " p. 139. What other things he hath written I " cannot tell, and therefore I shall only say that Clar. " he died some years after K. James I. came to 1603. " the crown, and was succeeded in his chancellor- " ship of the garter by sir Joh. Herbert, knight, " principal secretary of state.

" To this person I must add a worthy gentle- " man, his contemporary, called —— Puttenham, " one of the gentlemen pensioners to qu. Eliza- " beth, who, according to fame, was author of " *The Art of English Poesie*, accounted in its time " an elegant, witty, and artificial book; in which " are some of the verses, made by qu. Elizabeth, " extant; but whether this Puttenham was bred " in Oxon I cannot yet tell.[6]

But where the melancholy fleeting floods,
(Darke as the night) my night of woes expresse,
Disarm'd of reason, spoyl'd of Nature's goods,
Without redresse to salue my heauinesse
I walke, whilst thought (too cruell to my harmes,)
With endlesse griefe my heedlesse iudgement charmes.

My silent tongue assail'd by secret feare,
My trayterous eyes imprison'd in their ioy:
My fatall peace deuour'd in fained cheere,
My heart enforc'd to harbour in annoy:
My reason rob'd of power by yeelding care,
My fond opinions slaue to euery toy.
Oh Loue, thou guide in my vncertaine way:
Woe to thy bowe, thy fire, the cause of my decay.]

4 [See col. 640.]

5 See in the *Collection of Apothegms*, num. 155, made by sir Franc. Bacon, and published in his works by Dr. Will. Rawley, in the third edit. p. 741.

6 [Of George Puttenham little is now known beyond the information to be derived from his principal work. From this we are led to suppose that he was descended from a respectable family. He was certainly by his own confession educated in Oxford, although no traces have been yet discovered of his college or the time of his entry: that he did not take a degree may, I think, be safely affirmed. At the age of eighteen he wrote an eclogue addressed to king Edward the sixth, from which we may suppose that he was employed about the court at an early age. He made one or more tours to the continent, visited at the courts of France, Spain, and Italy, and was at the Spa about the year 1570. The date of his return is not ascertained, nor is any thing more known of his life than that he was a courtier and one of the queen's gentlemen pensioners. Mr. Gilchrist remarks to me that queen Eliz. in the 30th year of her reign granted the rectory and parish church of St. Botolph Aldgate to George Puttenham for a term of years. (Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 508.) But this probably refers to the temporalities of the church.

The following is a list of his works, not any of which (if we except the three last) are now known to exist.

1. *Philocalia, or the figure of ornament.*
2. *De Decoro, on the decency of speech and behaviour.*
3. *Ievotechni, on the mythology of the ancients.*
4. *The original and pedigree of English tongue.*
5. *Giuecocratia*, a comedy.
6. *Lusty London*, an enterlude.
7. *Woer*, an enterlude.
8. *Triumphals in honour of queen Elizabeth.*
9. *Isle of Great Britain.* A brief romance intended for recitation.
10. *Elpine, an eclogue made to Edward the VIth.*
11. *Minerva*, An hymn addressed to Q. Elizabeth.
12. *The Arte of English Poesie contained into three Bookes: the first of Poets and Poesie, the second of Proportion, the third of Ornament.* Lond. 1589, 4to. (Bodl. F F F. Art.) and reprinted, with a biographical prefice and an index by Joseph Haslewood. Lond. 1811, 4to.
13. *Partheniades*, various verses on queen Elizabeth. First printed in Nichols's *Progresses*, vol. 2, and prefixed to Haslewood's reprint of the *Arte of Poesie*.
14. *An Apologie or true defence of her mats honour and good renowme against all such as haue vndutie sought or shall seek to blemish the same with any injustice, cruelties, or other unprincely behaviour in any parte of her mats proceedings against the late Scottish Queene. Be it for her first surprisse, imprisonment, process, attayndor or death.* MS. in the Harleian collection. This was first pointed out to me by Mr. Gilchrist of Stamford, and has since been made the subject of communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxii. (1812) p. 3, by Mr. Haslewood, to whose correct edition of the *Arte of English Poesie* I am indebted for the above account of the author.

As a specimen of his poetry I have extracted the following:

A Vision.

(From the *Partheniades*, p. xxvii.)

A royall shippe I sawe by tyde and by winde,
Single and sayle in sea as sweet as milke;
Her cedar keele, her mast of gold refined,
Her takle and sayles as silver and silke;
Her fraughte more woorthe than all the wares of Inde;
Cleere was the coaste, the waues were smooth and still;
The skyes all calme, Phœbus so bright he shined;
Æolus in poope gaue her wether at will;

[Aubrey in his Lives, now preserved in the Ashmole museum, says,

'Sir Edw. Dyer of Somersetshire, (Sharpham Park, &c.) was a great witt, poet, and acquaintance of Mary countesse of Pembroke and sir Philip Sydney. He is mentioned in the preface of the *Arcadia*. He had four thousand pounds per annum, and was left fourscore thousand pounds in money. He wasted it almost all. This I had from captaine Dyer, his great grandsonne, or brother's gr. gr. son. I thought he had been the sonne of the lord chiefe justice Dyer: but that was a mistake. The judge was of the same family, the capt. tells me.'

I have only to add the following:

1. *Letter to sir Christopher Hatton*, dat. October 9, 1572. MS. Harl. 787, fol. 88.

2. *Letter to the earl of Leicester*, dat. Maij 22, 1586. MS. Cotton, Galba C ix, 243.

The ensuing verses are taken from a MS. in Dr. Rawlinson's collection in the Bodleian (Poet. 35) which contains several of Dyer's pieces never yet printed.

The mann whose thoughtes agaynst him do conspyre,
One whom mishapp her storye dothe depaynte,
The mann of woe the mother of mishapp,
Free of the dead, that liues in endles payne,
His spirit am I; whiche in this deserte lye,
To rue his case, whose cause I cannot flye.

Dispayre my name whoe neuer findes releife,
Freended of none, but to my selfe a foe,
An idle care mayntaynde by firme beleefe
That prayse of faythe shall throughe my torments growe;
And counte those hopes, that others hartes do ease,
But base conceites, the common sense to please.

For sure I am, I neuer shall attayne
The happy good from whence my ioys aryse,
Nor haue I powre my sorrows to restrayne;
But wayle the wante when noughte else maye suffyse:
Whereby my lyfe the shape of deathe muste beare;
That deathe whiche feeles the worst that lyfe dothe feare.

But what anaylles withe tragicall complayntes,
Not hopinge healpe the furyes to awake?
Or why shoulde I the happy mynds aquaynte
With dollfull tunes, theire settled peace to shake?
All ye that here behoulde in Fortune's feare,
May iudge no woe maye with my greefe compare. Finis Mr. Dier.]

Dan Neptune stered while Proteus playde his sporte;
And Nereus' deinty dauters sange full shrill,
To slise her sayles, that they mighte swell theyr fill
Jove from aboue his pleasant showers powrde;
Her flagge it beares the flowers of man's comforte:
None but a kinge, or more, maye her abourde:
O gallant peece, well will the lillye afoorde
Thow strike mizzen, and anchor in his porte.]

THOMAS FLOYD a Welsh-man became a batler or commoner of New inn in the beginning of 1589, took one degree in arts, which being compleated by determination, he translated himself to Jesus coll. and as a member and fellow of that house took the degree of master, and afterwards wrote,

The Picture of a perfect Commonwealth, describing as well the Offices of Princes and inferior Magistrates over their Subjects, as also the duties of Subjects towards their Governors, &c. Lond. 1600, in tw. He hath written, as 'tis probable, other things, but what I cannot tell, only certain Latin poetry scattered in several books, particularly in that entit. *Academiæ Oxoniensis pietas erga Jacobum Regem, an.* 1603. I find three or more of both his names, his contemporaries, and Welsh-men, also of Jesus college, but whether either of them hath any thing extant I cannot tell. Clar. 1605.

"THOMAS WINTER, a Dorsetshire man "born, became a student in Magd. coll. in the "latter end of 1595, aged 17 or thereabouts, "retired to Magd. hall, and was admitted bac. "of arts as a member of that hall, 13 Dec. 1599, "as also determined; afterwards retiring to Magd. "coll. where he then had got a foundation place, "took the magisterial degree 1602. About "which time he translated from French into "English heroical verse, *The Second day of the "first Week, of the most excellent, learned and "divine Poet Will. de Saluste Lord of Bartas*, "printed at Lond. 1603, in qu. with the name of "Tho. Winter, M. A. There was one Tho. Winter admitted bach A. 29 Jan. 1588, and also one "Will. Winter of Broadgate who determined the "same year, took no other degree. One Will. "Winter, the son of a knight, born in Glocestershire, was admitted of Magd. coll. May 9, "1588."[7] Clar. 1605.

"JOHN WILLOUGHBY was born of gen- "teel parents in Dorsetshire, became a sojourner "of Exeter coll. in 1584, aged 20 years, took one "degree in arts, holy orders as it seems, and be- "came benefic'd in the church, and author of [924]
"*A Treatise for the Preparation of the Lord's* Clar. 1605.
"*Supper*. Oxon. 1603, ded. to K. James I. at "which time the author was living in Oxon."

JOHN CHAMBER, a person for his life and learning worthily honoured by all that knew him, was born in Yorkshire, and in the year 1560 was, tho' Merton coll. had then no lands in that county, chosen purely for his merits, by the consent of all the society, probationer-fellow of the said house. In which place, as also in that of bach-

[7] [There was a Thomas Winter, probably the father of our author, who was prebend of Milton Ecclesia in the church of England March 28, 1522. Willis, *Cathedrals*, 1730, p. 220.]

fellow, he went beyond all of the same election for subtile disputations, and knowledge in the Greek tongue. After he had taken the degree of master, in 1573, he applied his muse to the study of medicine and astronomy; about which time he read publicly on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy. In the year 1582, he became a fellow of Eaton coll. near to Windsor, being then in holy orders, and two years after supplicated the congregation of ven. regents, that he might be admitted to the reading of any of the books of Hippocrates: but whether he was admitted, it appears not in any of the registers of that time. In 1601, he being then fam'd for his learning, was made canon of Windsor in the place of Reg.[3] Browne B. D. (sometimes of King's coll. in Cambridge) deceased; which, with Eaton, he held to his dying day. He hath written,

Scholia ad Barlaami Monachi Logisticam Astronomiam. Par. 1600, qu. Which book he also translated from Greek into Latin.

Treatise against Judicial Astrology. Lond. 1601, qu. In which book having done no less than a Christian learned man ought to have done, he had reason to look for another reward of his labours than he found. For instead of thanks and commendation for his labours so well placed, he was roughly entertain'd by sir Christop. Heyden knight (sometimes of Cambridge university, afterwards high-steward of the cath. ch. of Norwich,) in his *Defence of judicial Astrology.* Cambr. 1603, qu. a work full of no common reading, and carried on with no mean arguments. But our author not living to see his reply published, he was some years after defended by his friend George Carleton, as I shall tell you under the year 1628. As for sir Christop. Heyden, who was a man of parts, and had been knighted at the sacking of Cadiz by Rob. earl of Essex in 1596, he was of Baconsthorp in Norfolk, and died (in the winter time as it seems) in 1623. The reply which our author wrote, but could not live to put it in the press, hath this title:

A confutation of Astrological Dæmonology, or the Devil's School, in Defence of a Treatise entit. Against judiciary Astrology; and oppugned in the name of Sir Ch. Heyden Knight. This is a MS. very fairly written in fol. richly bound and gilt, dedicated by the author to K. James, with an epistle dated from Windsor chappel 2 Feb. 1603. The beginning of which is, 'In the midst of all my pains and labours (most puissant and renowned prince)' &c. and the beginning of the work itself is, 'In the setting down and delivery of arts, Galen, in his book entit. *Ars Medicinalis*, &c.' Twas the very same book, as it seems, that was given to the king, which coming into the hands of sir Hen. Savile, he gave it to his mathematical library in Oxon.

[3] [He is called John Browne in all our MS. Historiettes. Colt.]

Astronomiæ encomium, ante annos 27 peroratum quo tempore Ptolomei Almagestum, in Universitate Oxon. enarravit. Lond. 1601, in Lat. and Engl. These I think are all the things that our author Jo. Chamber hath either written or published: and therefore I have nothing more to say, only that he yielding up his last breath at Windsor on the first of August, in sixteen hundred and four, was buried on the North side of the entrance into the choir of S. George's chappel there. Over his grave was soon after a plain marble laid, whereon is insculp'd the figure of a man in a mantle, bearing an escutcheon of St. George's arms, with this inscription under him. 'Johanni Chamber, socio primum collegii Mertonensis, an. 1569, dein Etonensis, an. 1582, postremum canonico hujus ecclesiæ, an. 1601. Theologo, medico, mathematico insigni; Henricus Nevill & Henricus Savile milites posuere. Natus apud Swillington in com. Ebor. an. 1546. Mense Maio, obiit Etonæ an. 1604, ineunte Augusto; corpus hoc marmore humatum jacet. Præter, alia legavit moriens collegio Mertonensi mille libras.' The said thousand pounds were by him given to Merton coll. to purchase lands in Yorkshire, on this condition, that two scholarships of the said college should be supplied out of Eaton school by the nomination and election of the provost of King's coll. in Cambridge, and the provost of Eaton. This gift was soon after settled, and the two scholars were successively added to the number of the 12 postmasters of the said house of Merton. 1604. [325]

[1505, 17 Apr. D. Joh. Chamber cap. ad eccl. de Werdou in insula de Shepey per mort. D. Will. Mulsom, ex pres. Francisci Cheyney armig. *Reg. Warham Cant.*

D'us Joh'es Chamber presb. de eccl. de Aychmersh vac. per mort. D. Will. Ingylton 30 Octob. 1470. *Reg. Chedworth Linc.*

Magister Joh. Chambre M. D. pres. per Elisab. Scrope nuper uxorem d'ni Scrope de Upsall ad eccl. de Bowden in agro Leicestr. 9 Apr. 1508. *Reg. Smith Ep'i Lincoln.*

Joh. Chamber A. M. coll. Merton Oxon. socius installatus in preb. de Windesor 17 Junii 1600. Moriens mille libras coll. Merton legavit. Frith, *Catal.*

See the letter of J. Russell in favour of the abbot of Peterborough John Chamber, dat. 16 Nov. 1539, in Willis *Of Mitred Abbots*, vol. 1. Addenda, p. 61. And the yearly pensions to him and his monks, p. 65.

John Chamber M. D. dean of St. Stephens in Westm. where he built the noble cloisters which cost him xi thousand marks. He was buried in St. Margaret's church Westm. 2 July, 1549. Kennet.]

MEREDITH HANMER son of Tho. Hanmer, commonly called Ginta Hanmer, of Porkington in Shropshire, was born in that county, but

descended from the Hanmers of Hanmer in Flintshire,[1] became chaplain of C. Ch. coll. in Apr. 1567, took the degrees in arts, and after some years spent in that house, was made vicar of St. Leonard's Shoreditch in London: among the inhabitants of which place he left an ill name, for that he converted the brass of several ancient monuments there into coin for his own use, as an observing[2] author tells us. In 1581, and 82, he took the degrees of divinity; about which time he went into Ireland, and at length became treasurer of the church of the Holy Trinity (now called Ch. Church) in Dublin, which he kept to his dying day. He was esteemed an exact disputant, a good preacher, Grecian, and excellent for ecclesiastical and civil histories. He hath written,

Confutation and answer of the great braggs and challenge of Mr. Campian the Jesuit, containing 9 Articles, by him directed to the Lords of the Privy Council. Lond. 1581, oct. [Quære: Since there is an edition in 4to. Bodl. 4to. S. 77. Art. BS.]

The Jesuits banner, displaying their original and success, their vow, and other their hypocrisy and superstition, their doctrine and positions. Lond. 1581, qu. [Printed with the former.]

A confutation of a brief censure upon two Books, written in answer to Mr. Campian's offer of disputation. Printed with *The Jesuits banner*, &c. Soon after came out *A defence of the Censure*, &c. See more in Rob. Persons under the year 1610.

The Chronicle of Ireland, in two parts. The second of which was printed at Dublin in 1633, fol. [Bodl. AA. 38. Art. Seld.]

Sermon at the baptizing of a Turk, on Matth. 5, 15. Lond. 1586, oct.[3]

An Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland.

A Chronography, with a supputation of the Years from the beginning of the World unto the Birth of Christ, and continued from the Birth of Christ (where Eusebius chiefly, Socrates, Evagrius and Dorotheus, after him do write) unto the twelfth Year of the reign of Mauritius the Emperor, being the full time of 600 years, wanting five, after Christ. All chiefly collected out of Eusebius, Socrates and Evagrius. Lond. 1585, &c. fol. Besides these, he hath translated from Greek into English (1) *The ancient Ecclesiastical histories of the first six hundred years after Christ, originally written by Eusebius, Socrates and Evagrius.* Lond. 1577,[4] 85, &c. fol. [Bodl. CC. 42. Art. fourth edit. Lond. 1636. Bodl. E. 5. 4. Th.] (2) *The lives, ends and Martyrdoms of the Prophets, Apostles and 70 Disciples of Christ, originally written by Dorotheus Bishop of Tyrus.* Printed with the former translation. This Dr. Hanmer, as it appears, had translated all the Church historians except Eusebius his four books concerning the life of the emperor Constantine, and the two orations subjoined thereunto, which were afterwards done by Wye Saltonstal, and printed in a fifth edition of Hanmer's translation. London 1650, fol. At length Dr. Hanmer being suddenly bereft of his life by the plague raging in Dublin, before he attained to the sixtieth year of his age, in sixteen hundred and four, was, as I presume, buried in the church of the Holy Trinity there. Joh. Weaver, whom I have here quoted, tells us[4] that he ended his days in Ireland ignominiously,[5] but what his meaning is to say so, I cannot tell, unless the plague came upon him as a judgment for the sacrilege he committed while he was vicar of S. Leonard's church before-mentioned. Qu.

[1583, 4 Nov. Meredith Hanmer S. T. P. admiss. ad vicariam de Iseldon per mort. Anthon. Sillyarde. *Reg. Ailmer Ep'i Lond.*

1590, 5 Sept. Sam. Proctor S. T. B. admiss. ad vicariam de Islington per resign. Meredith Hanmer S. T. P. *Ibid.*

Idem resign. vic. S. Leonardi Shoreditch ante 22 Jun. 1592. KENNET.

Fuller says[6] that Hanmer was born in Flintshire, but he probably made this mistake from his ancestors being natives of that county. He became vicar of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Dec. 8, 1581.

In Strype's *Annals* under the occurrences of the year 1584, vol. iii. pp. 216, 217, is related the scandalization of the earl of Shrewsbury, that he had got a child by the queen, and, among the witnesses examined before the jury, writes recorder Fleetwood in his diary, 'was one Meredith Hanmer a doctor of divinity, and vicar of Islington; who dealt as lewdly towards my lord in speeches as did the other, Walmesley. This doctor regardeth not an oath; surely he is a very bad man.'

In the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester A. D. 1588—1590, fol. 40, b. is this entry of a charge against Hanmer:

'Dr. Hanmer, vicar of Schoreditch, married Richard Turke of Dartforde, and Gertrude the wife of John Wynd, without bannes or license.'

He was himself married at Shoredith June 21,

[1] [He was descended from the Hanmers by a woman, not the male line. See more in Bp. Hanmer. HUMPHREYS.]

[2] Joh. Weaver in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, &c. Printed 1631, p. 427.

[3] [On the 2d of October 1586, a remarkable sermon was preached at the collegiate church of St. Katharine by Meredith Hanmer, at the baptizing of one Cimano, born at Negropont. This sermon is printed, and the Turk's confession subjoined thereto. Ducarel's *History of St. Katharine's Hospital*, page 97.]

[4] [His epistle dedicatory to Robert earl of Leicester bears date Dec. 15, 1584. See *Preface to the translation printed at London*, 1709, folio.]

[4] *Monuments*, ut sup.

[5] [Weever tells us that he heard from some of the inhabitants, that he committed suicide by hanging himself, and this account is yet traditionally preserved by some persons on the spot. See Ellis's *History of Shoreditch*, 1798, page 24.]

[6] [*Worthies*, ed. 4to. ii. 594.]

1581, to Mary Austin, by whom he had four daughters, Mary, Margaret, Magdalen and Martha.[7]]

RICHARD EEDES, whose name and brother's posterity did lately, if not still, live at Sewell in Bedfordshire, was born perhaps in that county, and being made full ripe for the university in Westminster school, was elected student of Ch. Church in 1571, where going thro' the usual classes of logic and philosophy, proceeded in arts in 1578, being then junior in comitiis, or, of the act that year. About the same time taking the sacred function on him, he became a most noted and celebrated preacher, was admitted to the reading of the sentences in 1584, (being that year installed preb. of Yatminster prima in the church of Sarum) made chaplain to Q. Elizabeth, canon of Ch. Ch. in the latter end of 1586, and in 89, doct. of divinity. In the latter end of 1596, he was made dean of Worcester in the place of Dr. Franc. Willis deceased, being then and ever after, to his death (for he was also chapl. to K. James I.) held in great admiration at court, not only for his preaching, but most excellent and polite discourse. His younger years he spent in poetical fancies and composing of plays, (mostly tragedies) but at riper, he became a pious and grave divine, an ornament to his profession, and a grace to the pulpit. No two men were ever more intimate than he and Tob. Mathews dean of Ch. Ch. for they intirely loved each other for virtue and ingenuity sake: and when Mathews was to remove to the deanery of Durham in 1584, our author Eedes intended to have him on his way thither for one day's journey, but so betrayed were they by the sweetness of each others company, and their own friendship, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleasant penance[8] wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, entit. *Iter boreale*, several copies of which did afterwards fly abroad. Then also, and before in their youthful acquaintance, passed so many pretty apothegms between, that if a collection had been made of, them, they would have fill'd a manual. His works are,

Iter boreale. MS. The beginning of which is, 'Quid mihi cum Musis? quid cum borealibus oris?' A copy of this written by an unknown hand, I have in my little library.[9] [No. 8553.]

Various Poems. MS. in Lat. and Engl.

Six learned and godly Sermons, preached some of them before K. James, and some before Q. Elizabeth. Lond. 1604, oct. The two first are called, *The duty of a King, on Micah 6. 8.* (3) *A fruitful Meditation upon the sickness, on Micah 6. 13.* (4) *The principal care of Princes to be nurses of the Church, on Isa. 49. 23.* (5) *Of the difference of good and evil, on Isa. 5. 20.* (6) *Of heavenly conversation, on Phil. 3. 20, 21.*

Three Sermons. Lond. 1627, qu. One of which is on Ephes. 2, ver. 19 to 33. Another on Eph. 5. 15, &c. This learned doctor was appointed by K. James I. one of the number who were to translate part of the *New Testament*; but he died at Worcester, on the nineteenth of Nov. in sixteen hundred and four, and was buried in the chappel at the east end of the choir, leaving behind him a widow named Margaret, daughter of Dr. Harb. Westphaling bishop of Hereford; who soon after was at the charge of putting a monument over his grave, with an inscription thereon, containing a dialogue in verse between the passenger and the monument; a copy of which you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 266. b. In his deanery of Worcester succeeded James Montague D. D. of Cambridge, who being made bishop of B. and Wells, was succeeded in the said deanery by Arth. Lake D. D. 23 Apr. 1608, who succeeded him also in B. and W. as I shall tell you elsewhere. 1604.

[Eedes's poems are scattered through several MS. collections of the poetry of his day. Several are found in MS. Rawl. Poet. 85. and the following, with others, in the same collection, No. 148.

Of Man and Wife.

No loue to loue of man and wife,
No hope to hope of constant heart;
No ioy to ioye in wedded life,
No faith to fayth in either parte.
Flesh is of fleash, and bone of bone,
When deeds and woords and thoughts are one.

No hate to hate of man and wife,
No feare to feare of double heart;
No death to discontented life,
No griefe to griefe when frends departe
They teare the fleash and breake the bone
That warr in woorde or thought alone.

Thy friend an open friend may be,
But other selfe is not the same:
Thy wife the selfe same is with thee,
In bodie, mynd, in goods and name.
No *thine*, no *mine* may other call:
For *all* is *one*, and *one* is *all*.

Finis Mr. doctor Eedes. Oxon.]

THOMAS STORER son of John Storer a darius ædis Christi, Oxon. Vir musis et Apollini natus, concionator eximius. Obijt Wigorniæ. 1609.]

[7] [The above account of Hanmer is taken from Ellis's *History of Shoreditch*, 4to. 1798, pp. 23—25. A copy of which, with additions by Mr. Gough, is among his topographical collection in the Bodleian, and another, with MS. notes by the author, in the library of St. John's college, Oxford.]

[8] See *A brief view of the State of the Church of England*, &c. by sir Joh. Harrington. Lond. 1653, oct. p. 197.

[9] [A copy of this poem is among Dr. Rawlinson's collections at Oxford, MS. Rawl. B. 223, at the end of which is the following account of the author. 'Richardus Eedes theologiæ fuit baccalaurius, cum hoc iter Boreale composuerat; scilicet anno salutis humanæ, 1584. Postea vero sacræ theologiæ doctor, decanus Wigornensis, et præben-

Londoner, was elected student of Ch. Ch. 1587, [327] or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1594, at which time he was had in great renown for his most excellent vein in poesy, not only expressed in verses printed in several books, made occasionally by the members of the university, but for that writ in English verse entit.

The Life and Death of Tho. Wolsey, Cardinal. Divided into 3 parts; his aspiring, triumph and death. Lond. 1599, in ten sheets in qu. Which book being perused by the learned Dr. Alberic. Gentilis, he doth occasionally make[1] this mention of Wolsey and our author. 'Atq; ô utinam, &c. quod Wolseo, ædificatori magnificentissimi collegii Christi, præstitum ab ingenioso poeta est, &c.' The truth is, Storer obtained from the then academians great credit for that work, (particularly from his friend Ch. Fitzgeoffry[2] the poet of Broadgate's hall) but more among others for his

Pastoral Aires and Madrigals, which were afterwards remitted into a book called England's Helicon. What other things this ingenious person hath extant, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in the parish of St. Michael Basinghaugh within the city of London 1604. in November, in sixteen hundred and four, and was, as I conceive, buried in the church there. Divers copies of verses were made on his death by his acquaintance in this university and elsewhere, but are not, as I conceive, printed.

[Some extracts from Storer's pieces are found in *England's Parnassus*, and a copy of commendatory verses before Vaughan's *Golden Grove*, 1600. His *Life of Wolsey* is a book of very uncommon occurrence. Hearne says he had looked very earnestly for it for several years, and speaks with great joy when he obtained it, at length, for a shilling. It is by no means a despicable performance, the history of the cardinal is drawn up with elegance and fidelity; and several parts of it are highly poetical. The following description of RELIGION is no unfavourable specimen.

In chariot framed of celestiall mould,
And simple pureuesse of the purest skie,
A more then heau'nly nymph I did beholde,
Who glauncing on me with her gracious eie,
So giaue me leaue her beautie to espie:
For sure no sence such sight can comprehend,
Except her beames their faire reflection lend.

Her beauty with eternitie began,
And onely vnto God was euer seene;
When Eden was possest with sinfull man,
She came to him, and gladly would haue beene,
The long succeeding world's eternall queene;
But they refused her, (O hainous deed!)
And from that garden banish't was their seede.

Since when, at sundry times and sundry waies,
Atheisme and blinded ignorance conspire
How to obscure those holy burning raies,
And quench that zeale of heart-inflaming fire
As makes our soules to heau'nly things aspire:
But al in vaine, for maugre all their might,
Shee neuer lost one sparkle of her light.

Pearles may be foil'd, and gold be turn'd to drosse,
The sun obscur'd, the moone be turn'd to bloud,
The world may sorrow for Astræa's losse,
The heau'ns be darkned like a dusky wood,
Waste desarts lie where watry fountaines stood,
But faire THEOLOGIE (for so she hight,)
Shall neuer loose one sparkle of her light.

Sign. E.]

RICHARD TURNBULL was born in Lincolnshire, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 9 Nov. 1566, aged 13, or thereabouts, and was afterwards made fellow, 20 Aug. 1569, M. of arts and a priest. At length being benefliced in London, where he was much followed for his edifying way of preaching, wrote and published,

An Exposition on the canonical Epistle of St. James. Lond. 1591, oct. in 28 sermons. [Dedication to the archbishop of Canterbury, dated October 23, 1593. KENNET.]

Exposition on the Canon. Epist. of St. Jude. In 10 sermons. Printed there the same year in oct.

Four Sermons on Psal. 15. Which sermons, with the former expositions, were printed in quarto at Lond. 1606. [Bödl. 4to. T. 27. Th.] the author being then dead. I find that one Will. Turnbull Can. L. L. bac. was installed prec. of Worcester 1557, 1604. which he resigned in 1558, being then parson of Fladbury in Worcestershire, and that he died in Jul. or Aug. 1573. Whether this William was a writer, or had any relation to Richard before-mentioned, it doth not yet appear to me.

[Ric. Turnbull, A. M. admiss. ad eccl. S. Panerasij Soperlane, Lond. 26 Sept. 1582, per mort. Will'i Knight, ex coll. ar'ep'i Cant. *Reg. Grindall.*

Abraham Fleming cler. ad eund. eccl. 19 Oct. 1593, per mort. Ric'i Turnbull. *Reg. Whitgift.*

An exposition upon the xv Psalme deuided into foure Sermons. Compiled by Richard Turnbull, preacher of the word of God in London, as they were by him preached at Paule's Crosse. London 1592, 8vo. ep. ded. to the right worshipfull master Henry Voele, Esq. KENNET.]

WILLIAM HUBBOCKE was born in the county palatine of Durham, elected from Magd. hall to be scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. in the month of Octob. 1581, aged 21 years, was made probationer fellow in February following, took the

[1] In lib. cui tit. est. *Laudes Academiæ Perusinæ & Oxoniensis.* Hanuon, 1605, p. 41.
[2] In *Elfanis*, &c. Oxon. 1601, lib. 2.

degrees in arts, and was afterwards beneficed, and in great repute for his learning. He hath written and published,

An Oration gratulatory to K. James, 1° of Febr. when his Majesty entred the Tower of London in order to his Coronation, &c. Oxon. 1604, qu. [Bodl. 4to. L. 3. Art. BS.] The title is in English, but the oration is in good Latin.

Clarnit 1604. *Several Sermons.* One of which is on 1 Pet. 3. 21, 22. What other things he hath published, I know not, nor the time, or place, when, and where, he died, probably in London, there being one William Hubbock matriculated of Oriel college as the son of a minister in London 27 October, 1615, aged 17 years.

[*An Apologie of Infants. In a Sermon proving by the revealed will of God that Children prevented by death of their Baptisme, by God's election may be saved. By W. H.* (William Hubbocke) *preacher in the Tower of Lond. Scene and allowed by authoritie. At London, Printed by the widow Orwin for Tho. Man.* 1595, oct. KENNET.]

"GEORGE WIDLEY, an eminent preacher "of his time, was a Berkshire man born, became "a batler or com. of S. Alb. hall, an. 1582, aged "17 years or thereabouts, was admitted bach. of "arts 25 Feb. 1586, and master of arts 1 June "1590, entred into orders, became beneficed in "Devonshire. He hath written,

"*The Doctrine of the Sabbath translated in "four several Books or Treatises*, &c. Lond. Clarnit 1604. "in qu. In the title of this book he writes him- "self minister of God's word at Dartmouth."

[328] EDMOND ANDERSON a cadet of a genteel family living in the parish of Broughton in Lincolnshire, as being a younger son of Thomas Anderson (descended from the Andersons of Scotland,) who lived first in Northumberland, and afterwards at Broughton before-mentioned, did spend some time in Oxon, in Line. coll. (as it seems,) from whence being sent to the Inner Temple, did by his indefatigable study, obtain great knowledge in the municipal laws. In the 9 of Q. Eliz. he was either Lent or Summer reader of that house, in the 16 double reader, and in the 19 of the said queen's reign serjeant at law. In 1582 he was made L. ch. justice of the common pleas, in the place of sir Jam. Dyer deceased, and in the year following he was made a knight, being then esteemed a zealous promoter of the established discipline of the church of England, as afterwards a severe prosecutor, in his circuits, of the Brownists. In 1586, he sate in judgment on Mary qu. of Scots, at which time he was chief justicer of the bench, as a certain[1] author stiles him, being then a learned man of the law. He wrote much, but nothing is printed under his name, only

Reports of many principal Cases argued and adjudged in the time of Q. Elizabeth in the Common Bench. Lond, 1664, fol. [In French, Bodl. P. 3. 3. Jur.[2]]

Resolutions and judgments on the cases and matters agitated in all the Courts at Westminster in the latter end of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth. Collected by Joh. Goldesburg esq; and by him published at Lond. in qu. This sir Edm. Anderson died at London on the first of August in sixteen hundred and five, and on the 5 of Sept. following his funerals were solemnized[3] at Eyworth or Eworth in Bedfordshire, (where he had an estate,) leaving issue several sons, whose posterity remaineth there, and elsewhere, to this day. In the place of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas[4] succeeded sir Francis Gaudy of the Inner Temple. 1605.

RALPH WARCUPP, son and heir of Cuth. Warcupp of English in Oxfordshire, esq; descended from those of Warcupp in Yorkshire, became a student of Ch. Ch. in 1561, or thereabouts, took one degree in arts, went to travel, and became in time the most accomplished gentleman of the age he lived in, and master of several languages. Afterwards settling in his native country, he became justice of peace, and a parlimentarian knight for Oxfordshire, in that convention met at Westminster 43 Eliz. In the beginning of K. James's reign, he was by him designed embassador either to France or Spain, and had gone, but was prevented by death. He hath written and translated several things, as 'tis said, but I have only seen his translation of *Prayers on the Psalms*. Lond. 1571, in sixteens, written originally by August. Marlorat. He died much lamented in the sixtieth year of his age, on the Ides of Aug. in sixteen hundred and five, and was buried in the chancel of Nuffield near to English before-mentioned. Soon after came out a little[5] book of verses on his death, made up sixteen of the members of New coll. (of which Will. Kingsmill his kinsman was one, and the chief,) from whence may be collected that the said R. Warcupp was the most compleat esquire of his time. 1605.

FRANCIS TRESHAM, esq; son of sir Tho. Tresham knight, (who died 11 Sept. 1605,) and he the son of sir John Tresham of Rushton in Northamptonshire, was born in that county, where his family was ancient, genteel, and knightly, educated either in St. John's coll. or Glocest. hall, or both; in which he laid the foundation of some learning, that he afterwards improved by experience. He hath written, as 'tis supposed,

[1] Cambden in *Annal. Reg. Elizab.* sub an. 1586. Vide in *Chron. Serie* per Gul. Dugdale, sub an. 1582.

[2] [*Les Reportes de Seignior Edm. Anderson, iuc. chief Justice de Common Banc.* MS. Harl. 1317.]

[3] *Lib. Certif. in Offic. Armorum*, f. 16, p. 242.

[4] Cambden in *Annal. Reg. Jac.* I. MS. sub an. 1605.

[5] Printed at Oxon, 1605.

A Treatise against Lying and fraudulent Equivocation. MS. among those given by Dr. Laud, archb. of Canterbury to Bodley's library. See more in George Blackwell under the year 1612. [329] After the gunpowder treason was discovered, the said book was found by sir Edw. Coke in a chamber in the Inner Temple where sir John Tresham used to lie, 5 Dec. 1605. The said Fr. Tresham wrote,

De Officio Principis Christiani. In which he maintains the lawfulness of deposing kings, an obstinate heretic having no right to dominion. At length this person, who was a strict R. Catholic, being deeply ingaged in the gunpowder treason (as he had before been in that of Robert earl of Essex, in 1600,) was taken and committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he died of the strangury say some, others, that he murthered himself; yet a venerable[8] author tells us, that he being sick in the tower, and Dr. Will. Butler the great physician of Cambridge coming to visit him, as his fashion was, gave him a piece of very pure gold to put in his mouth; and upon taking out of that gold, Butler said he was poisoned. He 1605. died on the 20 of Nov. in sixteen hundred and five, aged 38, or thereabouts. Whereupon his head being cut off, and set with the rest of the heads of the conspirators on London-bridge; his body, I suppose, was buried within the precincts of the chappel of St. Peter ad vincula within the Tower of London. Quære. This Francis Tresham was the person who[9] wrote the letter to the lord Mount-Eagle, who lived then at Bednal-green near Aldgate, who communicating it to the secretary of state, and he to the king, the plot for blowing up the parliament-house was thereupon discovered. See in Tho. Habington under the year 1647.

CHARLES TURNBULL, a Lincolnshire-man born, was admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 4 Dec. *about which time he was made fellow of the said, &c.* 1573, "aged 17," took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed 1581. He was made probationer fellow of the said coll. 22 Dec. 1579, and became famous for his admirable knowledge in the mathematic science. He hath written,

A perfect and easy Treatise of the use of the Celestial Globe, written as well for an introduction to the unskilful in Astronomy, as for the use of such as be exercised in the art of Navigation. Lond. Clarot 1597, oct. Which I think was the second edition. 1605. He also built and made those several sorts of dials that stand upon a pillar in the middle of C. C. coll. quadrangle, an. 1605. What other things he wrote, or when he died, I cannot yet find. See more in Rob. Hegge, an. 1629.

[8] Godf. Goodman, bish. of Gloc. in his *Review of the Court of K. James by Sir A. W.* MS. in bib. Bod. 75, 76.

[9] Ibid. p. 75.

ÆGEON ASKEW, a person as well read in the fathers, commentators, and schoolmen, as any man of his age in the university, was born in Lancashire, became a student in the university in 1593, aged 17, or thereabouts, chaplain of Queen's coll. in 98, being then bach. of arts, afterwards proceeding in that faculty he became a noted preacher, and a great admirer of Dr. Jo. Reinolds, and Ric. Crakanthorpe. In the beginning of the reign of K. James he left the college, and retiring to Greenwich in Kent, became minister, I think, of that place. His works are,

Of brotherly reconcilement, in several Sermons Preached in Oxon. Lond. 1605, qu. The author then lived at Greenwich.

An Apology of the use of the Fathers and secular learning, in Sermons. In which two books is Clar. shewed much reading in ancient authors of the 1605. church, and indeed beyond his age. What became of him, when he left Greenwich, I know not, for he died not there, as I have been informed by an ingenious person[1] who lived in those parts.

[HENRY WILLOBIE or WILLOUGHBY is a writer who should have been mentioned in an earlier part of this work, but I delayed the insertion of his name in the hope, that I might be able, by longer research, to add something to the very little already known concerning him. I regret to state that I have been disappointed, and that, although it is clear, from the assertion of his friend Dorrell, that he was educated at Oxford, I have not yet been fortunate enough to discover any traces of him. That he did not take any degree I may, I think, safely affirm, unless his name accidentally escaped my eye during a tiresome examination of the registers through one entire day.

It has been conjectured[2] that Willoughby was a native of, or at least a resident in, the county of Kent. To this I can only add, that Henry the eighth, in the 38th year of his reign (1547) purchased of John Paulet and Anne his wife, and HENRY WILLOUGHBY, her son, five pieces of land, containing a hundred and fifty acres, and forty-two acres of wood-land, parcel of the manor of Sellindge.[3]

He wrote,

Willobie his Avisa, or the Picture of a modest Maide and of a chast and constant Wife. Lond. 1594, 1596, and a fourth edition 1605, 4to. To the fourth edit. is inserted *The victorie of English Chastitie vnder the fained name of Avisa*, which is subscribed 'Thomas Willoby Esquier Henrici

[1] Joh. Evelin of Sayes Court esq.

[2] [See *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 242, where an extract in support of this opinion is given.]

[3] [Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, iii. 447, 454. It may be added that Christopher Willoughbye was seised of the manors of Sellyndge and Hasinge in the 4th year of Eliz.]

Willoby nuper defuncti;) *The resolution of a chast and constant wife*, and *The Praise of a contented mind*.'

Soon after its first appearance the poem was attacked by one P. C. which occasioned the editor Adrian Dorrell to offer an *Apology* for the work dated in 1596, in which he says, 'this poeticall fiction was penned by the author at least for thirty and five yeares sithence,' so that there would be some clue to the age of the author, did not the original preface contradict this statement. In this preface Dorrell says, 'it is not long sithence (gentle reader) that my very good friend and chamber-fellow M. Henry Willobie, *a young man* and a scholar of very good hope, being desirous to see the fashions of other countries for a time, departed voluntarily to her majestie's service,' &c. He then goes on to tell us that his friend Willoughby entrusted him with the key of his study, in which among 'many pritty and witty conceites, he discovered the *Avisa*, which he ventures to publish without the author's consent. Now supposing Willoughby to have been only fifteen when he wrote his poem 'thirty and five yeares sithence' he could not have been the very *young man* described by his friend Dorrell in 1596. Here, indeed, seems a difficulty that cannot easily be got over, unless it be attributed to an unintentional anachronism of the editor.

The *Apology* before mentioned, states the author 'now of late gone to God,' so that Willoughby died between October 1, 1594, the date of the preface, and June 30, 1596, that of the Apology.

For the following specimen[5] of the work I am obliged to Mr. Haslewood, having never been able to gain a sight of the book itself.

Cant. LXIII.

Wi prosecuteth his sute.

Will not your loftie stomacke stoop?
Will not this selfe conceit come downe?
As haggard louing turtlesse coupe,
At friendly lure doth checke and frowne?
Blame not in this the faulkner's skill,
But blame the hawkes vnbridled will.

Your sharpe replies, your frowning cheare,
To absent liues, and present view,
Doth aye redouble trembling feare,
And griping griefes do still renew,
Your face to me my sole releife,
My sight to you, your onely griefe.

O luckiesse wretch, what hap had I,
To plant my loue in such a soyle?
What furie makes me thus relie
On her that seekes my vtter spoyle?
O Gods of loue, what signe is this,
That in the first I first should misse:

And can you thus increase my woe,
And will you thus prolong my paine?
Canst kill the heart that loues thee so?
Canst quit my loue with fowle disdaine?
And if thou canst, woe worth the place
Where first I saw that flattering face.

And shall my follie proue it true,
That hastie pleasure doubleth paine?
Shall griefe rebound, where ioy grew?[6]
Of faithfull heart is this the gaine?
Me thinks for all your graue aduise,
(Forgiue my thought) you are not wise.

Would God I could restraine my loue,
Sith you to loue me cannot yeeld;
But I alas cannot remoue
My fancy, though I die in field;
My life doth on your loue depend,
My loue and life at once must end.]

THOMAS KINGSMILL, born of, and descended from, an ancient and genteel family of his name, living at Sidmanton in Hampshire, became a student in this university in 1555, or thereabouts, and fellow of Magd. coll. in 1560, being then bachelor of arts. In 1565 he was [530] elected public orator, and in 69 he was made Hebrew professor of the university. In 1572 he was a candidate for the degree of bachelor of div. but whether he was really admitted, I find not. Soon after being distempered in brain by too much incubration, the famous Mr. Rich. Hooker of C. C. coll. supplied his place of professor in 1579, and for some years following. What became of him afterwards I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he recovering his senses, wrote and published,

A complaint against Security [*in these perilous times.*] Lond. 1602, oct. Clar. 1605.

Classicum Pœnitentiale. Ox. 1605, qu. [Bodl. 4to. K. 7. Th.]

Tractatus de Scandalo. Printed with the *Classicum*. There was another Tho. Kingsmill[7] who was M. of A. preacher of God's word at Hith, one of the cinque ports in Kent, an. 1631, and the publisher of a sermon called *The Drunkard's Cup, on Prov.* 23. 21. Lond. 1631, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 151. Th.] but whether he hath published any thing else, or was of this university, I cannot justly say it.

THOMAS CAREW descended from an ancient and genteel family of his name living in

[*Bibliographia Poetica*, p. 295. Ritson dates the fourth edit. in 1609, which Mr. Haslewood, who has seen that of 1605, professing in the title to be the fourth, informs me must be an error of the press.]

[5] [See others in *British Bibliographer*, ut supra, and Ellis's *Specimens of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 315.]

[6] [This line wants a word, perhaps it should be 'Joy (*first or once*) grew.' HASLEWOOD.]

[7] [A Henry Kingesmell collected *The doinges and sayenges of owre forefathers*, a MS. in Dr. Rawlinson's collection, in the Bodleian, which he dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and procured during an absence from his native country of ten years.]

Devonshire and Cornwall, was educated for a time, either in Broad-gate's hall, or Exeter coll. but took no degree here: afterwards taking upon him the sacred function, became a minister of God's word, a frequent preacher, and a publisher of several sermons, as

(1) *Serm. on Psal.* 90. 12. (2) *Serm. on S. Jo.* 8. 8. *called Necessity of Man's renovation.* (3) *Serm. on 1 Tim.* 3. 16. (4) *On 1 Pet.* 3. 3. 4. (5) *On Jam.* 5. *from ver.* 1 *to* 5. Which five sermons were published in oct. an. 1603.

Four godly Sermons, viz. (1) *Against Popery, or false Religion, on Matth.* 16. 18, 19. (2) *Against Atheism, the Enemy to Religion, on Psal.* 53. 1. (3) *Against Hypocrisy, the counterfeit of Religion, on Matth.* 7. 5. (4) *Against Apostasy, the falling from Religion, on Matth.* 12. 31, 32. Which four sermons were published at Lond. in oct. an. 1605, and dedicated by the author to sir George Carew baron of Clopton, lord president of Munster, vice-chamberlain and receiver-general to the queen's majesty, and lieutenant of the ordnance. Clar. 1605.

FRANCIS TRIGGE, a noted and godly preacher, did first begin to be conversant among the Oxonian muses in University coll. an. 1564, aged 17, or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, entred into the sacred function, and at length became rector of Welbourne near to Beckingham in Lincolnshire; in which county, if I mistake not, he was born. His works are,

An Apology shewing that the days wherein we live are more good and blessed, than those of our Fore-fathers. Lond. 1589, qu.

Analysis capitis 24 *Evangelii secundum Matthæum, &c.* Oxon. 1591. [Bodl. 4to. A. 74. Th.]

Comment. in cap. 12. *ad Rom.* Ox. 1590.

Comment. in Rev. S. Joh. Printed 1590.

Serm. Preached at Grantham. an. 1592, *on Isa.* 24. 1, 2, 3. Ox. 1594, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 55. Th.]

Touchstone of Cath. Faith. Printed 1599, qu.

The true Catholic formed, according to the truth of the Scriptures. Lond. 1602, qu. [Bodl. 4to. T. 15. Th.] At length paying his last debt to nature at Welbourne before-mentioned, was buried in the chancel of the church there, on the 12th of May, in sixteen hundred and six. He was the first founder of the library at Grantham in Lincolnshire, on the wall of which are these verses written, which you shall have instead of his epitaph, 1606.

'Optima Franciscus donavit Biblia Triggus,
Welbournæ quondam concionator amans.
Plurima pernulus largitus munera Sanctis,
Thesaurum nobis condidit usque Sacrum:
Sic pie talis opus voluit, sic pignus amoris,
Sic Christum coluit, sic docet esse pium.'

Beside the said benefaction, he, and his wife's mother named Elizab. Hussey of Hunnington, gave to the poor of Grantham, 3 lib. 6. sol. 8. den. per an. and for so doing they are entred among the benefactors. There goes about these parts a memorable story, concerning the prediction of the death of this our author, (a very strict puritan in his time:) but whether any credence may be given to it, forasmuch as 'tis propagated by dissenting brethren, I doubt it, and therefore I shall pass it by.

[Add to Trigge,

1. *Noctes sacræ seu lucubrationes in primam partem apocalypseos in quibus perspicue docetur quænam sit vera ecclesia, et quæ falsa, quod hoc seculo tam multos in religione et fide suspensos tenet, &c.* Oxon. 1590. 4to. RAWLINSON.

2. *Considerationes de authoritate Regis, et Jurisdictione Episcopali: et iterum de cæremoniis et Liturgia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; in quibus demonstratur, Leges Ecclesiasticas de eisdem nuper latas, esse sacræ scripturæ consonas.* MS. Harl. 4063.]

JOHN ARGALL, third son of Tho. Argall by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Talkarne of the county of Cornwall, was born in London, entred a student in Ch. Ch. in the latter end of Q. Mary, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1565, and was senior of the act celebrated the 18th of Feb. the same year. Afterwards he studied the supream faculty, was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and at length became parson of a market-town in Suffolk called Halesworth. He was always esteemed a noted disputant during his stay in the university, was a great actor in plays at Ch. Ch. particularly when the queen was entertained there 1566, and, when at ripe years, a tolerable theologist and preacher. But so much was he devoted to his studies, that being withal unmindful of the things of this world, he lived and died like a philosopher. He hath written and published,

De vera pœnitentia.[a] Lond. 1604. oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 20. Th.]

Introductio ad artem Dialecticam. Lond. 1605. oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 43. Art.] In which book (very facete and pleasant) the author saith of himself in the *Post prædicamenta*[b] under *Simul tempore*, that whereas the great God had raised many of his cronies and contemporaries to high dignities in the church, as Dr. Tho. Bilson to the see of Winton, Mart. Heton to Ely, Hen. Robinson to Carlisle, Tob. Mathews to Durham, &c. yet he an unworthy and poor old man, was still detained in the chains of poverty for his great and innumerable sins, that he might repent with the prodigal son, and at length by God's favour obtain salvation. What other things he hath written, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he

[a] [A copy in manuscript, on paper, among the royal collection, 8 B ix. Casley's *Catalogue*, p. 145.]

[b] Vide *Hart. MS. Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 2, p. 266. b.

was reputed, by the neighbouring ministers of Halesworth, a great scholar, and that being at a feast at Cheston (a mile distant from that town) he died suddenly at the table. Afterwards his body being carried to Halesworth, it was buried in the church there 8 Octob. in sixteen hundred and six. Now I am got into the name of Argall, I must let the reader know, that in my searches I find one Rich. Argall to be noted in the reign of K. James I. [a] an excellent divine poet, having been much encouraged in his studies by Dr. Jo. King bishop of London, but in what house educated in Oxon, where he spent some time in study, I cannot now tell you. He wrote and published (1) *The Song of Songs, which was Solomon's metaphrased in English Heroicks, by way of Dialogue*, Lond. 1621. qu. dedic. to Hen. King, archd. of Colchester, son to the bishop of London. (2) *The Bride's Ornament; Poetical Essays upon a Divine Subject.* In two books. Lond. 1621. qu. The first dedic. to Jo. Argall, esq; the other to Philip, brother to Henry King. (3) *Funeral Elegy consecrated to the memory of his ever honoured Lord King late B. of London*, &c. 1621. He also wrote a book of *Meditations of Knowledge, Zeal, Temperance, Bounty, and Joy.* And another containing *Meditations of Prudence, Obedience, Meekness, God's Word, and Prayer.* Which two books of meditations were intended by the author for the press, at the same time with the former poetry: but the ever lamented loss of his most honoured lord (which did change all his joys into sorrows, and songs to lamentation) did defer their publication, and whether they were afterwards published, I know not.

[*Johannis Argalli Epistola monitoria ad R. Jacobum I, cum in regem Angliæ inauguratus est.* MS. in bibl. Reg. 7 A xii, 7.]

HENRY BILLINGSLEY, son of [b] Roger Billingsley of the city of Canterbury, did spend some time among the muses in this university, as others did who were afterwards traders in London, particularly [c] Benedict Barnham of St. Alban's-hall, afterwards a rich citizen, sheriff, and alderman of London. But before our author Billingsley had continued there three years, (in which time, as 'tis probable, he became known to an eminent mathematician called Whytehead, then or lately a fryar of the order of St. Augustine in Oxon,) he was taken thence and bound an apprentice to an haberdasher, as it seems, in London. Afterwards setting up for himself, he became so rich, that he was made successively sheriff, alderman, one of the queen's customers in the port of London, and at length 1596-7, lord-mayor thereof, and a knight. But the chief matter which I am to let the reader know concerning him is, that when the said Whytehead was put to his shifts, after the demolition of his house in the latter end of Hen. 8. he was received by Billingsley into his family, and by him maintained in his old age in his house in London. In which time he learned mathematics of him, and became so excellent in them, that he went beyond many of his time, whether lay-men, or profess'd scholars. When Whytehead died he gave his scholar all his mathematical observations that he had made and collected, together with his notes on *Euclid's Elements*, which he had with great pains drawn up and digested. Afterwards our author Billingsley translated the said *Elements* into English, and added thereunto plain declarations and examples, manifold additions, scholia's, annotations, and inventions from the best mathematicians, both in time past, and in the age he lived in. Which being done, he published them under this title.

The Elements of Geometry of the most ancient Philosopher Euclid of Megara, faithfully translated into the English Tongue: Whereunto are added certain Scholias, Annotations, &c. Lond. 1570. fol. [Bodl. D. 4. 14. Art.] To which book Dr. Joh. Dee did put a large mathematical preface, containing a great deal of learning pertaining to that science. As for Billingsley he departed this mortal life in a good old age, 22 Nov. in sixteen hundred and six, and some weeks after his body was buried in a little vault under his pew in the church of S. Catharine Coleman in London. What, or where, was the end of Whytehead, I cannot tell, yet thus much I know, that what I have said relating to him and Billingsley concerning mathematics, I had from the mathematical observations [d] of our antiquary Brian Twyne, and he from the information of that noted mathematician Mr. Th. Allen of Gloc. hall, and he from an eminent physician called Rob. Barnes, M. D. who was elected fellow of Merton coll. 29 Hen. 8. Dom. 1537, and remembred, and had some acquaintance with Whytehead and Billingsley. I had also one Rob. Billingsley, who was not long since a teacher of arithmetic and mathematics, and author of a little book of arith. and algebra, called *An Idea of Arithmetic*, &c. Whether he was descended from, or related to, sir Henry, I know not.

[832]

"JOHN MARSTON, a gentleman that wrote "divers things of great ingenuity in the latter end "of the reign of qu. Elizabeth, and beginning of "K. James I. did receive his academical educa- "tion, as it seems, in Oxford, but in what house, "unless in C. C. coll. I cannot justly tell you. "One Joh. Marston, son of a father of both his "names of the city of Coventry, esq; became "either a commoner or gent. com. of Brasennose "coll. in 1591, and in the beginning of Feb. "1593, he was admitted bach. of arts, as the

[a] See in Stow's *Survey of London*, in the chap. or part of Temporal Government.

[b] See *Reg. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* lib. 2. p. 343. b.

[c] MS. in archiv. coll. C. C.

" eldest son of an esq; and soon after compleat-
" ing that degree by determination, he went his
" way, and improv'd his learning in other faculties.
" This person dying on the 25th of June, an.
" 1634, was buried by his father (sometimes a
" counsellor of the Middle-Temple) in the church
" belonging to the Temple in the suburb of
" London, under the stone which hath written on
" it *Oblivioni sacrum*, as I have told you in the
" ATHENÆ ET FASTI OXON, under the year
" 1608.[4] Another Joh. Marston I find to have
" been a student in Corp. Ch. coll. who was ad-
" mitted bach. of arts 23 Feb. 1592, but in what
" county he was born, I cannot yet find, because
" (1) That he was not matriculated, (2) That he
" was not scholar of that house, or fellow; in the
" admissions of both which, their counties of
" nativity are constantly registred. This last of
" C. C. coll. who seems to be John Marston, the
" poet, whom we are further to mention, (who
" dying before 1633, in which year most of his
" works were published by Will. Shakespeare,
" and therefore cannot be that Marston of
" Brasen-nose coll. who died in 1634, as before
" 'tis told you) and has been taken by some of
" that house to be the same, was not inferior to
" any in writing of comedies and tragedies,
" especially if you consider the time when they
" were penn'd; and perhaps equal to some who
" lived 20 years after his time. His works are
" these,

" *The Scourge of Villany. Three Books of*
" *Satyrs.* Lond. 1598. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 9. Art.
" BS. and corrected, 'with the addition of newe
" satyres,' Lond. 1599.'] oct. There is honoura-
" ble mention made of this book and its author
" in the second book of *Affania*, written by
" Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, and printed at Oxon
" 1601. oct.

" *The History of Antonio and Mellida:* first
" part. Lond. 1602. qu. Ibid. 1633. oct. Before
" the publication of this history it was several
" times acted by the children of S. Paul's school
" in Lond.

" *Antonio's Revenge: The Second Part.* Lond.
" 1602. qu. Ibid. 1633. oct. This was also
" frequently acted by the said children.]

" *Insatiate Countess*, trag. Lond. 1603. [1613,
" 1631.] qu.

" *Dutch Curtezan*, com. Lond. 1605. qu. Ibid.
" 1633, oct. From which, a com. called *The*
" *Revenge; Or, a Match in Newgate.* Lond. 1680.
" qu. said to be written by Mrs. Aphora Behn,
" was all, or mostly taken, or rather, as the report
" then went for current, was the *Dutch Curtezan*
" revived.

" *Parasitaster: or the Fawne*, com. Lond. 1606.
" qu. Ibid. 1633. oct.

" *What you will*, com. Lond. [1607, 4to.] 1633.
" oct.

" *Wonder of Women: Or, Sophonisba*, trag.
" Lond. [1606, 4to.] 1633. oct. All which, except
" *The Scourge of Villany*, and *The Insatiate*
" *Countess*, were gathered together by Will.
" Shakespeare the famous comedian, and being
" by his care printed at Lond. 1633. oct. were by
" him entituled, *The Works of Mr. John Marston*,
" &c. and dedicated to Elizabeth Cary viscountess
" Falkland.

" *The Male-Content*, trag. com. Lond. 1604.
" qu.[6] The first design of this being laid by
" Joh. Webster, a noted comedian, was aug-
" mented and corrected by our author Marston,
" who dedicates it to Ben. Johnson, whom he
" stiles 'poeta elegantissimus Musarum alumnus,'
" &c. Mr. Marston also was one of the three
" (Ben Johnson, and George Chapman being the
" other two) who had a hand in making the
" comedy called *Eastward hoe*. Lond. 1605. qu.
" What other things he wrote, I cannot tell, nor
" any thing else of him, only that he was in great
" renown for his wit and ingenuity in sixteen hun-
" dred and six, and that he left this character
" behind him, viz. 'That he was free from all
" 'obscene speeches.—That he abhorred obscene
" 'writers and their works, and profest himself an
" 'enemy to all such as stuff'd their scenes with
" 'ribaldry, and larded their lines with scurrilous
" 'taunts and jests: so that whatsoever, even in
" 'the spring of his years, he presented upon the
" 'private and public theatre, in his autumn and
" 'declining age he needed not be ashamed of.'"

[Marston is supposed to have been of a family settled at Astcot in Shropshire.[7] There seems great difficulty in ascribing the right college to the poet, for in the Oxford verses on the death of queen Elizabeth, is a copy signed John Marston, 'ex æde Christi.'[8] In the 34th of Eliz. (1592) a person of both names was chosen under of the Inner Temple. Oldys says, that Marston the poet died in the former part of the reign of Charles the first, aged about 60 years.[9]

Ben Johnson told Drummond of Hawthornden that 'he fought several times with Marston, and that the latter wrote his father-in-law's preachings, and his father-in-law his comedies.'[10]

Wood has omitted

1. *The Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image, and certaine Satyres*, Lond. 1598, 8vo. (Bodl. 8vo. K. 3. Art. BS.) This was published under the

[4] [Article WILLIAM WILKES.]
[5] [Herbert, *Typ. Antiq.* 1035.]
[6] [Reprinted in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vol. iv. p. 1. edit. 1730.]
[7] Epist. ded. before his plays printed 1633. in oct. See in *An Account of the Dramatic Poets*, &c. Oxon. 1691. oct. p. 347, written by Gerard Langbaine, gent.
[8] [Oldys's MS. notes to Langbaine.]
[9] [*Gilchrist's Examination of the charges against Ben Johnson*, Lond. 1808. 8vo. p. 52.]
[1] [MS. notes ut supra.]
[2] [Drummond's *Works*, Edinb. 1711. folio.]

initials W. K. which are put for William Kinsayder, a fictitious name he sometimes adopted, and which he signs to the prose address before his *Scourge of Villanie*.[1]

2. *The Argument of the Spectacle presented to the sacred majestys of Great Britain and Denmark as they passed through London.* MS. in the British museum MS. Reg. 18 A xxxi.

Wood's strange mistake in affirming that Shakspeare published Marston's plays in 1633, (seventeen years after Shakspeare's death,) arose from the circumstance of *W. Sh.* being placed for the publisher's name, who, in fact, was William Sheares the bookseller.

Description of Content.

(From *Anthonio and Mellida*.)

—Oh calm, hush'd rich content,
Is there a being, blessedness without thee?
How soft thou down'st the couch where thou dost rest,
Nectar to life, thou sweet ambrosian feast.

The Malcontent.

(From his play of that title, act iii. scene 2.)

I cannot sleep, my eyes ill neighbouring lids,
Will hold no fellowship. O thou pale sober night,
Thou that in sluggish fumes all sense doth steep;
Thou that givest all the world full leave to play,
Unbendest the feeble veins of sweaty labour,
The gally-slave, that all the toilsome day
Tugs at the oar against the stubborn wave,
Straining his rugged veins, snores fast;
The stooping scythe-man, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure: in the night all creatures sleep,
Only the male-content, that 'gainst his fate
Repines and quarrels; alas, he's goodman tell-clock,
His sallow jaw-bones sink with wasting moan,
Whilst other beds are down, his pillow's stone.

Description of a Prison.

(From the same, act iv. scene 5.)

My cell tis, lady; where, instead of masks,
Musick, tilts, tournies, and such courtlike shews,
The hollow-murmur of the checkless winds,
Shall groan again; whilst the unquiet sea
Shakes the whole rock with foamy battery.
There usherless the air comes in and out;
The rheumy vault will force your eyes to weep,
Whilst you behold true desolation.
A rocky barrenness shall pierce your eyes,
Where all at once one reaches where he stands
With brows the roof, both walls with both his hands.]

" WILLIAM WARNER having been born " in Warwickshire, or at least, descended from " those of his name there, was for a time educated " in this university, particularly, as it seems, in " Magd. hall, where he was observed to be more " a friend to poetry, history and romance, than " logic and philosophy, departed without a " degree, retired to the great city, wrote several " specimens of poetry, whereby his name was " cried up among the minor poets: and at length, " when years came on, he wrote and published " matters of greater moment, that made him to " be numbred among the refiners of the Eng- " lish tongue, which, by his pen, (as one[2] living " in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth saith) was " much enriched and gorgeously invested in rare " ornaments and resplendent habiliments. As " Euripides was the most sententious among the " Greek poets, so was this Warner among the [334] " English poets: and as Homer and Virgil among " the Greek and Latins were the chief heroic " poets, so Edm. Spencer, and this our Warner, " were esteemed by scholars living in the reign " of qu. Elizabeth our chief heroical makers. " But since, such is the fate of poets and poetry, " that Warner is esteemed by some persons[3] now " or lately living, only a good honest plain writer " of moral rules and precepts in that old fashioned " kind of seven footed verse, which yet is some- " times in use, tho' in a different manner, that is " to say, divided into two: and tho' he was not " reckoned equal with sir P. Sydney, M. Drayton, " and S. Daniel, yet he was not inferior to George " Gascoigne, G. Turbervile, Tho. Churchyard, " Hen. Constable, sir Edw. Dyer, &c. This Will. " Warner hath written,

" *Albion's England*, in 13 books. These books " were printed at London at least twice, and " one edition, (the second I think) came out in " 1606.[4] (4 Jan. I.) of which I shall give this " simile,[5] that as Dec. Ausonius Gallus hath " penn'd the occurrences of the world from the " first creation of it to his time, that is, to the " reign of the emperor Gratian, so our Warner, " in this his absolute book hath most admirably " penn'd (so it was thought by scholars living in " Q. Elizabeth's reign) the history of his own " country from Noah to his time, that is to the " said queen's reign, when then he was stiled by " the best wits of each university our English " Homer, as Edm. Spencer was. In the epistle " to the reader before the said *Albion's England*, " the author tells us that he hath written several " books in prose, but such I have not yet seen. " One W. W. whom I take to be Will. Warner " hath translated into English a comedy written

[1] [Both these pieces, *The Scourge* and *Pigmalion's Image*, were reprinted in *Miscellaneous Pieces of Antient English Poesie*, edited by Bowle, Lond. 1764, 12mo.]

[2] Fr. Meres in *Wits Academy*, part 2.

[3] See Theatr. Poetarum, p. 195.

[4] [First edition was 4to. 1586, second edit. 1589, (Bodl. B. 26. 59. Linc.) third 1592, fourth 1596, fifth 1597, sixth 1602, seventh 1606, eighth 1612, after the author's death. Ritson, *Bibl. Poet.* 334-5.]

[5] [Copied from Meres's *Wits Treasury*.]

" by Plautus called *Menæchmi*. Printed at Lond. " 1595, in qu. and hath englished other comedies " of the said author, but none of them were pub- " lished before the said year, but this one. Con- " temporary with this Will. Warner, was Rob. " (some called him [and rightly] George) Whet- " stone, another poet, most passionate in his " writings to bewail and bemoan the perplexities " of love, author of (among other books) *Seven* " *Days Exercise, containing so many Discourses* " *concerning Marriage:* when printed I cannot " tell, because the copy that I saw (printed in " an English character about 1590) wanted a title. " Contemporary with him also was Rob. Southwell " of the ancient and genteel family of his name in " Norfolk, author of (1) *S. Peter's Complaint, with* " *other Poems*. Lond. 1579. (2) *Mœoniæ; or cer-* " *tain Poems and excellent Hymnes*. ibid. 1595. (3) " *The Triumphs over Death, or a Congratulatory* " *Epistle for afflicted Minds, in the effects of dying* " *Friends*. ibid. 1596; written in prose with other " things which I have not yet seen.[8] Whether he " was ever a student in Oxon, I cannot yet tell."

[The following extract from the register of Amwell in Hertfordshire was communicated to Bishop Percy by Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, &c.

" 1608-9. Master William Warner, a man of good yeares and of honest reputation; by his profession an attornye of the Common Pleas; author of *Albions England*, dyinge suddenly in the night in his bedde, without any former complaint or sicknesse, on Thursday night beinge the 9th daye of March; was buried the Saturday following, and lyeth in the church at the corner under the stone of Walter Flader. Signed Tho. Hassell vicarius."[9]

Wood omits

Syrinx, or a seauenfold Historie, handled with varietie of pleasant and profitable, both comicall and tragicall, argument. Newly perused and amended by the first author, W. Warner. Lond. 1597. 4to. This was licensed in 1584.

Many parts of Warner's *Albion's England*, are extremely worthy of preservation, but the following episode, although it has been reprinted, is so very beautiful that I cannot consent to omit it.

The Brutons thus departed hence, seven kingdoms here begonne:
Were diuersly in diuers broyles the Saxons lost and wonne.
King Edell and king Adelbright in Diria jointly rayne:
In loyall concorde, during life, these kingly friends remayne.
When Adelbright should leave his life, to Edell thus he saies;
By those, same bonds of happy love, that held us friends alwaies,
By our by-parted crowne, of which the moyetie is myne,
By God to whom my sowl must passe, and so in tyme may thyne,
I pray thee, nay conjure thee too, to nourish as thyne owne
Thy neice, my daughter Argentile, till she to age be growne,
And then, as thou receivest it, resigne to her my throne.
A promise had for this bequest, the testator lyves,
But all that Edell undertooke, he afterward denyes.
Yet well he fosters for a tyme the damsell, that was growne
The fayrest lady under Heaven: whose beautie being knowne
A many princes seeke her love, but none might her obtaine:
For Grippil-Edell to himselfe, her kingdome sought to gaine.
By chance one Curan, son unto a prince in Danske did see
The mayde, with whom he fell in loue as much as one might bee.
Unhappie youth! what should he do? his saint was kept in mewe.
Nor he, nor any nobleman admitted to her vewe.

[8] [*S. Peters complainte, Mary Magdalen's Teares, and the Triumphs ouer Death; A short Rule of good Life; An Epistle to his Father to forsake the World.* Lond. 1620. Bodl. 8vo. D. 47. Th. *Epistle of Comfort to those Catholicks who lie under Restraint*, published anonymously. 1605. Bodl. 8vo. E. 11. Th. Seld. Of Southwell's life and works a satisfactory account will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798, and *Censura Literaria*, vi, 285. To the present article, already too long, I have only to add a specimen of his poetry.

Times go by turns.

The lopped tree in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower:
The sorriest wight may find release of pain,
The driest soil suck in some moist'ning shower.
Times go by turns, and chances change by course
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune doth not ever flow,
She draws her favours to the lowest ebb:
Her tides have equal times to come and go,
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web.
No joy so great but runneth to an end
No hap so hard but may in fine amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring,
No endless night, nor yet eternal day:
The saddest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay,
Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chaunce may win that by mischance was lost,
That net that holds no great, takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crost,
Few all they need, but none have all they wish.
Unmedled joys here to no man befal,
Who least hath some, who most hath never all.]

[9] [See *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, 1794, ii, 338.]

One while in melancholy fits he pynes himselfe away,
Anon he thought by force of armes to winne her if he may.
And still against the kings restraint did secretly invay.
At length the high controller Loue, whom none may disobey,
Imbased him from lordlyness, vnto a kitchen drudge:
That so, at least, of life or death she might become his judge.
Accesse so had to see, and speak, he did his love bewray
And tells his birth: her answer was: she husbandles would stay.
Mean while, the king did beat his braines his bootie to achiue.
Not caring what became of her, so he by her might thriue:
At last his resolution was some pessant should her wiue.
And, which was working to his wish, he did observe with joye
How Curan, whom he thought a drudge, scapt many an amourous toye.
The King, perceiving such his vayne, promotes his vassal still,
Least that the basenesse of the man should let perhaps his will.
Assured therefore of his love, but not suspecting who
The lover was, the king himself in his behalfe did woe.
The lady, resolute from loue, vnkindly takes that hee
Should barre the noble, and vnto so base a match agree:
And therefore, shifting out of doores, departed thence by stealth,
Preferring poverty before a dangerous life in wealth.
When Curan heard of her escape, the anguish in his harte,
Was more then much; and, after her, from court he did departe:
Forgetfull of himself, his birth, his countrie, friends, and all;
And only minding whom he mist; the foundresse of his thrall!
Nor meanes he, after to frequent or court or stately townes,
But solitarily to live, amongst the countrie crownes.
A brace of years he lived thus; well pleased so to live!
And shepheard-like to feede a flocke, himself did wholly give.
So wasting love, by worke, and want, grewe almost to the waene:
But then began a second love, the worser of the twaine!
A countrie-wench, a neatheards mayd, where Curan kept his sheepe,
Did feed her droue: and now on her was all the shepheards keepe.
He borrowed, on the working daies, his holly russets oft,
And of the bacons fat, to make his starttups blacke and soft:
And least his tar-box should offend he left it at the folde:
Sweete growte, or whigge his bottle had, as much as it would holde:
A sheeue of bread as brown as nut, and cheese as white as snowe,
And wyldings, or the seasons fruite, he did in scrippe bestowe;
And whilst his py-bald curre did sleepe, and sheep hooke lay him by
On hollowe quilles of oten-strawe he pyped melodie,
But, when he spyed her his saint, he wipte his greasie shooes,
And clear'd the drivell from his beard, and thus the shepheard woes:
I have sweet wench, a peece of cheese as good as tooth may chawe:
And bread, and wyldings, souling well: (and therewithall did drawe
His lardrie;) and, in eating, see yon crumpled ewe, quoth hee,
Did twinne this fall, saith thou art too elviah, and too coye:
Am I, I pray thee, beggerlie, that such a flock enjoye:
I wis I am not: yet that thou doest hold me in disdaine
Is brimme abroade, and made a gibe to all that keep this plaine.
There be as quaint, at least that think themselves as quaint, that crane
The match, which thou (I wot not why) mayst, but mislik'st to have.
How wouldest thou match: (for well I wot, thou art a female) I,
I know not her that, willingly, with mayden-head would dye,
The plowmans labour hath no end, and he a churle will proue:
The craftsman hath more work in hand, then fitteth unto loue:
The merchant, trafficking abroade, suspects his wife at home:
A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a mome:
Then chuse a shepherd: with the sunne he doth his flock unfold,
And all the day on hill or plaine, he merrie chat can hold;

And with the sunne doth folde againe: then, jogging home betyme
He turnes a crabb, or tunes a rounde, or sings some merrie ryme;
Nor lackes he gleefull tales to tell, whilst that the bole doth trot:
And sitteth, singing care away, till he to bed hath got,
There sleeps he soundly all the night forgetting morrow-cares,
Nor feares he blasting of his corne, or uttring of his wares,
Or stormes by seae, or stirres on land, or cracke of credit lost,
Nor spending franklier than his flocke shall still defray the cost.
Well wot I, sooth they say, that say: more quiet nights and daies
The shepherd sleepes and wakes then he whose cattel he doth graize.
Believe me, lasse, a king is but a man, and so am I:
Content is worth a monarchie, and mischiefs hit the bye.
As late it did a king and his, not dying farre from hence:
Who left a daughter (save thy selfe) for faire, a matchless wench.
Here did he panse, as if his tongue had made his harte offence.
The neatresse, longing for the rest, did egge him on to tell
How faire she was, and who she was. She bore (quoth he) the bell
For beautie: though I clownish am, I know what beautie is,
Or did I not, yet seeing thee, I senceles were to mis.
Suppose her beautie Hellen's-like, or Hellen's somewhat less,
And every starre consorting to a puer complection gesse.
Her stature comely tall, her gate well graced, and her wit
To marvell at, not meddle with, as matchless I omit.
A globe-like head, a gold-like haire, a forhead smooth and hye,
An even nose, on either side stood out a graish eye:
Two rosie cheekes, round ruddie lippes, with just-set teeth within,
A mouth in meane, and underneath a round and dimpled chin,
Her snowy necke, and blewish vaines, stood bolt upright upon
Her portly shoulders: beating balles, her vayned breasts, anon,
Add more to beautie: wand-like was her middle, falling still,
And riseing whereas women rise: but over-skip I will
What males in females overskip; ymagin nothing ill!
And more, her long and limber armes, had white and azure wristes,
And slender fingers answer to her smooth and lillie fistes:
A leg in print, and prettie foote: conjecture of the rest!
For amorous eyes, observing forme, think parts obscured best.
With these (oh thing divine!) with these, her tongue of speech was spare;
But, speaking, Venus seemed to speak the ball from Ide to bear!
With Pallas, Juno, and with both herself contends in face;
Where equal mixture did not want of milde and stately grace:
Her smyles were sober, and her lookes were chearful unto all,
And such as neither wanton seeme, nor wayward, mell, nor gall.
A quiet minde, a patient moode, and not disdayning any,
Not gybing, gadding, gawdie, and her faculties were many.
A nimph, no toung, no harte, no eye, might praise, might wish, might see,
For life, for love, for forme, more good, more worth, more faire, then shee!
Yet such an one, as such was none, saue only she was such;
Of Argentile to say the most were to be silent much.
I knew the lady very well, but worthless of such prais,
The Neatresse sayd: and muse I doe, a shepeard thus should blaze
The coate of beautie. Credit me thy latter speach bewraies
Thy clownish shape, a coyned shew. But wherefore dost thou weep?
(The shepeard wept, and she was woe, and both did silence keep.)
In troth, quoth he, I am not such as, seeming, I professe:
But then for her, and now for thee, I from my self digresse.
Her loued I, (wretch that I am, a recreant to bee)
I loued her, that hated loue; but now I dye for thee.
At Kirkland is my fathers court, and Curan is my name,
In Edels court sometimes in pompe, till loue contrould the same:
But now—What now? dear hart! how now? what aylest thou to weepe?

(The damsell wept, and he was woe, and both did silence keep.)
I graunt, quoth she, it was too much, that you did loue so much:
But whom your former could not moue, your second loue doth touch.
Thy twise-beloued Argentile submitteth her to thee:
And for thy double loue presents her selfe a single fee:
In passion, not in person chaung'd, and I my lord am shee.
They sweetly surfeiting in joye and silent for a space,
Whereas the extasie had end, did tenderly imbrace:
And for their wedding, and their wish, got fitting tyme and place.]

JOHN SAVILE, (elder brother to sir Henry) son of Henry Savile of Over-Bradley in Stanland near to Eland (not far from Halifax, in Yorkshire, esq. was born in that county, particularly, as it seems, at Over-Bradley, became a commoner of Brasen-nose coll. in 1561, or thereabouts; where laying a considerable foundation of acad. learning, was taken thence before he could attain to a degree in the university, and sent to the Middle-Temple, where making great proficiency in the municipal laws, was called to the bar, fell into considerable practice, became Autumn-reader of that house, 28 Elizab. [com. 1586, steward of the seigniory or lordship of Wakefield in his own country, called to the degree and honour of the coif in 1594, made one of the barons of the Exchequer, 98, and about that time one of the justices of assize. When K. James came to the crown, he not only continued him in his baron's place 4 Apr. but also conferred on him, just before his coronation, the honour of knighthood, 23 July following, an. 1603, being then one of the judges that was to attend that solemnity. He left behind him, at his death, certain things fit for the press, of which only this following is as yet made public,

Reports of divers special Cases, as well in the Court of Common-Pleas, as of the Exchequer, in the time of Q. Elizabeth. Lond. 1675, in a thin [333] fol. [Bodl. G. 1. 5. Jur.] Printed in old French in a black character, and published by John Richardson of the Inner-Temple. Sir Jo. Savile paid his last debt to nature at London on the 2 1606-7. Feb. in sixteen hundred and six, aged 61, whereupon his body was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West in Fleetstreet, London, and his heart carried to Medley in Yorkshire, where it was buried in an isle joining on the South-side of the church belonging to that place. Soon after was a very fair monument erected over it, with the effigies thereon of the defunct in his judge's robes, (cut out from stone,) lying thereon.

The reader is to know, that there was one John Savile a great pretender to poetry, in the beginning of the reign of K. James I. patronized in his studies by his kinsman, (a young spark,) called George Savile, son of sir George Savile, knight; which John wrote among several things, *King James his entertainment at Theobalds, with his welcome to London, and a salutary Poem.* Lond. 1603, qu. This I thought fit to let the reader know, lest posterity may take him to be the same with sir John Savile before-mentioned. The name and family of the Saviles are numerous in Yorkshire, and pretend to be descended from the Savelli in Italy, a family accounted by some to be the ancientest in the world; having been in Italy about 3000 years; some of which have been consuls before, and after, the time of our Saviour. But how any of our Saviles in England can make it out, that they are descended from the said family of the Savelli, I cannot in the least conjecture, (being the name of a town,) nor can I believe it, no more, than that the Corbets of Shropshire are descended from the Corvini, another ancient family in Italy.

GEORGE CORYAT received his first being in this world in the parish of St. Thomas within the city of Salisbury, educated in grammaticals in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1562, took the degrees in arts, and in June 1570 became rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire on the death of Tho. Reade, and at length bach. of div. In 1594 he was made prebendary of Warthill in the church of York, and had some other dignity, but what I cannot tell. He was a person much commended in his time for his fine fancy in Latin poetry, and for certain matters which he had written, quoted by John [1] Case the philosopher, Jam. [2] Middendorp, Joh. [3] Cay and others. All that I have seen of his composition, are only these things following,

Poemata varia Latina. Lond. 1611, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 28. Art. Seld.] Published by his son Thomas [at the end of his own *Crudities,*] after his death, and by him entit. *Posthuma fragmenta Poematum.*

Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ. Written in Lat. verse as it seems, [4] and dedicated to Q. Elizabeth. He died in the parsonage house at Odcombe, on the fourth of March in sixteen hundred and six; whereupon his son Tom, upon 1606-7. some design, preserving his body from stench above ground, till the 14th of April following, twas then buried in the chancel of the church at Odcombe; at which time one Gibbs Gallop M. A. of

[1] In *Speculo Moralium*, lib. 4, cap. 2.
[2] In octavo libro *De celeberrimis Academ.* Col. Agrip. 1602, p. 450, 451.
[3] In lib. 1. *De Antiq. Acad. Cant.* p. 45, & alibi.
[4] [He mentions this in his Latin poems, as well as a translation of the Psalms into that language dedicated likewise to queen Eliz.]

Glocester-hall, who was admitted to that rectory 23 March 1606, did officiate. Gertrude widow of the said G. Coryat lived many years after at Odcombe, and near to it, where dying, was buried near to the reliques of her husband, on the 3. April 1645. (21 Car. I.) as I have been informed by the searches of Mr. Hump. Hody, M. A. of Wadham coll. a native of Odcombe. At the same time that George Coryat was elected prob. fellow of New coll. was elected also one John Mundyn, born at Maperton in Dorsetshire, who being a civilian, and not conforming himself to the Protestant religion, was ejected thence by the B. of Winchester in his visitation of that coll. 1566. Afterwards he went beyond the seas, was made a seminary priest, and sent into the mission of England: but being taken on Hounslow-heath, in his journey from Winchester to London, was by sir Fr. Walsingham secretary of state committed to prison. Afterwards being convicted according [336] to the law against seminaries, was (with four other priests) executed at Tyburne 12 Feb. 1582. See more in a book entit. *Concertatio Eccles. Catholicæ in Anglia.* Printed at Triers 1594, fol. 140, 141.

[Coryat ventured to address the queen on no less important a subject than her marriage:

O virgo et princeps, ô regis filia, regis
Et soror, ô regis uxor ut esse velis.
Te tua forma, decus, virtus, pietasque fidesque
Hoc rogitant, patriæ ut perpetiare patrem.
Sic tibi sic poteris patriæ sic utilis esse
Angelice in terris vivere posse rogant.
En tibi sic poteris, patriæ sic utilis esse
Non poteris, patriam prole beare potes.
Si potes, ergo velis: regalem sumito sponsum,
Sic tibi, sic patriæ consule, virgo, tuæ.
En dæmon satagit, stimulat caro, mundus adurit,
Sola potes tantis belligerare malis?
Si modo sola potes, vestram sed respice gentem,
Ne miserum Satanas devoret ore gregem.
Da Deus hanc mentem, da nostra principe dignum
Et regem et prolem, cætera jam dederas.
Tuq; tui, princeps, regimen sic dirige regni,
Ut post hoc regnum cœlica regna petas.

He wrote also a poem in honour of the earl of Pembroke, which he translated into English: it begins,

The Penbroke dragon greene of hue, good reader, here behold,
His scaled necke enuironed with glittering chaine of gold,
His hooked clawes, his piercing eyes, his winges prepar'd to flight,
His mighty crest, well fauored limmes, and body shaped right.
'Twas not this dragon, whom the dames of Colchos did bewaile,
The keeper of the golden fleece; not Hercules did preuayle
Against the same: it was not this which kept the golden frute
In Hesper's grove; Apollo's sleight right cunningly did shute,
His thousand shafts, which Pythō pierst, yea Cadmus hand hath slaine
Thy monstrous dragon (mighty Mars) which kept Bœotian plain.
The Gods themselues, the sonnes of God, no impe of earthly wight,
Not Æsons sonne, not Joue his youth, not Cadmus put to flight
By fathers wrath, Agenors ire could quaile this dragons might;
No not despightfull death—&c.]

INDEX

OF

LIVES CONTAINED IN THE FIRST VOLUME.

(Those lives that have an asterisk prefixed, contain additions in the text, those enclosed in brackets, are perfectly new. It will be found that additional notes are given to most of the lives not distinguished by either of the above marks.)

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Abel or Able Thomas	1540	119
*Alan William	1594	615
*Aldrich or Aldrisius Robert	1555-6	232
*Allen John	1534	76
*Allen or Allyn William	1594	615
*Alley William	1570	376
*Ammon or Ammonius Andrew	1517	20
Anderson Edmond	1605	753
A Nipho Fabian	*claruit* 1599	690
Aquæpontanus Johannes	*cl.* 1594	625
*Argall John	1606	760
Askew Ægeon	*cl.* 1605	756
Bagot Francis	1537	101
*Baldwyn William	*cl.* 1563	341
Bale Robert	1503	7
*Bales Peter	*circa* 1610	655
*Baley or Bailey Walter	1592-3	586
Banister John	*cl.* 1589	561
Bardney Richard	*cl.* 1504	8
*Barklay Alexander De	1552	205
*Barlowe William	1568	364
[Barnfield or Bernefielde Richard	*cl.* 1598]	683
Batmanson John	1531	60
*Bayande William	*cl.* 1559	310
Beeth William	*cl.* 1501	6
Bekinsau John	1559	307
[Bell James	*cl.* 1595]	651
Bentham Thomas	1578	442
*Berners John Bourchier, Lord	1532-3	72
Bigot Francis	1537	101
Billingsley Henry	1606	761
Blandie William	*cl.* 1576	428
Blysse John	1530	57
*Bonner Edmund	1569	368
*Borde Andrew	1549	170
Botevill William	*cl.* 1542	136
*Bourchier John, Lord Berners	1532-3	72
*Bourchier Thomas	1586	525
*Boxall John	1570	380
*Bradshaw Henry	1513	18
Brasbridge Thomas	*cl.* 1586	526
Briant Alexander	1581	479
*Briant Francis	*circ.* 1548	169
Bridgwater John	*cl.* 1594	625
*Brigham Nicholas	1559	309
Bristow Richard	1582	482
Broke or Brook Robert	1558	267
Brooks James	1559-60	314
Browne Anthony	1567	356
Brownswerd, or Brunswerdus John	1589	552
*Bryan Francis	*circ.* 1548	169
*Brynknell Thomas	*cl.* 1521	29
Bull Henry	*circ.* 1575	424
*Bulleyn George, Viscount Rochford	1536	98
*Bulleyn William	*circ.* 1576	538
*Bush Paul	1558	269
Bygod or Bigot, or Bagot Francis	1537	101
Byrde John	1556	238
*Caldwall or Chaldwall Richard	1585	510
*Calfhill or Calfield James	1570	377
Campian or Campion Edmond	1581	473
Carew Thomas	*cl.* 1605	758
*Case John	1599-1600	685
Cay Thomas	1572	397
*Chaloner Thomas	1565	346
*Chamber John	1604	744
*Chamberlaine Bartholomew	*cl.* 1591	584
*Chancy or Channy Maurice	1581	459
*Chardon or Charldon John	1601	715
*Chawney or Chamney Maurice	1581	459

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Cheadsey William	*cl.* 1561	322
*Cheek or Checus John	1557	241
Chracher Nicholas	*cl.* 1550	190
*Churchyard Thomas	1604	727
Clapham David	1551*	191
*Claymond John	1537	104
Clement John	1572	401
Clerke or Clarke Francis	*cl.* 1596	657
Clerke John	1552	204
Cogley George	*cl.* 1518	21
*Cole Henry	1579	450
*Colet John	1519	22
*Colfe Isaac	1597	590
Coloribus Johannes De	*cl.* 1525	47
*Constable John	*cl.* 1520	27
Cope Alan	1580	455
*Cope Anthony	1551	192
[Copland Robert	*cl.* 1547]	252
*Corranus or Corrano Anthony	1591	578
*Coryat George	1606-7	774
[Cottisforde or Cotsforde Thomas	1555]	231
*Corper or Cooper Thomas	1594	608
*Cox Leonard	*cl.* 1540	123
*Coxe Richard	1581	465
*Cradock Edward	*cl.* 1594	632
*Cranmer George	1600	700
Croke or Crokus Richard	1558	259
*Crompton Richard	*cl.* 1594	634
*Crowley Robert	1588	542
*Cuff Henry	1601	704
*Davies Richard	1581	462
De Coloribus Johannes	*cl.* 1525	47
*De Corro Anthony	1591	578
*De Feckenham John	1585	506
De La Hyde David	*cl.* 1580	456
*De Melton William	1528	49
Dense Philip	1507	12
De Portu Mauritius	1513	16
De Soto Peter	1563	332
*Digges Leonard	*cl.* 1574	414
*Digges Thomas	1795	636
Dorman Thomas	*circ.* 1577	434
Doylie Thomas	1603	737
Dudley Edmund	1510	12
*Dyer Edward	*cl.* 1603	740
*Dyer James	1583	480
Edgeworth Roger	1560	315
*Edwards Richard	*circ.* 1566	353
*Eedes Richard	1604	740
Ely Humphrey	1603	739
*Elyot Thomas	1546	150
*Erasmus Desiderius, Roterodamus	1536	97
*Erdeswicke Sampson	1603	736
*Etheridge or Ethryg	*cl.* 1588	549
*Evans Lewis	*cl.* 1573	411
[Fabyan or Fabian Robert	1512]	255
*Faunt Arthur	1590-1	573
*Feckenham John De	1585	506
Feild John	*cl.* 1558	300
Ferdinandus Philip	*cl.* 1537	667
Ferrers Edward	*cl.* 1564	340
*Ferrers George	1579	443
Fich Thomas	1517	31
*Field John	1587	534
Fihely Donald O'	*cl.* 1505	9
*Fiheley Magritius O'	1513	16
*Fish Simon	1531	59
Fitzherbert Anthony	1538	110
Fitz-Simons Leonard	*cl.* 1580	447
*Fleetwood William	1593-4	598
Floyd Thomas	*cl.* 1603	744
*Forest or Forrest John	1538	107
*Forrest William	*cl.* 1558	297
Fowler John	1578-9	441
*Fox John	1587	528
*Fryth John	1533	47
*Fulbeck William	*cl.* 1602	726
*Fulwell Ulpian	*cl.* 1587	540
Galeon William	1507	11
*Garbrand John	1589	550
*Gascoigne George	1578	434
Gibbon John	1589	555
*Gibson Thomas	1562	331
[Gilbert Humphrey	1583]	493
*Gilbert or Gilberd William	1603	737
Good William	1586	516

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Goodman Christopher	1602	721
*Gosson Stephen	1623	675
*Grant or Graunt Edward	1601	711
Griffen or Griffith John	*cl.* 1550	189
*Grimald or Grimoald Nicholas	*circ.* 1573	407
*Grocyn William	1519	30
Gryne or Grynæus Simon	1541	130
Gualter Ralph	1577	429
Gwinn Robert	*cl.* 1591	586
Gwynneth John	*cl.* 1557	246
Hales John	1572	404
*Halle Edward	1547	164
*Hanmer Meredith	1604	746
Hardyng Thomas	1572	402
Harley John	*cl.* 1515	19
*Harpesfeild John	1578	439
*Harpesfeild Nicholas	1583	491
*Harrison William	*circ.* 1593	537
Harrys William	1602	724
Hart William	1582-3	490
Harte John	*circ.* 1595	635
*Hatton Christopher	1591	582
*Haward or Howard Henry, Earl of Surrey	1546-7	153
*Hawes Stephen	*cl.* 1506	9
Haydock Richard	*cl.* 1598	678
Hayles John	1572	404
Heath or Heth Thomas	*cl.* 1583	498
Helyar John	*cl.* 1537	107
*Herks John	1589	556
*Heron John	1560	188
*Hervet Gentian	*cl.* 1544	145
Heywood Elize	1572	406
*Heywood Jasper	1597	663
*Heywood or Hewood John	1565	348
*Hide Thomas	1597	659
*Higins or Higgins John	*cl.* 1602	734
Hildesley John	1538	112
Hill Adam	1594-5	623
Hilsey John	1538	112
*Hitchens William	1536	94
Hoby Thomas	1566	352
*Hoker John	*cl.* 1543	138
*Holte John	*cl.* 1511	14
Holyman John	1558	275
*Hooker John	1631	713
*Hooker Richard	1600	693
*Hoper or Hooper John	1554	222
*Hopkins Richard	*cl.* 1594	567
*Horman William	1535	78
*Howard Henry, Earl of Surrey	1546-7	153
Hubbocke William	*cl.* 1604	752
Hugh William	1549	182
*Humphrey or Humfredus Laurence	1589-90	557
*Huntington John	*cl.* 1560	241
Hyde David De la	*cl.* 1580	456
Hyll Albayn	1559	308
*Jewell John	1571	389
*Johnson Christopher	1597	659
*Jones John	*cl.* 1579	418
Karche Nicholas	*cl.* 1550	190
Kedermyster Richard	1531	61
*Keilwey or Kelway Robert	1580	209
*Kelley Edward	1595	639
*Kelton Arthur	*cl.* 1548	166
[Kendall Timothy	*cl.* 1577]	484
*Keper John	*cl.* 1574	416
Key Thomas	1572	397
Kingsmill Thomas	*cl.* 1605	758
Kingsmyll Andrew	1569	373
*Knollis Francis	1596	653
Krach or Kratcher, or Kratzer, Nicholas	*cl.* 1550	190
Kynton John	1535-6	94
Lanket or Lanquet Thomas	1545	149
*Latewar Richard	1601	709
*Latymer William	1545	147
Lea Cromwell	1601	715
*Lee Edward	1544	138
Legh Gerard	1576	428
*Leland or Leyland John	1552	197
Levens or Levins	*cl.* 1589	548
Lhuyd or Lhoyd Humphrey	1570	382
Lhuyd John	1603	738
*Lichefild Nicholas	*cl.* 1582	489
*Lilye George	1559	302

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Lilye William	1522	32
Lister John	*cl.* 1579	454
*Lloyd Hugh	1601	710
Lloyd John	1603	738
*Lok Henry	*cl.* 1597	661
*Longland John	1547	161
*Lupset Thomas	1532	69
*Lylie or Lylly John	*cl.* 1598	676
*Lynacre Thomas	1524	42
Magwire Nicholas	1512	15
Major John	*cl.* 1539	113
Man John	1568	366
*Marston John	*cl.* 1606	762
Martiall John	1597	658
*Martin Gregory	1582	487
Martyn Thomas	1584	500
*Martyr Peter	1562	326
Maschiart Michael	1598	673
*Melton William De	1528	49
*Molyns or Molens John	1591	581
*More Edward	*cl.* 1560	249
*More Thomas	1535	79
*Morenus John	*cl.* 1561	195
Morgan Philip	1577	432
*Morgan Thomas	*cl.* 1593	605
*Morley Henry Parker, Lord	1556	114
*Morwen John	*cl.* 1561	195
*Morwyn or Morwyng Peter	*cl.* 1579	454
Morysine or Morison Richard	1556	239
Moufet or Mufet Thomas	*cl.* 1590	574
*Mullins John	1591	581
*Myddelton William	*cl.* 1595	648
Neale Thomas	*cl.* 1590	576
Nicolls John	*cl.* 1583	496
*Nightingale Thomas	*cl.* 1524	47
Nipho Fabian à	*cl.* 1599	690
*Nowell Alexander	1601-2	716
Nowell Laurence	1576	425
*Odovallus Nicholas	*circ.* 1572	211
O'Fihely Donald	*cl.* 1505	9
*O'Fihely Mauritius	1513	16
*Owen George	1558	274
Owen Thomas	1598	672
*Oxford University of		1
*Pace or Pacey Richard	1532	64
*Paice Richard	1532	64
*Palsgrave John	*circ.* 1554	121
*Parker Henry, Lord Morley	1556	114
*Parkhurst John	1574	412
Parkins John	*circ.* 1544	147
*Parry Henry	1617	666
*Paynell or Paganell Thomas	1563	337
*Peele George	*cl.* 1599	683
*Pendleton Henry	*cl.* 1561	325
*Penry John	1593	594
Percevall John	*cl.* 1502	6
*Perforatus Andreas	1543	170
Perkins John	*circ.* 1544	147
*Perry Henry	1617	666
Peryn William	*cl.* 1557	248
Pettie George	1589	552
*Phayer Thomas	1560	316
Philips Edward	1603	739
Philipps Morgan	1577	432
Philpot John	1555	239
*Pinner Charles	*cl.* 1597	667
*Plough John	*circ.* 1562	301
Plowden Edmund	1584-5	593
Plunket Patrick	*cl.* 1584	505
Pointz Robert	*cl.* 1566	350
*Pole Reynold	1558	278
*Portu Mauritius De	1513	16
*Powell David	*circ.* 1598	568
*Powell Edward	1540	117
*Price Henry	1600-1	702
Prime John	1596	632
*Prise or Priseus John	*cl.* 1553	216
*Proctor John	*cl.* 1555	235
Puccius Francis	*circ.* 1600	597
*Pullayne John	1565	345
Pye William	*circ.* 1557	247
Quemerford Nicholas	*cl.* 1580	459
*Radcliff Ralph	*cl.* 1553	215
Rainolds William	1594	613
*Randolphe Thomas	1590	583

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Rastall John	1536	100
Rastall William	1565	343
Rastell John	1600	701
*Record Robert	1558	255
Redman or Redmayne John	1551	193
*Rhese John	*cl.* 1553	216
*Richard Thomas	*cl.* 1525	47
Ridley or Rydley Nicholas	1555	227
Rishton Edward	1585	511
Roberts Hugh	*cl.* 1600	703
*Robertson Thomas	*cl.* 1560	320
*Robyns John	1558	261
*Roche Robert	1629	682
*Rochford George Bulleyn, Viscount	1536	98
*Rogers Daniel	1590-1	569
*Rogers John	*cl.* 1579	455
Roper John	1534	76
*Rowland David	*cl* 1586	528
*Russhe Anthony	1577	429
Rycks John	1536	101
*Sadler John	*cl.* 1572	406
*Salesbury Henry	*cl.* 1592	589
*Salesbury William	*cl.* 1567	358
*Sampson Thomas	1589	548
Savile John	1606-7	773
Savile Thomas	1592-3	591
Saunders Nicholas	1581	469
Scot Reynolde	1599	679
Securis John	*cl.* 1580	458
Seintgerman or Seyngerman Christopher	1540	120
*Seymoure Edward, Duke of Somerset	1552-3	210
Shagens or Schaftnes Richard	*cl.* 1570	385
*Shepreve or Sheperey John	1542	134
Shepreve or Shepery William	*1598	668
*Sherrey or Shirrie Richard	*cl.* 1550	189
Sherwyn Ralph	1581	478
*Shirwode Robert	*cl.* 1530	58
*Shyngleton Robert	1544	144
*Sidney Henry	1586	513
*Sidney Philip	1586	517
Simons Leonard Fitz-	*cl.* 1580	457
*Skelton John	1529	49
*Skuish John	*cl.* 1530	58
*Smith Henry	*circ.* 1592	603
*Smith John	*cl.* 1595	649
Smith John	*cl.* 1596	655
*Smith Richard	1563	333
*Smythe John	*cl.* 1595	649
*Solme or Sowlman Thomas	1544	149
Somerset Edward Seymoure, Duke of	1552-3	210
*Sorrocold or Sorocold Thomas	*cl.* 1594	635
Sotho or Soto Peter De	1563	332
Sowle John	1508	12
Spenser Thomas	1529	54
*Stafford Henry Lord	1558	266
*Stanbridge John	*cl.* 1522	39
*Standish Henry	1535	92
*Standish John	1556	235
*Stapleton Thomas	1598	669
Staunford William	1558	262
*Sternhold Thomas	1549	183
*Storer Thomas	1604	750
*Storie John	1571	386
Stubbs or Stubbes Philip	*cl.* 1595	645
*Sulmo or Solimont Thomas	1545	149
*Surrey Henry Howard, Earl of	1546-7	153
Swinerton Thomas	1554	221
Sydney see Sidney.		
*Talbot Edward	1595	639
Talbot Robert	1558	263
Talley or Tavelegus David	*cl.* 1551	195
*Taverner Richard	1575	419
*Thomas William	1554	218
Thorie or Thorius John	*cl.* 1593	624
Thynne William	*cl.* 1542	136
Tolley David	*cl.* 1551	195
*Tonstall Cuthbert	1559	303
*Townshend Hayward	*cl.* 1602	724
Tracy Richard	*cl.* 1557	245
*Traheron or Trahern Bartholomew	*circ.* 1557	324
Tresham Francis	1605	754
*Tresham William	1569	374
*Trigge Francis	1606	759
*Tuberville George	*cl.* 1594	627
Turnbull Charles	*cl.* 1605	755
*Turnbull Richard	*cl.* 1604	752
Turner Richard	1558	277

Names.	Died or flourished.	Col.
*Turner Robert	1599	680
*Turner William	1568	361
Turpin Richard	1541	132
*Twyne John	1581	463
*Tyndale William	1536	*94
Vaus, Vaux or Vaulx, Laurence	1570	384
*Vaux Nicholas, Lord Vaux	1524	41
*Udall Nicholas	*circ.* 1572	211
Vives Johannes Ludovicus	1544	141
*Underdown Thomas	*cl.* 1577	430
*Unton Henry	1595-6	647
*Vowell or Hooker John	1601	713
*Wade or Waad Armigell	1568	360
*Wakfeld Robert	1537	102
*Walpoole Henry	1595	630
Walsh James	*cl.* 1580	456
Warcupp Ralph	1605	754
Warde Robert	1558	273
*Warner William	1608-9	765
Watkinson William	*cl.* 1587	538
*Watson Thomas	*cl.* 1593	601
*Weston Hugh	1558	295
*Westphaling Harbert	1601-2	719
White Peter	*cl.* 1590	575
Whithalk Nicholas	*cl.* 1582	425
*Whithead David	1571	396
*Whitney Geffrey	*cl.* 1586	527
*Whittington or Whitynton Robert	*cl.* 1530	55
Whittyngham William	1579	446
Whyte John	1559-60	311
*Whytforde Richard	*cl.* 1541	138
Widley George	*cl.* 1604	752
Wilcocks or Wilcox Thomas	*cl.* 1599	691
*Williams Roger	1595	613
*Williams Thomas	*cl.* 1609	703
[Willoughby or Willobie Henry	*cl.* 1594]	756
Willoughby John	*cl.* 1603	744
*Wills Richard	*cl.* 1574	415
Winter Thomas	*cl.* 1603	744
Woolton John	1593-4	600
Wotton Edward	1555	226
*Wyatt Thomas	1541	124
[Yeldard Arthur	1598-9]	674

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

CORRECTIONS.

Col. 8. BARDNEY. See col. 503.

41. STANBRIDGE—end of the article add].

61. KEDERMYSTER. See col. 162, note 6.

73. BOURCHIER—note 5, line 7, add—But see *The British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 231, where Mr. Utterson states the duke of Roxburgh's copy to have been Redborne's edition, and not Copland's, and where he notices a subsequent edition in 1609.

Ibid. ib. note 2,—for 1532 read 1474.

97. ERASMUS, line 6, for 1647, read 1467.

166. HALLE, line 16, for 18 , read 1809.

181. BORDE, line 33, 'often printed.' There was an edition in the earl of Oxford's collection dated Lond. 1613. See *Harleian Catalogue*, vol. iv. page 821, No. 19636: and another without date, printed for William Thackery, a great vender of story-books, about the year 1675. Both these were in black-letter.

212. UDALL, note 3, line 2, for *were*, read *was*.

219. THOMAS, note 7, line 1, for *all the wries*, read *all he writes*.

224. HOPER, note 10, line 2, after *victory*, add '*in Scotland*,' &c.

337. SMITH, line 18 in the margin, for 63, read 1563.

444. FERRERS, line 42, '*The Statutes called Magna Charta*,' add—He translated these statutes also from Latin and French into English, first printed by Elizabeth Redman, without date, and again by Thomas Petyt, Lond. 1542, 8vo.

447. WHITTYNGHAM, line 43, 'William Cole,' add, Wood mistakes him for his brother Thomas Cole. See Lewis's *History of the several Translations of the Bible*, p. 206.

489. MARTIN, line 10, for *Peregrinaiion*, read *Peregrination*.

510. FECKENHAM, add—*John Fecknam, D. D. late abbot of Westminster, his Commentarie on the Canticles*, 8vo. no date or place.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street London.

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